DRAKE AND DRAKE

SAUNDERS

PHARMACEUTICAL WORD BOOK

1999

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To the Lord Jesus

And all the angels stood around the throne
and the elders and the four living creatures,
and fell on their faces before the throne
and worshipped God, saying:

"Amen! Blessing and glory and wisdom,
Thanksgiving and honor and power and might,
Be to our God forever and ever.
Amen."

— Revelation 7:11–12

Preface

There has been a growing trend for individuals to take more responsibility for their own health. Today there is an emphasis on staying well, rather than just treating a disease. Sales of vitamin supplements are on the rise, and people are seeking natural alternatives to prescription drugs. Also, an increasing number of health practitioners are choosing herbal or natural remedies to augment their traditional treatment protocols. As these new "old-time remedies" have become more mainstream, allied health professionals have asked us to provide information about them. In response to numerous requests, this 1999 edition includes over 1800 new entries for medicinal herbs and natural remedies.

Last year we added a comprehensive list of illicit "street drugs" and street drug slang, primarily at the request of those providing emergent care. While this addition was praised by some, others felt it to be an unnecessary clutter. In response to several e-mails and letters on the subject, we rethought the inclusion of street drug slang and decided to move it out of the main list and into an appendix. Appendix C now contains over 1500 slang terms for illegally abused drugs, cross referenced to the proper names of the drugs, which remain in the main list.

The changes mentioned above are in direct response to our readers' suggestions, comments, and constructive criticism. Over the past six years we have added dosage information, an appendix of the most prescribed drugs, more information on investigational and orphan drugs, and much more—all because of readers' suggestions. Last year we published our e-mail address (shown below) and have been encouraged by the wealth of great feedback we've received. We welcome the feedback and use it to improve and expand each edition. Future editions will contain even more useful information that you have requested. Stay tuned!

We think you will find this seventh edition more complete and more valuable than ever; however, no book is ever perfect. We keep our database current by adding and updating entries as the information becomes available. Although we have diligently tried to be as accurate and comprehensive as possible, we certainly welcome your comments regarding additions, inconsistencies, or inaccuracies. Please send them to us via e-mail at the address below, or via regular mail to W.B. Saunders Company, The Curtis Center, Independence Square West, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3399. We welcome your suggestions. (Orders and order fulfillment questions should be directed to the publisher or your local Saunders representative.)

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Notes on Using the Text

The purpose of the *Saunders Pharmaceutical Word Book* is to provide the medical transcriptionist (as well as medical record administrators and technicians, coders, nurses, ward clerks, court reporters, legal secretaries, medical assistants, allied health students, physicians, and even pharmacists) a quick, easy-to-use reference that gives not only the correct spellings and capitalizations of drugs, but the designated uses of those drugs, the cross-referencing of brand names to generics, and the usual methods of administration (e.g., capsule, IV, cream). The indication of the preferred nonproprietary (generic) names and the agencies adopting these names (e.g., USAN, USP) should be particularly useful to those writing for publication. The reader will also find various trademarked or proprietary names (e.g., Spansule, Dosepak) that are not drugs but are closely associated with the packaging or administration of drugs.

There are four different ways to refer to drugs. One of these ways is not the name of the drug itself but the class to which it belongs—aminoglycosides for example. Inexperienced transcriptionists sometimes confuse these classes with the names of drugs. We have included some 200 drug classes in the main list, with a brief description of the therapeutic use and/or method of action common to drugs in the class. Beyond a class description, each drug has three names. The first is the *chemical name*, which describes its chemical composition and how the molecules are arranged. It is often long and complex, sometimes containing numbers, Greek letters, italicized letters, and hyphens between elements. This name is rarely used in dictation except in research hospitals and sometimes in the laboratory section when the blood or urine is examined for traces of the drug. The second name for a drug is the *nonproprietary* or *generic name*. This is a name chosen by the discovering manufacturer or agency and submitted to a nomenclature committee (the United States Adopted Names Council, for example). The name is simpler than the chemical name but often reflects the chemical entity. It is arrived at by using guidelines provided by the nomenclature committee—beta-blockers must end in "olol," for example—and must be unique. There is increasing emphasis on the adoption of the same nonproprietary name by various nomenclature committees worldwide (see the list on page xiii). The third name for a drug is the *trade* or *brand name*. There may be several trade names for the same generic drug, each marketed by a different company. These are the ones that are highly advertised, and sometimes have unusual capitalization. An interesting article on the naming of drugs is "Pharmaceutical Nomenclature: The Lawless Language" in *Perspectives on the Medical Transcription Profession*.[1] *Understanding Pharmacology*[2] also discusses the naming of drugs.

We have included many foreign names of drugs for our Canadian friends, and also because we have so many visitors to the United States from other countries (and they get sick, too). The international and British spellings of generic drugs are cross-referenced to the American spellings, and vice versa. Occasionally there will be three different spellings—one American, one international, and another British—which are all cross-referenced to each other. Other special features that

may be useful, especially for students, are the commonly used prescribing abbreviations and the sound-alike lists that are found in the appendices. Another appendix gives the investigational codes (assigned to drugs before they are named), cross-referenced to their subsequent generic names. The Most Prescribed Drugs and Therapeutic Drug Levels appendices will be useful as well.

This information was compiled using a variety of sources including direct communication with over 500 drug companies. The orphan entries are taken directly from the latest list issued by the FDA. When sources differed, we ranked our sources as to reliability and went with what we thought was the most reliable source. We recognize that there may be several published ways in which to type a single drug, but we have chosen to use only one of those ways. In the instance of internal capitalization (e.g., pHisoHex), it should be recognized that in most instances it is acceptable to type such words with initial capitalization only (Phisohex).

How the Book Is Arranged

While other pharmaceutical references have separate listings for brand names and generics, or put entries into separate sections by body system or therapeutic use, we have chosen to list all entries in one comprehensive alphabetical listing. Therefore, it is not necessary to know if the term sought is a brand name, a generic, a drug class, a chemotherapy protocol, approved or investigational, or slang; what it's used for; or which body system it affects. If it's given to a patient, it's in "the list." In addition to strict pharmaceuticals, we have included other "consumable" products, such as *in vitro* testing kits, radiographic contrast and other imaging agents, wound dressings, etc.

All entries are in alphabetical order by word. Initial numbers, chemical prefixes (*N-*, *p-*, L-, D-, etc.), and punctuation (prime, ampersands, etc.) are ignored. For example, L-dopa would be alphabetized under "dopa," but levodopa under "levo."

We have indicated brand names with initial capital letters unless an unusual combination of capitals and lowercase has been designated by the manufacturer (e.g., pHisoHex, ALternaGEL). Generic names are rendered in lowercase. Where the same name can be either generic or brand, both have been included.

The general format of a *generic* entry is:

entry council(s) *designated use* [other references] dosages 👂 sound-alike(s)

#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6

1. The name of the drug (in bold).
2. The various agencies that have approved the name, shown in small caps, which may be any or all of the following (listed according to appearance in the book):

USAN	United States Adopted Name Council
USP	United States Pharmacopeial Convention
NF	National Formulary
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
INN	International Nonproprietary Name (a project of the World Health Organization)
BAN	British Approved Name
JAN	Japanese Accepted Name
DCF	Dénomination Commune Française (French)

3. The designated use, sometimes referred to as the drug's "therapeutic action." This is provided only for official FDA-approved names or other names for the same substance (e.g., the British name of an official U.S. generic). This entry is always in italic.
4. The entry in brackets is one of four cross-references:

see:	refers the reader to the "official" name(s).
now:	for an older generic name no longer used, refers reader to the current official name(s).
also:	a substance that has two or more different names, each officially recognized by one of the above groups, will cross-reference the other name(s).
q.v.	Latin for quod vide; which see. Used exclusively for abbreviations, it invites the reader to turn to the reference in parentheses.

   If there is more than one cross-reference, alternate names will follow the order of the above agency list; i.e., U.S. names, then international names, then British, Japanese, and French names. The first cross-reference will always be to the approved U.S. name, unless the entry itself is the U.S. name.
5. Dosage information, including the delivery form(s), is given for medications that may be dispensed generically. No dosage information appears for drugs dispensed only under the brand name, or for those containing multiple ingredients. Some drugs may be available in more than one strength, indicated by a comma in the dosage field:

   phentermine HCl USP *anorexiant; CNS stimulant* 8, 15, 18.75, 30, 37.5 mg oral

   A semicolon in the dosage field separates different delivery forms, such as:

   nitroglycerin USP *coronary vasodilator; antianginal* [also: glyceryl trinitrate] 2.5, 6.5, 9 mg oral; 5 mg/mL injection; 16–187.5 mg transdermal; 2% topical

   (Note that the oral and transdermal forms come in multiple strengths.)
6. Sound-alike drugs follow the "ear" icon.

The general format for a *brand name* entry is:

Entry (CAN) form(s) ℞/OTC *designated use* [generics] dosages ? sound-alike(s)

#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8

1. The drug name (in bold), which almost always starts with a capital letter.
2. If a brand is not marketed in the U.S., an icon designates the country where it is available. Canadian brands are designated by (CAN).
3. The form of administration; e.g., tablets, capsules, syrup. (Sometimes these words are slurred by the dictator, causing confusion regarding the name.)
4. The ℞ or OTC status. A few drugs may be either ℞ or OTC depending on strength or various state laws.[3]
5. The designated use in italics as for generics. These are more complete or less complete as supplied by the individual drug companies.
6. The brackets that follow contain the generic names of the active ingredients to which the reader may refer for further information.
7. Dosage information follows the generics. For multi-ingredient drugs, a bullet separates the dosages of each ingredient, listed in the same order as the generics. For example,

   Ser-Ap-Es tablets ℞ *antihypertensive* [hydrochlorothiazide; reserpine; hydralazine HCl] 15•0.1•25 mg

   shows a three-ingredient product containing 15 mg hydrochlorothiazide, 0.1 mg reserpine, and 25 mg hydralazine HCl.

   Some drugs may have more than one strength, indicated by a comma in the dosage field:

   Nitrodisc transdermal patch ℞ *antianginal* [nitroglycerin] 16, 24, 32 mg

   A semicolon in the dosage field separates either different products listed together, such as:

   Pred Mild; Pred Forte eye drop suspension ℞ *ophthalmic topical corticosteroidal anti-inflammatory* [prednisolone acetate] 0.12%; 1%

   Or different delivery forms:

   Phenergan tablets, suppositories, injection ℞ *antihistamine; motion sickness; sleep aid; antiemetic; sedative* [promethazine HCl] 12.5, 25, 50 mg; 12.5, 25, 50 mg; 25, 50 mg/mL

   (Note that all three forms of Phenergan come in multiple strengths.)

   Liquid delivery forms show the strength per usual dose where appropriate. Thus injectables and drops are usually shown per milliliter (mL), with oral liquids and syrups shown per 5 mL or 15 mL.

   The ≟ symbol indicates that dosage information has not been supplied by the manufacturer for one or more ingredients.

   The * symbol is used when a value *cannot* be given because the generic entry refers to multiple ingredients.
8. Sound-alike drugs follow the "ear" icon.

Experimental, Investigational, and Orphan Drugs

Before a drug can be advertised or sold in the United States, it must first be approved for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. With a few exceptions, FDA approval is contingent solely upon the manufacturer demonstrating that the proposed drug is both safe and effective.

To provide such proof, the manufacturer undertakes a series of tests. Preclinical (before human) research is done through computer simulation, then *in vitro* (L. "in glass," meaning laboratory) tests, then in animals. In most cases neither the public nor the general medical community hears about "experimental drugs" in this stage of testing. Neither are they listed in this reference.

If safety and efficacy are successfully demonstrated during the preclinical stage, an Investigational New Drug (IND) application is filed with the FDA. There are three phases of clinical trials, designated Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III. After each phase, the FDA will review the findings and approve or deny further testing.

Phase I trials involve 20 to 100 patients, primarily to establish safety. Phase II trials may involve several hundred patients for up to two years. The goal in this phase is to determine the drug's effectiveness for the proposed indication. Phase III trials, which routinely last up to four years and involve several thousand patients, determine the optimum effective, but safe, dosage. The manufacturer will then file a New Drug Application (NDA) with the FDA, requesting final marketing approval. Only 20% of drugs entering Phase I trials will ultimately be approved for marketing, at an average cost of $359 million and 8½ years in testing.[4]

An orphan drug is a drug or biological product for the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of a rare disease or condition. A rare disease is one that affects less than 200,000 persons or for which there is no reasonable expectation that the cost of development and testing will be recovered through U.S. sales of the product. Federal subsidies are provided to the manufacturer or sponsor for the development of orphan drugs. Applications for orphan status are made through the FDA, and may be made during drug development or after marketing approval.

A Brief Note on the Transcription of Drugs

Many references are available describing several acceptable ways to transcribe drug information when dictated. We offer the following only as brief guidelines.

Although some institutions favor capitalizing every drug, others promote not capitalizing any drug, and yet others put drugs in all capital letters, the generally accepted style today for the transcription of medical reports for hospital and doctors' office charts (see the American Medical Association *Manual of Style*[5] for publications) is to capitalize the initial letter of brand name drugs and lowercase generic name drugs. The institution may also designate that brand name drugs with unusual capitalization may be typed with initial capital letter only, or typed using the manufacturer's scheme.

In general, commas are omitted between the drug name, the dosage, and the instructions for purposes of simplification. Items in a series may be separated by either commas (if no internal commas are used) or semicolons. A simple series might be typed thus:

Procardia, nitroglycerin sublingual, and Tolinase

or

Procardia 10 mg three times a day, nitroglycerin 1/150 p.r.n., and Tolinase 100 mg twice a day.

or

Procardia 10 mg t.i.d., nitroglycerin 1/150 p.r.n., and Tolinase 100 mg b.i.d.

A more complex or lengthy list of medications, or a list with internal commas, may require the use of semicolons to separate the items in a series. For example,

Procardia 10 mg, one t.i.d.; nitroglycerin 1/150 p.r.n., to take one with onset of pain, a second in five minutes, and a third five minutes later, if no relief to go immediately to the ER; Tolinase 100 mg, one b.i.d.; and Coumadin 2.5 mg on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and 5 mg on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays...

Note that the "one" following Procardia 10 mg and Tolinase 100 mg is not necessary, but many doctors dictate something like this; when they do, it is acceptable to place a comma after the dosage. In addition, when two numbers are adjacent to each other, write out one number and use a numeral for the other.

The typing of chemicals with superscripts or subscripts, italics, small capitals, and Greek letters often presents a problem to the medical transcriptionist. In general, Greek letters are written out (alpha-, beta-, gamma-, etc.). Italics and small capitals are written as standard letters followed by a hyphen (dl-alpha-tocopherol, L-dopa).

When typing nonproprietary (generic) isotope names, element symbols should be included with the name. It may appear to be redundant, but it is the correct form. Therefore, we would type sodium pertechnetate Tc 99m, iodohippurate sodium I 131, or sodium iodide I 125. Occasionally the physician may simply dictate isotopes such as Tc 99m, iodine 131 or I 131, or sodium iodide I 125, and unless he is indicating a trademarked name, it should be typed with a space, no hyphen, and no superscript. This reference indicates proper capitalization, spacing, and hyphenation of isotope entries.

Other combinations of letters and numbers are usually written without spaces or hyphens (OKT1, OKT3, T101, SC1), but this is a complex subject and is dealt with extensively in the AMA *Manual of Style*.

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[1] Dirckx, John, M.D.: "Pharmaceutical Nomenclature: The Lawless Language," *Perspectives on the Medical Transcription Profession*, Vol. 1, No. 4. Modesto: Health Professions Institute, 1991, p. 9.

[2] Turley, Susan M., CMT: *Understanding Pharmacology*. Englewood Cliffs: Regents/Prentice Hall, 1991.

[3] Some states are moving toward the creation of a third class of drugs between ℞ and OTC. These medications, while not being readily available on the shelf, could be dispensed by a licensed pharmacist without a doctor's prescription.

[4] *FDA Consumer*, January, 1995. www.fda.gov/fdac/special/newdrug/ndd_toc.html

[5] American Medical Association: *Manual of Style*, 9th ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1997.

Contents

A (vitamin A) [q.v.]

A and D ointment OTC *moisturizer; emollient* [fish liver oil (vitamins A and D); cholecalciferol; lanolin] ≛

A and D Medicated ointment OTC *topical diaper rash treatment* [zinc oxide; vitamins A and D] ≛

A + D (ara-C, daunorubicin) *chemotherapy protocol*

A-200 shampoo concentrate (discontinued 1995) OTC *pediculicide* [pyrethrins; piperonyl butoxide] 0.33%•4%

AA (ara-C, Adriamycin) *chemotherapy protocol*

AA-HC Otic ear drops ℞ *topical corticosteroidal anti-inflammatory; antibacterial/antifungal* [hydrocortisone; acetic acid] 1%•2%

abacavir succinate USAN *investigational (NDA filed) antiviral protease inhibitor for HIV*

abacavir sulfate USAN *antiviral*

abafilcon A USAN *hydrophilic contact lens material*

abamectin USAN, INN *antiparasitic*

abanoquil INN, BAN

abarelix USAN *investigational (Phase III) LHRH antagonist for medical castration (androgen ablation), prostate cancer, uterine fibroids, endometriosis, and precocious puberty*

Abbokinase powder for IV or intracoronary artery infusion ℞ *thrombolytic enzymes for pulmonary embolism or coronary artery thrombosis* [urokinase] 250 000 IU/vial

Abbokinase Open-Cath powder for catheter clearance ℞ *thrombolytic enzymes* [urokinase] 5000 IU/mL

Abbo-Pac (trademarked packaging form) *unit dose package*

Abbott HIVAB HIV-1 EIA test kit (name changed to HIVAB HIV-1 EIA in 1995)

Abbott HIVAG-1 test kit (name changed to HIVAG-1 in 1995)

Abbott HTLV I EIA test kit (name changed to Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type I EIA in 1995)

Abbott HTLV III Confirmatory EIA test kit for professional use (discontinued 1995) *in vitro diagnostic aid for HTLV III antibody* [enzyme immunoassay (EIA)]

Abbott TestPack Plus hCG-Urine Plus test kit for professional use *in vitro diagnostic aid for urine pregnancy test* [monoclonal antibody-based enzyme immunoassay]

Abbott TestPack Strep A kit (name changed to Test Pack in 1995)

ABC (Adriamycin, BCNU, cyclophosphamide) *chemotherapy protocol*

ABC to Z tablets OTC *vitamin/mineral/iron supplement* [multiple vitamins & minerals; ferrous fumarate; folic acid; biotin] ≛•18 mg•0.4 mg•30 µg

abciximab USAN, INN *antithrombotic monoclonal antibody; antiplatelet agent for acute arterial occlusive disorders*

ABCM (Adriamycin, bleomycin, cyclophosphamide, mitomycin) *chemotherapy protocol*

ABD (Adriamycin, bleomycin, DTIC) *chemotherapy protocol*

ABDIC (Adriamycin, bleomycin, DIC, [CCNU, prednisone]) *chemotherapy protocol*

ABDV (Adriamycin, bleomycin, DTIC, vinblastine) *chemotherapy protocol*

ABE (antitoxin botulism equine) [see: botulism equine antitoxin, trivalent]

abecarnil INN *investigational anxiolytic*

Abelcet suspension for IV infusion ℞ *systemic polyene antifungal for aspergillosis and other resistant fungal infections* [amphotericin B lipid complex (ABLC)] 100 mg/20 mL

Abelmoschus moschatus *medicinal herb* [see: ambrette]

Abenol CAN (U.S. product: Tylenol) suppositories OTC *analgesic; antipyretic* [acetaminophen] 120, 325, 650 mg

Abitrexate IV or IM injection ℞ *antineoplastic for leukemia; systemic antipsoriatic; antirheumatic* [methotrexate sodium]

ABLC [see: TLC ABLC]
ABLC (amphotericin B lipid complex) [q.v.]
ablukast USAN, INN *antiasthmatic; leukotriene antagonist*
ablukast sodium USAN *antiasthmatic; leukotriene antagonist*
Abolic *a veterinary steroid abused as a street drug*
abortifacients *a class of agents that stimulate uterine contractions sufficient to produce uterine evacuation*
ABP (Adriamycin, bleomycin, prednisone) *chemotherapy protocol*
ABPP (aminobromophenylpyrimidinone) [see: bropirimine]
Abrus precatorius *medicinal herb* [see: precatory bean]
ABS-205 *investigational (Phase I) treatment for age-related cognitive decline and neurodegeneration*
absinthe; absinthites; absinthium *medicinal herb* [see: wormwood]
absorbable cellulose cotton [see: cellulose, oxidized]
absorbable dusting powder [see: dusting powder, absorbable]
absorbable gelatin film [see: gelatin film, absorbable]
absorbable gelatin powder [see: gelatin powder, absorbable]
absorbable gelatin sponge [see: gelatin sponge, absorbable]
absorbable surgical suture [see: suture, absorbable surgical]
Absorbase OTC *ointment base* [water-in-oil emulsion of cholesterolized petrolatum and purified water]
absorbent gauze [see: gauze, absorbent]
Absorbine Antifungal cream, powder (discontinued 1998) OTC *topical antifungal* [tolnaftate] 1%
Absorbine Antifungal Foot aerosol powder OTC *topical antifungal* [miconazole nitrate; alcohol 10%] 2%
Absorbine Arthritic Pain lotion (discontinued 1994) OTC *counterirritant* [methyl salicylate; camphor; menthol; methyl nicotinate] 10%•3.25%•1.25%•1%
Absorbine Athlete's Foot Care liquid (name changed to Absorbine Footcare in 1998)
Absorbine Footcare spray liquid OTC *topical antifungal* [tolnaftate] 1%
Absorbine Jock Itch powder (discontinued 1998) OTC *topical antifungal* [tolnaftate] 1%
Absorbine Jr. liniment OTC *counterirritant* [menthol] 1.27%, 4%
Absorbine Jr. Antifungal spray liquid (discontinued 1998) OTC *topical antifungal* [tolnaftate] 1%
Absorbine Jr. Extra Strength liquid OTC *counterirritant* [menthol] 4%
Absorbine Power gel OTC *counterirritant* [menthol] 4%
ABT-719 *investigational quinolizidine antibiotic*
abunidazole INN
ABV (actimomycin D, bleomycin, vincristine) *chemotherapy protocol*
ABV (Adriamycin, bleomycin, vinblastine) *chemotherapy protocol*
ABVD (Adriamycin, bleomycin, vinblastine, dacarbazine) *chemotherapy protocol*
ABVD/MOPP (alternating cycles of ABVD and MOPP) *chemotherapy protocol*
ABX-CBL *investigational (Phase II) monoclonal antibody that reverses unwanted immune response without general immune system suppression*
AC (Adriamycin, carmustine) *chemotherapy protocol*
AC (Adriamycin, CCNU) *chemotherapy protocol*
AC (Adriamycin, cisplatin) *chemotherapy protocol*
AC; A-C (Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide) *chemotherapy protocol*
AC 137 *investigational antidiabetic*
AC625 *investigational amylin blocker antihypertensive for overweight patients*
ACA-147 *investigational AcylCoA cholesterol acyltransferase inhibitor for reducing serum cholesterol*
acacia NF, JAN *suspending agent; emollient; demulcent*

acacia *(Acacia senegal; A. verek)* gum *medicinal herb for colds, cough, periodontal disease, and wound healing*

acadesine USAN, INN, BAN *platelet aggregation inhibitor*

A-Caine Rectal ointment (discontinued 1995) OTC *topical anesthetic; vasoconstrictor; astringent* [diperodon HCl; pyrilamine maleate; phenylephrine HCl; bismuth subcarbonate; zinc oxide] 0.25%•0.1%•0.25%•0.2%•5%

acamprosate 6473 INN

acamylophenine [see: camylofin]

Acanthopanax senticosus *medicinal herb* [see: Siberian ginseng]

acaprazine INN

acarbose USAN, INN, BAN *α-glucosidase inhibitor for type 2 diabetes mellitus*

ACAT (AcylCoA transferase) inhibitor *investigational agent to lower serum cholesterol levels*

Accolate film-coated tablets ℞ *leukotriene receptor antagonist (LTRA) for prevention and chronic treatment of asthma* [zafirlukast] 20 mg

Accu-Chek Advantage reagent strips for home use OTC *in vitro diagnostic aid for blood glucose*

Accu-Pak (trademarked packaging form) *unit dose blister pack*

Accupep HPF powder OTC *enteral nutritional therapy for GI impairment*

Accupril film-coated tablets ℞ *antihypertensive; angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor* [quinapril HCl] 5, 10, 20, 40 mg

Accurbron syrup ℞ *antiasthmatic* [theophylline; alcohol 7.5%] 150 mg/15 mL ⊡ Accutane

Accusens T multi-sample kit (discontinued 1995) *in vitro diagnostic aid for taste dysfunction*

AccuSite injectable gel ℞ *investigational (NDA filed) treatment for genital warts; development discontinued in 1997* [fluorouracil; epinephrine]

Accutane capsules ℞ *internal keratolytic for severe recalcitrant cystic acne* [isotretinoin] 10, 20, 40 mg ⊡ Accurbron

ACD solution (acid citrate dextrose; anticoagulant citrate dextrose) [see: anticoagulant citrate dextrose solution]

ACD whole blood [see: blood, whole]

ACe (Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide) *chemotherapy protocol*

ACE (Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, etoposide) *chemotherapy protocol* [also: CAE]

ACE inhibitors (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors) [q.v.]

acebrochol INN, DCF

aceburic acid INN, DCF

acebutolol USAN, INN, BAN *antihypertensive; antiarrhythmic; antiadrenergic (β-receptor)* [also: acebutolol HCl]

acebutolol HCl JAN *antihypertensive; antiarrhythmic; antiadrenergic (β-receptor)* [also: acebutolol] 200, 400 mg oral

acecainide INN *antiarrhythmic* [also: acecainide HCl]

acecainide HCl USAN *antiarrhythmic* [also: acecainide]

acecarbromal INN *CNS depressant; sedative; hypnotic*

aceclidine USAN, INN *cholinergic*

aceclofenac INN, BAN

acedapsone USAN, INN, BAN *antimalarial; antibacterial; leprostatic*

acediasulfone sodium INN, DCF

acedoben INN

acefluranol INN, BAN

acefurtiamine INN

acefylline clofibrol INN

acefylline piperazine INN, DCF [also: acepifylline]

aceglaton JAN [also: aceglatone]

aceglatone INN [also: aceglaton]

aceglutamide INN *antiulcerative* [also: aceglutamide aluminum]

aceglutamide aluminum USAN, JAN *antiulcerative* [also: aceglutamide]

ACEIs (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors) [q.v.]

Acel-Imune IM injection ℞ *immunization against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis* [diphtheria & tetanus toxoids & acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP)] 7.5 LfU•5 LfU•300 HAU per 0.5 mL

acemannan USAN, INN *investigational (Phase I) antiviral and immunomodulator for AIDS*
acemetacin INN, BAN, JAN
acemethadone [see: methadyl acetate]
aceneuramic acid INN
acenocoumarin [see: acenocoumarol]
acenocoumarol NF, INN [also: nicoumalone]
Aceon tablets (discontinued 1994) ℞ *antihypertensive; ACE inhibitor* [perindopril erbumine] 2, 4, 8 mg
aceperone INN
Acephen suppositories OTC *analgesic; antipyretic* [acetaminophen] 120, 325, 650 mg
acephenazine dimaleate [see: acetophenazine maleate]
acepifylline BAN [also: acefylline piperazine]
acepromazine INN, BAN *veterinary sedative* [also: acepromazine maleate]
acepromazine maleate USAN *veterinary sedative* [also: acepromazine]
aceprometazine INN, DCF
acequinoline INN, DCF
acerola ***(Malpighia glabra; M. punicifolia)*** fruit *natural dietary source of vitamin C*
acesulfame INN, BAN
Aceta tablets, elixir OTC *analgesic; antipyretic* [acetaminophen] 325, 500 mg; 120 mg/5 mL
Aceta with Codeine tablets ℞ *narcotic analgesic* [codeine phosphate; acetaminophen] 30•300 mg
Aceta-Gesic tablets OTC *antihistamine; analgesic* [phenyltoloxamine citrate; acetaminophen] 30•325 mg
***p*-acetamidobenzoic acid** [see: acedoben]
6-acetamidohexanoic acid [see: acexamic acid]
4-acetamidophenyl acetate [see: diacetamate]
acetaminocaproic acid [see: acexamic acid]
acetaminophen USP *analgesic; antipyretic* [also: paracetamol] 80, 325, 500, 650 mg, 100 mg/mL, 120, 160 mg/5 mL, 500/15 mL oral; 120, 300, 325, 650 mg suppository
acetaminophen & butalbital & caffeine *analgesic; sedative* 325•50•40 mg oral
acetaminophen & codeine *narcotic analgesic* 300•15, 300•30, 300•60 mg oral; 30•12 mg/5 mL oral
acetaminophenol [see: acetaminophen]
acetaminosalol INN, DCF
acetanilid (or acetanilide) NF
acetannin [see: acetyltannic acid]
acetarsol INN, BAN, DCF [also: acetarsone]
acetarsone NF [also: acetarsol]
acetarsone salt of arecoline [see: drocarbil]
Acetasol ear drops ℞ *antibacterial/antifungal* [acetic acid] 2%
Acetasol HC ear drops ℞ *topical corticosteroidal anti-inflammatory; antibacterial/antifungal* [hydrocortisone; acetic acid] 1%•2%
acetazolamide USP, INN, BAN, JAN *carbonic anhydrase inhibitor; anticonvulsant* 125, 250 mg oral; 500 mg injection
acetazolamide sodium USP, JAN *carbonic anhydrase inhibitor*
acetcarbromal [see: acecarbromal]
acet-dia-mer-sulfonamide (sulfacetamide, sulfadiazine & sulfamerazine) [q.v.]
acetergamine INN
Acetest reagent tablets for professional use *in vitro diagnostic aid for acetone (ketones) in the urine or blood*
acetiamine INN
acetic acid NF, JAN *acidifying agent* 0.25%
acetic acid, aluminum salt [see: aluminum acetate]
acetic acid, calcium salt [see: calcium acetate]
acetic acid, diluted NF *bladder irrigant*
acetic acid, ethyl ester [see: ethyl acetate]
acetic acid, glacial USP, INN *acidifying agent*
acetic acid, potassium salt [see: potassium acetate]
acetic acid, sodium salt trihydrate [see: sodium acetate]