

# MODERN DRUG ENCYCLOPEDIA

AND THERAPEUTIC INDEX

**7<sup>TH</sup>**  
EDITION

# MODERN DRUG ENCYCLOPEDIA AND THERAPEUTIC INDEX

Edited by

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*Seventh Edition*

DRUG PUBLICATIONS, INC.

11 East 36th St.

New York 16, N.Y.

The composition of most of the preparations described in this work is protected by U. S. Letters Patent; many of the proprietary names of the products are trade-marked and registered at the U. S. Patent Office by the firms whose names are mentioned in connection with these products.

*Published 1958*

## FOREWORD

The purpose and contents of the Modern Drug Encyclopedia, of which this is the Seventh Edition, are now well known. It was first published in 1935; the previous two volumes appeared under the editorship of Dr. Marion E. Howard of New Haven, Connecticut.

The First Edition of this Encyclopedia carried products of 300 companies, but the present edition carries products of only 140, many of these being subsidiaries. This consolidation in the drug and pharmaceutical industry is evidence of the increased cost in research and development encountered in marketing new products.

Biological preparations and allergens have been combined alphabetically with pharmaceuticals. Prescription drugs are indicated by the symbol (Ps) after the name of the drug.

There has also been a change in regard to narcotic indications; to denote its status under federal narcotic laws, the following will appear in front of each drug when indicated:

Ⓐ—Narcotic preparation under full control. Narcotic order forms and written prescriptions required.

Ⓑ—Narcotic preparations permissible on oral prescription. Narcotic order forms required but sale permissible on an oral prescription of a physician.

ⓧ—Exempt narcotic. Narcotic registry number required, but over-the-counter sale for bona fide medical use permitted.

An effort has been made in this volume to improve the ease of reference. The Generic Index has been expanded. The Therapeutic Index now includes a larger number of cross references.

Special acknowledgment and thanks are due to the manufacturers who supplied the basic information in bringing descriptions up to date. Thanks are due also to staff members of the Food and Drug Administration who were particularly helpful in indicating prescription items and to the Returns Division, Bureau of Narcotics, who checked the narcotic requirements.

Progress in the development of new therapeutic preparations remains rapid. Consequently, the publishers of this volume issue a supplementary service "Modern Drugs," which appears every two months, and which is mailed to 125,000 physicians, pharmacists and institutions. This periodical contains descriptions of new preparations and new forms of old preparations which become available in the interval between the issuance of this Encyclopedia.

EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

*Charlottesville, Virginia, 1957*

## GLOSSARY

### Definitions of the Newer Trade Terms

- Abboject** (Abbott): A disposable syringe.
- Abbo-Liter** (Abbott): Container for bulk solutions.
- Aerohaler** (Abbott): An improved device for administering solid aerosols to the upper respiratory tract and lungs, consisting of a discharge chamber with interchangeable mouth and nose pieces.
- Aspirol** (Lilly): Fragile glass ampul enclosed in absorbent covering; easily crushed for inhalation of contents.
- Caplet** (Breon): Capsule-shaped coated tablet.
- Cartrid** (Lilly): Small, sterile, medication-filled, glass cylinders which are used with a permanent-type metal syringe.
- Centri-Vac**® (Baxter): Sterile, nonpyrogenic vacuum container for collecting blood and for preparing plasma or serum by centrifugation.
- Clipsule** (Lederle): Squeezable gelatin capsule; convenient for administering a specified dose of vitamins to infants.
- Dermedtoids** (Barry): Designates all sterile injectables and pharmaceuticals.
- Discs**: Large flat tablets.
- Dosule** (Organon): Measured dose of hormone-containing ointment.
- Dulcet** (Abbott): Medicated candy.
- Duo-Sayed**® (McNeil): Designates preparations complying with U.S.P. standards and assayed by a second method to meet unofficial specifications.
- Duo-Test**® (McNeil): Designates preparations complying with U.S.P. standards and biologically tested by a second method to meet unofficial specifications.
- Emplet** (Parke, Davis): Special brand of enteric coating.
- Encoat**® (Merrell): Special brand of enteric coating.
- Enerel** (Premo): Special brand of enteric coating.
- EnKeric** (Rorer): Special brand of enteric coating.
- Enseal** (Lilly): Special brand of enteric coating.
- Enterab** (Abbott): Special brand of enteric coating.
- Enteric-coated**: Special coating applied to capsules or tablets, intended to release contents in the intestines.
- Gelseal** (Lilly): Sealed gelatin capsule containing vitamins.
- Hypoglossal** (Carnrick): For sublingual or buccal administration.
- 'Hypoloid'** (Burroughs Wellcome): Identifying trade-mark for injectable solutions.
- Immunogen** (Parke, Davis): Identifying trade-mark for specific antigenic substances obtained from the surface of bacterial cells ('ecto-antigen'), substantially free of bacterial autolysates and extraneous protein.
- Incert**® (Travenol): A device for supplementing bulk parenterals aseptically without the use of needle and syringe.
- Insert** (Ciba): Vaginal suppository.

- Jetomizer** (Wyeth): New, plastic, nasal applicator that delivers a measured dose of medication high into the nasal cavity, where it breaks into droplets that penetrate the crevices of the turbinates and reaches the ostia of the accessory sinuses. May be used with any aqueous solution.
- Kapseal** (Parke, Davis): Hermetically sealed (banded) capsule.
- Kerakote** (Abbott): Enteric-coated.
- Lingusorb** (Ayerst): Specially prepared tablets for buccal and sublingual administration.
- Linquet** (Ciba): Brand of tablets for mucosal absorption.
- Liquid**<sup>®</sup> (McNeil): Palatable, homogenized dispersions miscible with water and other fluids, for oral administration.
- Lyovac** (Merck Sharp & Dohme): Vacuum desiccated, lyophilized preparation restored to original volume by addition of accompanying diluent.
- Magmaid**<sup>®</sup> (Pitman-Moore): A suspension of micro-crystals in an alginate base.
- Medilets** (Schering): Color-flecked tablets.
- Membrettes** (Wyeth): For sublingual, buccal or labial administration.
- Micropellets** (Schering): Microscopic crystals.
- Nebutab** (Premo): Registered trade name for a tablet triturate of soluble potassium G crystalline penicillin containing 50,000 units, to be used in a nebulizer. Also for oral use.
- Niphanoid** (Winthrop Labs.): Instantly soluble dry powder.
- Nulixir** (Lilly): Liquid medicament prepared with nonalcoholic menstruum.
- Ointlet** (Ciba): Measured dose of hormone-containing ointment.
- Ophthalet** (McNeil): Soft elastic, gelatin-sealed capsule or ampul, elongated at one end, containing sufficient quantity of ophthalmic ointment for single application to each eye.
- Orasorb** (Arlington-Funk): Brand of transmucosal tablets for sublingual, buccal or labial administration.
- Pearl**: Gelatin-sealed capsule.
- Perle**: Gelatin-sealed capsule.
- Phylacogen** (Parke, Davis): Identifying trade-mark for modified bacterial antigen.
- Plasma-Vac**<sup>®</sup> (Baxter): Sterile, nonpyrogenic vacuum container for pooling, storing and administering plasma or serum aspirated from other containers.
- Pondit** (Wyeth): Weighed units for convenient preparation of solutions.
- Pulvo-cap** (Pitman-Moore): Dry-filled capsule.
- Pulvule** (Lilly): Dry-filled capsule.
- Purogenated** (Lederle): A highly refined biological product which has been purified by chemical and physical means.
- Repetabs** (Schering): Repeat action tablets.
- Saftiflask** (Cutter): Simply designed flask for storage and administration of intravenous solutions.
- Saftifuge** (Cutter): Completely closed vacuum flask for withdrawal of blood for preparation of plasma by centrifugation.
- Saftivac** (Cutter): Completely closed vacuum flask for withdrawal of whole blood.
- Sanitape**: Individually packaged in cellophane strips.

- Savoret (Lilly):** Medicated flavored tablets.
- Secule (Ayerst):** Vial containing an injectable preparation in dried form.
- Serobacterin (Merck Sharp & Dohme):** Identifying trade-mark for sensitized bacterial vaccine (bacterial vaccine treated with its corresponding immune serum).
- Sifter Cartridges (Abbott):** Small, plastic, disposable cartridge containing dry, powdered medicament to be used with the Aerohaler.
- 'Soloid' (Burroughs Wellcome):** Identifying trade-mark for quickly soluble products.
- Solvat (Lilly):** Porous, quickly soluble tablet for extemporaneous preparation of solutions.
- 'Spansule' (S.K.F.):** Trade-mark for their brand of sustained release capsule. Each 'Spansule' sustained release capsule contains many tiny coated pellets with varying disintegration times. Part of a 'Spansule' capsule's medication is released immediately; the rest is released continuously and uniformly over a period of 8 to 10 hours. Therapeutic effects last approximately 10 to 12 hours.
- Sterap (Lilly):** Sterile powder in envelope for topical application.
- Sterilope (Abbott):** Sifter-top envelope containing sterile powder for topical application.
- Steri-Vial (Parke, Davis):** Rubber diaphragm-capped vial containing injectable solution.
- Sub-U-Tabs (Abbott):** Tablets for sublingual administration.
- 'Tabloids' (Burroughs Wellcome):** Identifying trade-mark.
- Transfuso-Vac® (Baxter):** Sterile, nonpyrogenic vacuum container with anticoagulant; for drawing, storing, transporting and administering blood and for preparing plasma.
- Travad® (Travenol):** A disposable, complete enema unit for use as a cleansing enema.
- Trinidex® (Baxter):** Parenteral solutions in Vacoliter® container which contain the vitamins nicotinamide, riboflavin and thiamine hydrochloride.
- Tubex (Wyeth):** Glass cartridge container for use with special 'Tubex' syringe.
- Vaccine-Vial (Sherman):** Rubber-capped, rubber diaphragm vial containing injectable solution.
- Vacoliter® Container (Baxter):** Dispensing container with ready-to-use, sterile, non-pyrogenic parenteral solution under vacuum.
- Vacule Vial (Merck Sharp & Dohme):** Rubber diaphragm-capped vial containing injectable solution.

### Key to Symbols and Abbreviations

Ⓐ—Narcotic preparation under full control. Narcotic order forms and written prescriptions required.

Ⓑ—Narcotic preparations permissible on oral prescription. Narcotic order forms required but sale permissible on an oral prescription of a physician.

ⓧ—Exempt narcotic. Narcotic registry number required, but over-the-counter sale for bona fide medical use permitted.

‘ —Trade-mark.

\*—Trade-mark.

“ —Trade-mark.

®—Registered mark.

T.M.—Trade-mark.

(Ps)—Prescription drug.

*Note:* The narcotic Designations Ⓐ, Ⓑ or ⓧ indicate the status of the drug or preparation under the federal narcotic laws. In some instances a product marked Ⓑ or ⓧ may nevertheless require a written signed prescription either under the federal Drug and Cosmetic Act by reason of some ingredient other than the narcotic or under some requirement of state law.



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## PHARMACEUTICALS, BIOLOGICALS AND ALLERGENS

### A-3 FOOT POWDER

*Fungicide*

(Research Supplies)

**Description:** A dry powder containing 20% sodium thiosulfate, 70% boric acid and 10% aluminum potassium sulfate and aromatics.

**Action and Uses:** An effective antifungicidal, drying agent and deodorant, potent but nonirritating. *For use* in the prophylaxis and treatment of athlete's foot. To prevent recurrence, treatment should be continued for some time after the disappearance of lesions. Its drying and deodorizing actions are also useful in everyday foot hygiene to combat hyperhidrosis and bromhidrosis.

**Administration:** *Topically*, as a dry dressing. Dust freely on the feet. May also be applied on the floor of bathroom and shower.

**Supply:** A-3 FOOT POWDER—Sifter-top cans of 2 oz.

### ABASIN (Ps)

*Sedative*

(Winthrop Labs.)

(a-ba-sin)

**Generic Name:** Acetylcarbromal.

**Chemical Name:** N-acetyl-N'-bromodiethylacetylcarbamide. Acetylcarbromal.

**Description:** A white, crystalline, odorless powder of slightly bitter taste; sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol.

**Action and Uses:** Sedative. Can usually be administered during day without causing drowsiness; better tolerated than bromides. *For use* in nerve strain in daily life, mental irritability, milder types of neurasthenia and hysteria, menstrual and climacteric nervous disorders.

**Administration:** *Orally*. For adults, 1 or 2 tablets 2 or 3 times daily, after meals. For children, according to age.

**Supply:** ABASIN—Tablets, 260 mg (gr 4)—Bottles of 100.

### ABBOCILLIN-DC (Ps)

(Abbott)

(ab-bo-sil-lin de se) *Penicillin preparation, parenteral*

This product consists of 600,000 units (double concentration) of penicillin G procaine in aqueous suspension. The suspension is ready for immediate use in office, hospital or home. It does not contain oils or waxes and flows freely through the needle. Store in a refrigerator below 15° C (59° F). *For use* in all conditions in which repository penicillin is effective. Clinical trials have shown that single 600,000 unit 1 cc doses have consistently afforded sustained high blood levels for 48 hours. **Administration:** For deep *intramuscular* use only. **Supply:** ABBOCILLIN-DC—Each package contains an Abboject disposable plastic syringe containing a 1 cc dose of 600,000 units of penicillin G procaine in aqueous suspension. The set is to be used once, then discarded. Boxes of 1 and 25. (Available with and without needle.)

### ABBOCILLIN 800M (Ps)

(Abbott)

(ab-bo-sil-in) *Penicillin preparation, parenteral*

A dry preparation containing 600,000 units of penicillin G procaine and 200,000 units of penicillin G potassium for aqueous injection. Because of its potassium penicillin content, provides a high penicillin blood level, immediately after injection; the procaine penicillin content assures the maintenance of moderate penicillin blood levels for many subsequent hours. **Administration:** *Intramuscularly*, in 1 cc doses at 48 hour intervals for the treatment of mild to moderate infections caused by penicil-

lin susceptible organisms or 0.5 cc at 24 hour intervals in similar conditions. *Supply:* ABBOCILLIN 800M—Vials of 1 cc; boxes of 5, 25. Vials of 5 cc; boxes of 1, 25. The 1 cc vial is mixed with 0.55 cc of Water for Injection to make 1 cc of a suspension that can be aspirated into a syringe and ejected without difficulty. The 5 cc multiple dose vial containing 3,000,000 units of penicillin G procaine and 1,000,000 units of penicillin G potassium is mixed with 2.6 cc of Water for Injection.

## ABDEC DROPS      *Vitamin (multivitamin) preparation*      (Parke, Davis)

**Description:** The suggested dose for older children (0.6 cc) contains:

Vitamin A.....	1.5 mg (5000 units)
Vitamin D.....	25 mcg (1000 units)
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> .....	1 mg
Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> .....	0.4 mg
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> .....	1 mg
Pantothenic acid (as sodium salt).....	2 mg
Nicotinamide.....	5 mg
Vitamin C.....	50 mg

**Action and Uses:** A water-miscible, nonalcoholic, multivitamin supplement intended primarily for infants and young children. *For use* as dietary supplement in the prophylaxis of mixed vitamin deficiencies.

**Administration:** *Orally*, average daily dose for infants under 1 year is 0.3 cc; for older children and adults, 0.6 cc. The preparation is readily miscible with milk, fruit juices, soups and other foods.

**Supply:** ABDEC® DROPS—Bottles with calibrated dropper, 15 cc, 50 cc.

## ABDEC KAPSEALS      (Parke, Davis)

### *Vitamin (multivitamin) preparation*

**Description:** Each kapsel contains:

Vitamin A.....	3 mg (10,000 units)
Vitamin D.....	25 mcg (1000 units)
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (thiamine) mononitrate.....	5 mg
Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> (riboflavin).....	3 mg
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> (pyridoxine hydrochloride).....	1.5 mg
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (crystalline).....	2 mcg
Panthothenic acid (sodium salt).....	5 mg
Nicotinamide.....	25 mg
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid).....	75 mg
Vitamin E (d-alpha-tocopheryl acid, succinate)...	5 I.U.

**Action and Uses:** Provides optimal daily requirements, where these have been established, in one 10-vitamin capsule. *For use* as multivitamin supplement in the prophylaxis and treatment of vitamin deficiencies, particularly if the diet is inadequate, if needs are increased, or if gastrointestinal absorption is impaired.

**Administration:** *Orally*, for prophylaxis 1 kapsel daily or as indicated; for treatment of established deficiencies, larger doses as required.

**Supply:** ABDEC® KAPSEALS®—Bottles of 50, 100, 250, 1000.

## ABDOL with MINERALS      (Parke, Davis)

### *Vitamin (multivitamin) and mineral preparation*

**Description:** Each capsule contains:

Vitamin C.....	50.0 mg
Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> .....	2.5 mg
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> .....	1.0 mcg
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> .....	0.5 mg
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> mononitrate.....	2.5 mg
Nicotinamide.....	20.0 mg
Vitamin A.....	1.5 mg (5000 units)
Vitamin D.....	25 mcg (1000 units)
Calcium pantothenate.....	2.5 mg
Folic acid.....	0.1 mg
Iodine.....	0.15 mg
Manganese.....	1.0 mg
Cobalt.....	0.1 mg
Potassium.....	5.0 mg
Molybdenum.....	0.2 mg
Iron.....	15.0 mg
Copper.....	1.0 mg
Zinc.....	0.5 mg
Magnesium.....	1.0 mg
Calcium.....	44.0 mg
Phosphorus.....	34.0 mg

**Action and Uses:** Combines 10 vitamins and 11 minerals, the latter in the form of salts. *For use* in prophylaxis and in treatment of multiple vitamin and certain mineral deficiencies.

**Administration:** *Orally*, for prophylaxis, 1 capsule daily. For active or older adults, adolescents, convalescents, pregnant or lactating women or for those with definite vitamin-mineral deficiency states, 2 or more capsules daily as determined by the physician.

**Supply:** ABDOL® with MINERALS—Capsules—Bottles of 100, 250, 5000.

**Other Form:** ABDOL with MINERALS, for Children—Capsules—Bottles of 100. A combination of 10 vitamins and 10 minerals, the latter in the form of salts. *For use* in the prophylaxis against and treatment of multiple vitamin and certain mineral deficiencies. *Administration:* *Orally*, 1 capsule daily or more, as directed by physician.

## ABDOL WITH VITAMIN C

(Parke, Davis)

(ab-dol)

*Vitamin (multivitamin) preparation*

**Description:** Each capsule contains:

Vitamin A.....	1.5 mg (5,000 units)
Vitamin D.....	25 mcg (1,000 units)
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (thiamine) mononitrate.....	2.5 mg
Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> (riboflavin).....	2.5 mg
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> (pyridoxine hydrochloride).....	0.5 mg
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (crystalline).....	1 mcg
Nicotinamide.....	20 mg
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid).....	50 mg
Pantothenic acid (as calcium salt).....	5 mg

**Action and Uses:** Provide 100% or more of adult daily minimum requirements of vitamins A, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, D. *For use* as dietary supplement in the prophylaxis and treatment of vitamin deficiencies.

**Administration:** *Orally*, for prophylaxis 1 capsule daily or as indicated; more as required for treatment.

**Supply:** ABDOL® WITH VITAMIN C—Capsules—Bottles of 25, 100, 250, 5000.

**ABSORBED ANTI-A (ABSORBED B) BLOOD GROUPING SERUM****Diagnostic aid****(Ortho)**

Human blood serum prepared by absorbing the serum of selected group B bloods with A<sub>2</sub> cells. *For use* in subgrouping group A bloods. *Supply*: ABSORBED ANTI-A (ABSORBED B) BLOOD GROUPING SERUM—Vials, 2 cc.

**A.C.D. (ACID CITRATE DEXTROSE) (Ps)****Blood transfusion aid**

**Description:** A sterile, pyrogen-free aqueous solution containing sodium citrate, citric acid and dextrose.

**Action and Uses:** Anticoagulant. *For use* in the preparation of plasma or whole blood for indirect transfusions.

**Supply:** A.C.D.—Solution (Abbo-Vac)—Cases of 6 bottles. The container, with a high, mechanically-induced vacuum, is constructed in three sizes. One draws 480 cc of blood into 120 cc of Solution (Formula B, U.S.P. and N.I.H.), making a total of 600 cc. Another draws 240 cc of blood into 60 cc of Solution, making a total of 300 cc. A third draws 120 cc of blood into 30 cc of Solution, making a total of 150 cc. A self-sealing stopper and a dust-proof seal protect the blood against contamination during transportation and storage and keep it ready for immediate administration. A blood donor set designed for collecting blood with Abbo-Vac consists of a 24-inch length of noncollapsible plastic tubing with 15-gauge bottle needle on one end and 17-gauge donor needle on the other. (Abbott)

A.C.D.—Solution (Non-Vac)—Bottles of 250 cc size containing 60 cc of Solution; bottles of 500 cc size containing 120 cc of Solution; cases of 6. Designed for the collection of blood by gravity. Donopak-24 and Donopak-48, with or without disposable needles, are designed for collection of blood with the Non-Vac unit. Donopak units consist of plastic tubing, two attached needle adapters and a pinch clamp. (Abbott)

A.C.D.—Solution (Non-Vac)—Silicone-coated bottles of 500 cc. "Closed technic" bottles of 200 and 500 cc. Pliapak containers (new plastic blood bag) of 500 cc, with blood collection set. (Abbott)

DEXTROSE-SODIUM CITRATE-CITRIC ACID SOLUTION—"Transfuso-Vac" container, 600 cc size containing 70 cc or 120 cc of solution under vacuum. For drawing, preserving and administering blood—Cases of 6. (Don Baxter)

A.C.D. (ACID CITRATE DEXTROSE) SOLUTION—I-T Saftivac containers, 250 and 650 cc size, containing either 60 cc or 120 cc under vacuum. Completely closed vacuum flask *for use* in transfusion, blood banking or plasma banking. Cases of 6. (Cutter)

**ACETEST REAGENT TABLETS****(Ames)****(asi-test)****Diagnostic aid**

Affords a simple, accurate and inexpensive method for the rapid detection of urine-acetone and early recognition of acidosis. Sensitivity is such that only clinically significant amounts of acetone (1 part to 1000 or greater) are detected. One Acetest (Brand) Reagent tablet is placed on a clean white sheet of paper; moisten the tablet with one drop of the urine to be tested; wait 30 seconds; observe the color of the tablet. Specimens containing acetone change the color to a purple shade, the intensity of which varies with the quantity of acetone present. Results are read as "negative," "trace," "moderate," or "strongly positive." *Supply*: ACETEST® (BRAND) REAGENT TABLETS—Bottles of 100, 250.

**ACETIDINE***Analgesic, antipyretic*

(Merck Sharp &amp; Dohme)

(a-se-ti-din)

**Description:** Each capsule or tablet contains:

Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid).....	0.1770 Gm
Acetophenetidin (phenacetin).....	0.1176 Gm
Caffeine.....	0.0294 Gm

**Action and Uses:** Analgesic and antipyretic. *For use* in the symptomatic relief of pain in headache, dysmenorrhea, neuralgia, myalgia; as antipyretic in febrile conditions.

**Administration:** *Orally*, 1 tablet or capsule, repeated in a half hour if necessary; then 1 every 3 hours.

**Supply:** 'ACETIDINE'—Capsules, 0.324 Gm (gr 5)—Bottles of 100, 1000.

ACETIDINE—Tablets, 0.324 Gm (gr 5)—Bottles of 100, 1000. Boxes of 12, 36.

**Combinations:** ☐ ACETIDINE 5 gr WITH CODEINE PHOSPHATE  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr—Tablets—Bottles of 100, 500.

☐ ACETIDINE 5 gr WITH CODEINE PHOSPHATE  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr—Tablets—Bottles of 100, 500.

**ACETYCOL (Ps)***Analgesic, antirheumatic*

(Warner-Chilcott)

(a-seti-kol)

**Description:** Each tablet contains:

Colchicine salicylated.....	0.25 mg
Aspirin.....	325 mg
Para-aminobenzoic acid.....	162 mg
Ascorbic acid.....	20 mg
Thiamine hydrochloride.....	5 mg
Niacin.....	15 mg

**Action and Uses:** Combines in one tablet, colchicine salicylated and aspirin to ease the pain and fever of the arthritic patient and at the same time to restore some of the elements depleted by the disease. *For use* in the treatment of rheumatism and arthritis, particularly in elderly patients.

**Administration:** *Orally*, 1 or 2 tablets 3 or 4 times daily; in acute gouty arthritis, an additional 0.5 mg of colchicine may be given every 2 hours for 4 to 8 doses.

**Supply:** ACETYCOL—Tablets—Bottles of 100, 500.

**ACETYLDUO (Ps)***Analgesic, systemic*

(Chicago Pharmacal)

(aseet-il-duo)

**Description:** Each tablet contains:

Acetyl-p-aminophenol.....	0.125 Gm (gr $2\frac{1}{2}$ )
Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid).....	0.23 Gm (gr $3\frac{1}{2}$ )
Caffeine.....	0.03 Gm (gr $\frac{1}{2}$ )

**Action and Uses:** Acetyl-p-aminophenol is the principal metabolite of acetanilid or phenacetin, yet possesses none of the disadvantages of these drugs and is beneficial as a post-traumatic analgesic; aspirin aids in alleviating pain and caffeine counterbalances the depressant effect of aspirin. *For use* in the treatment of simple headache, colds, grippe, dysmenorrhea, menstrual cramps, rheumatic fever, rheumatoid arthritis.

**Administration:** *Orally*, 1 or 2 tablets every 4 hours. For children (6 to 10 years) 1 tablet every 4 hours.

**Supply:** ACETYLDUO®—Tablets—Bottles of 100, 1000.

**ACHROCIDIN (Ps) Antibiotic, oral; antihistamine; analgesic (Lederle)****Description:** Each teaspoonful of syrup (5 cc) contains:

Tetracycline equivalent to tetracycline HCl.....	125 mg
Phenacetin.....	120 mg
Salicylamide.....	150 mg
Ascorbic acid (C).....	25 mg
Pyridamide maleate.....	15 mg
Methylparaben.....	4 mg
Propylparaben.....	1 mg

Each tablet contains:

Achromycin tetracycline hydrochloride.....	125 mg
Phenacetin.....	120 mg
Caffeine.....	30 mg
Salicylamide.....	150 mg
Chlorothen citrate.....	25 mg

**Action and Uses:** *For use* in controlling most bacterial invasions and relieving such symptoms of the common cold as headache, muscular aches and pains, fever, nasal discharge, excessive mucus and chest congestion.

**Administration:** *Orally.* Syrup: Adults, 2 teaspoonfuls 3 or 4 times daily for 3 to 5 days. Children, according to weight. Tablets: 2 tablets with a full glass of water or a bland drink at the onset of symptoms, followed by 2 tablets 3 to 4 times daily for 3 to 5 days. In addition, the usual measures such as bedrest, increased fluid intake and precautions against exposure to cold and inclement weather should be followed.

**Supply:** ACHROCIDIN\*—Syrup—Bottles of 4 fl oz.

ACHROCIDIN—Tablets—Bottles of 24.

**ACHROCORT CREAM (Ps) Dermatologic formulary (Lederle)**

**Description:** Achrocort tetracycline crystalline with hydrocortisone cream Lederle contains achromycin® tetracycline equivalent to tetracycline Hydrochloride 30 mg per Gm (3%) and 10 mg per Gm (1%) of hydrocortisone acetate in a water-washable cream base for topical application.

**Action and Uses:** *For use* in the treatment of superficial pyogenic infections of the skin and for the prevention of infection in wounds, abrasions and after surgery. Also for use in allergic dermatoses, contact dermatitis (e.g., poison ivy), atopic dermatitis, including allergic eczema, disseminated neurodermatitis, pruritus with lichenification, eczematoid dermatitis, food eczema and infantile eczema where both anti-inflammatory action and prevention of infection are desired. Certain gram-negative and gram-positive organisms, including streptococci, staphylococci and coli-aerogenes group, are known to respond to tetracycline therapy. The addition of hydrocortisone aids in the healing of infected skin conditions and does not appear to increase sensitization problems.

**Administration:** *Topically.* Apply cream directly to the involved area, preferably on sterile gauze, once or more daily as the condition indicates. Response to mild infections may be seen within 48 hours. Treatment should be continued for a few days beyond the disappearance of symptoms to minimize recurrences. In severe local infections local treatment should be supplemented by systemic administration of achromycin tetracycline.

**Caution:** Patients should be kept under regular observation.

**Supply:** ACHROCORT CREAM—Tubes of 5 Gm.

**ACHROMYCIN (Ps) Antibiotic, oral (ak-ro-mi-sin) (Lederle)**

**Generic Name:** Tetracycline hydrochloride crystalline.

**Description:** Achromycin Tetracycline chemically is closely related to chlortetracycline,

differing only in the replacement of the chlorine atom by a hydrogen atom. Studies on 257 strains of human pathogens, *in vitro*, showed an antibacterial activity at least equal in range to, and perhaps greater than that of any other antibiotic. Achromycin possesses increased solubility, greater stability and more effective diffusion in body tissues and fluids. The drug is relatively nontoxic. Long term dosage reveals no change from normal values of complete blood counts, blood chemistry or routine function tests. Repeated large doses show no effect on blood pressure, respiration, antispasmodic or sedative properties.

**Action and Uses:** *For use* in the treatment of pneumonia, with or without bacteremia; pharyngitis; bronchopulmonary infection; acute bronchitis; pertussis; otitis media; acute or chronic pyelonephritis; mixed bacterial infections; scarlet fever; bacillary dysentery; soft tissue infections due to susceptible organisms; osteomyelitis; epidermal abscesses, acute brucellosis in combination with other antimicrobial agents, and meningitis. It is believed that the drug will also prove of value in the treatment of the rickettsial diseases, primary atypical pneumonia, acute anthrax, mastoiditis, actinomycosis, acute extraintestinal and intestinal amebic infections, gonorrhea including gonorrheal ophthalmia, and in subacute bacterial endocarditis produced by both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria sensitive to this product.

**Administration:** *Orally.* Adults: The average suggested minimum daily dose is 1 Gm divided into four 250 mg doses. In patients with an acute illness of more than average severity, or if there is no clinical response within 24 hours, it is advisable to increase the number of daily doses to 6, for 1 to 3 days.

**Supply:** ACHROMYCIN®—Capsules, 50 or 100 mg—Vials of 25; bottles of 100.

ACHROMYCIN—Capsules, 250 mg—Vials of 16; bottles of 100.

ACHROMYCIN—Ear Solution—Each package consists of one 50 mg vial of tetracycline hydrochloride and 10 cc vial of diluent containing 5% benzocaine in propylene glycol. A convenient dropper top also included. Has a wide range of activity against gram-positive and gram-negative organisms. *For use* in the treatment of acute and chronic infection of the external ear.

ACHROMYCIN—Intramuscular—Vials, 100 mg. Where oral medication is not practical, effective therapeutic levels may be readily obtained by this new form. *For use* in the treatment of infections due to achromycin-susceptible organisms. These may be genitourinary, respiratory, cellulitis, meningitis, brucellosis, pertussis, gonorrhea and amebiasis. *Administration:* *Intramuscularly* by deep injection into the gluteal muscle.

ACHROMYCIN—Intravenous—Vials of 100, 250 and 500 mg.

ACHROMYCIN—Liquid—Bottles of 2, 16 fl oz. Each teaspoonful (5 cc.) contains 250 mg achromycin in a cherry-flavored suspension for children's use in the treatment of infections due to organisms sensitive to this product.

ACHROMYCIN—Nasal Suspension—Plastic squeeze bottles, 15 cc. Each cc contains 3.75 mg tetracycline HCl, 2 mg hydrocortisone acetate and .125% phenylephrine HCl. *For use* in relieving congestion and inflammation of the nose associated with sinus conditions and upper respiratory infections and in controlling secondary infections accompanying the common cold, hay fever and other allergies. *Administration:* *Topically.*

ACHROMYCIN—Oil Suspension, Ophthalmic, 1%—Bottles (blue and yellow plastic dropper bottles) of 4 cc. Achromycin tetracycline hydrochloride 1% in a sterile oil suspension for ophthalmic use. Each bottle contains 4 cc of achromycin ophthalmic oil suspension. *For use* in the treatment of ocular infections caused by tetracycline-sensitive bacteria, rickettsia and some virus. Easier to handle than the ointment, and causes less visual disturbance immediately after instillation, diffuses into the conjunctival sac more rapidly and remains in the sac over a prolonged period. *Administration:* *Topically*, in most bacterial infections, 1 or 2 drops squeezed into the affected eye, or both eyes, 2 or 4 times daily. In severe infections, additional dosage is necessary. Dosage should continue from 48 hours to 1 or 2 months, depending on the severity of infection.

ACHROMYCIN—Ointment with Hydrocortisone—Tubes of 5 Gm. Each Gm contains tetracycline hydrochloride 30 mg (3%) with hydrocortisone 20 mg (2%),



methylparaben 2.4% and propylparaben 0.6%, in a wool fat-petrolatum base. *For use* in the treatment of superficial pyogenic infections of the skin and for the prevention of infection in wounds, abrasions and after surgery.

**ACHROMYCIN**—Ophthalmic Ointment—Tubes,  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz; cartons of 6 tubes. Each Gm contains tetracycline hydrochloride 10 mg (1%) in a petrolatum-lanolin base. *For use* in the treatment of ocular infections caused by gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria; effective in infectious keratitis, conjunctivitis and blepharitis.

**ACHROMYCIN**—Ophthalmic Ointment with Hydrocortisone—Tubes of  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. Each Gm contains tetracycline hydrochloride 10 mg (1%) with hydrocortisone 15 mg (1.5%), in a wool fat-petrolatum base. *For use* in the treatment of ocular infections caused by staphylococci, pneumococci, *H. influenzae*, diplobacillus of Morax-Axenfeld, the Friedländer bacillus, streptococci, *A. aerogenes*, *Pr. vulgaris*, *Pr. morganii*, *E. coli*, *Alcaligenes faecalis*, *Ps. pyocyanea* and in the treatment of trachoma (in conjunction with oral achromycin therapy.) It is also of value in those noninfectious conditions of the eye such as nonspecific superficial keratitis, deep keratitis, acne rosacea keratitis, mild and acute iritis, chronic iritis (especially following systemic steroid therapy), ophthalmic herpes zoster, vernal conjunctivitis, allergic conjunctivitis and corneal injuries, including chemical and thermal burns, where, in addition to an anti-inflammatory agent, an antibiotic is desired to prevent infection.

**ACHROMYCIN** (Tetracycline HCl Crystalline)—Ophthalmic Powder, Sterilized—Vials of 25 mg with sterilized dropper vial. Contains 25 mg tetracycline HCl, mixed with 25 mg sodium borate and 62.5 mg sodium chloride. *For use* in the treatment of ocular infections caused by gram-positive and gram-negative organisms and several infections thought to be virus-like in nature such as inclusion conjunctivitis, follicular conjunctivitis and dendritic keratitis. Also effective in conjunction with oral forms of achromycin in the treatment of trachoma. *Administration: Topically.*

**ACHROMYCIN**—for Oral Suspension, 1.5 Gm—Bottles of 1 oz. Each teaspoonful (5 cc) contains tetracycline equivalent to 250 mg tetracycline HCl after preparation is diluted with water.

**ACHROMYCIN**—Pediatric Drops—Plastic dropper type bottles of 10 cc (100 mg per cc). Contains 25 mg achromycin in each 5 drops. *For use* in the treatment of diseases due to gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, rickettsiae, protozoa and certain virus-like organisms. *Administration: Orally.* The minimal oral dosage of 5.7 to 9 mg per lb of body weight for adults and children may be conveniently added to small amounts of milk, water or fruit juices. *Caution:* Excessive dosage may lead to irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. In such cases, dosage should be reduced.

**ACHROMYCIN**—Pharyngets® and Troches—Pharyngets: Individually wrapped in cellophane and foil-covered—Boxes of 10. Troches: Bottles of 25 and 250. Each pharyngel and troche contains 15 mg of achromycin tetracycline HCl and is designed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, providing lasting therapeutic saliva concentrations of the broad-spectrum antibiotic. *For use* in conjunction with systemic achromycin therapy in severe oral infections. *Administration: Orally.*

**ACHROMYCIN**—Spersoids® Disposable Powder (50 mg per 3.0 Gm)—Jars of 12 and 25 doses.

**ACHROMYCIN**—Surgical Powder (Achromycin Tetracycline)—Vials, 5 Gm, with shaker top, each vial contains 1 Gm achromycin tetracycline HCl in soluble starch diluent containing a small amount of magnesium oxide to prevent caking. *For use* as an adjunct to surgery; active against the organism commonly causing wound infections. *Administration: Topically.*

**ACHROMYCIN**—Tablets, 50, 100 mg—Vials of 25, 100. Tablets, 250 mg—Vials of 16; bottles of 100.

**ACHROMYCIN**—Topical Spray—Spray type dispensers. Contains 710 mg (1%) tetracycline HCl. *For use* in the prevention of infection in minor skin cuts and abrasions.

**ACHROMYCIN HYDROCHLORIDE** (Tetracycline hydrochloride crystalline)—Ointment—Tubes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz, 1 oz. The product contains 3% of tetracycline hydrochloride in a petroleum-wool fat base. *For use* in the treatment of superficial infections of the skin and for the prevention of infection in wounds, abrasions and after surgery.