



Current Drug Handbook

1960-61

FALCONER and PATTERSON

W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY

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PREFACE

THIS BOOK contains specific, technical data on approximately 1000 drugs in current use. The reader will no doubt find many drugs omitted which he feels should have been included, and some listed which might have been omitted. The information in a book such as this is necessarily limited. It is intended for quick reference and to supplement the material in standard textbooks of pharmacology, specifically, Falconer-Norman: *The Drug, The Nurse, The Patient*. This book in no way pretends to give complete information about any drug.

The authors have included old drugs still in relatively common use, listed in major official and semi-official publications, and those new drugs which give promise of permanent therapeutic value. Only in a few instances have mixtures been given. Such preparations are very numerous, and they come and go rapidly. In general, obsolete and experimental drugs have been excluded.

The book has been planned with the various types of drugs grouped together. The authors felt that this had distinct advantages over an alphabetical listing. This allows comparison of the different drugs used for a specific condition, even when the investigator does not know the names of the drugs. With a few exceptions the categories used are those of the United States Pharmacopeia XV. To find any specific drug the reader will need to consult the index.

The format has been planned in tabular form for ease in grasping all the pertinent facts at one glance. The material is to be read across the page. The first column gives the major names of the drug, secondary names (where such exist), source of the drug, the active principles (if there are any of therapeutic importance), the uses of the drug (the major use has usually been placed first), toxic symptoms to be watched for and the usual treatment used for poisoning, either chronic or

acute as required. The second column gives the names of the drug and its official designation, if it is covered by the United States Pharmacopeia XV, The National Formulary X, or New and Nonofficial Drugs, 1960 edition. In some instances secondary names have been included in this column. It should be remembered that there are some drugs with an almost unlimited number of names. Obviously, it has not been possible to include every one. In all cases the official names have been given preference. In columns three and four, the dosage (metric and apothecary) and the mode of administration will be found. Abbreviations have been used for the latter where such abbreviations are commonly used, as I.M. for intramuscular. Under "Remarks" in the last (fifth) column, any other important data have been given. This includes such things as contraindications, incompatibilities, specific problems apt to be encountered, administration variations, etc. This form has been used with only slight variations throughout the book, even though in some instances it has not been entirely satisfactory. The variations are self-explanatory. Since the tabular form has been used and brevity stressed, sentences are often incomplete.

The authors have drawn on a large number of sources for the information used, relying heavily upon official publications as the United States Pharmacopeia XV, The National Formulary X, and such other sources as New and Nonofficial Drugs, The Modern Drug Encyclopedia, The American Drug Index, and for the newest drugs, information provided by the pharmaceutical company preparing the medication. The authors have striven for absolute accuracy, but they realize that mistakes can occur even under the closest scrutiny.

This format was decided upon since a yearly revision is expected. It is the result of several years of research to find a concise but comprehensive method of presenting such information, and it is hoped it will be found useful to those people who are dealing in medicines.

MARY W. FALCONER
H. ROBERT PATTERSON

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ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS (Continued)

Names and General Information	Preparations	Dosage (Strength)	Administration	Remarks
HALOGENS—IODINE (Continued) under such trade names as Iodine and Iodine, for skin disinfection of minor wounds. These are complexes of iodine and non-ionic wetting agents.				
HEAVY METALS				
MERCURY. Mineral: For skin, mucous membranes and utensils. Local irritation from mercury products is not uncommon; severe dermatitis may occur. Stop drug and treat symptoms.				
Ammoniated mercury ointment, U.S.P. (white precipitate) Merbromin, N. F. (Mercurochrome)	Thymol iodide, N.F. Powder (Aristol)	5% ointment	Topical	For skin and wounds. Contains iodine and thymol from thyme. For skin
Mercury bichloride, U.S.P. (mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate) Mercury cyanide, N.N.D. Mercury oxycyanide, N.N.D. Nitromersol, N.F. (Metaphen)	Tincture of iodine, U.S.P.	2% alcoholic solution	Topical	For skin disorders
Mercury bichloride, U.S.P. (mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate) Mercury cyanide, N.N.D. Mercury oxycyanide, N.N.D. Nitromersol, N.F. (Metaphen)	Mercury bichloride, U.S.P. (mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate) Mercury cyanide, N.N.D. Mercury oxycyanide, N.N.D. Nitromersol, N.F. (Metaphen)	1-2% aqueous solution 1-2% acetone-alcohol solution 1:1000-1:20,000 aqueous solution	Topical Topical Environmental	Phenol coefficient 2 or 3 Used for skin only Occasionally used as skin wash Do not use on metals
Mercury bichloride, U.S.P. (mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate) Mercury cyanide, N.N.D. Mercury oxycyanide, N.N.D. Nitromersol, N.F. (Metaphen)	Mercury bichloride, U.S.P. (mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate) Mercury cyanide, N.N.D. Mercury oxycyanide, N.N.D. Nitromersol, N.F. (Metaphen)	1:4000 solution 1:500 solution 1:1000 aqueous solution 1:2000 aqueous solution 1:5000 aqueous solution	Environmental Environmental Environmental	As above, does not corrode metals As above, does not corrode metals For skin
Thimerosal, N.F. (Merthiolate, sodium ethylmercurithiosalicylate) Yellow oxide of mercury ointment	Thimerosal, N.F. (Merthiolate, sodium ethylmercurithiosalicylate) Yellow oxide of mercury ointment	1:1000 aqueous solution 1:1000 aqueous solution 1% ointment	Topical Topical Topical	Also used for mucous membranes For skin For eye infections

SILVER. Mineral: For skin and mucous membranes, especially in infections due to the gonococcus. Strong solutions are caustic. Normal saline is antidote. If used repeatedly watch for symptoms of argyria (silver poisoning). pain in throat and abdomen, vomiting, purging and graying of lips. Stop drug and treat symptoms.

COLLOIDAL SILVER. Mineral and protein: As above.

Silver nitrate, U.S.P. 0.5-2.0% solution
 1:2000-1:10,000 solutions
 Pencils or applicators
 Fused silver nitrate, N.F. (Lunar caustic, molded silver nitrate)
 Mild silver protein, N.F. (Argyrol, Argyn, Cargentos, Silvol, Solargentum)

For skin and mucous membranes
 For mucous membranes
 As styptic and caustic

For skin and mucous membranes
 Trade names listed and others are similar to, but not always identical with N.F. formula
 Mild silver protein contains more silver than the strong, but is less astringent due to difference in ionization of solution

Silver chloride, (Lunol sol) 1-25% solution
 Silver iodide, N.F. (Neo-Silvol) 5% solution
 Silver picrate, N.N.D. 1-2% solution
 Strong silver protein, N.F. (Protargol, Protargol, Protargentum) 0.25-1% solutions
 1:1000-1:2000 solutions

Watch also for picric acid poisoning (kidney)
 For skin and mucous membranes. Trade names listed and others are similar to, but not always identical with N.F. formula

OXIDIZING AGENTS. These act by liberating nascent oxygen.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. Synthetic: Antiseptic for skin and mucous membranes. Toxic reactions are rare.

Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P. 2.5-3.5% solution
 Topical

Deteriorates on standing. Especially valuable for anaerobic organisms

ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS (Continued)

Names and General Information	Preparations	Dosage (Strength)	Administration	Remarks
OXIDIZING AGENTS. (Continued)				
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. <i>Synthetic:</i> Antiseptic for skin and mucous membranes. Toxic if taken internally, causing gastrointestinal disturbances. Evacuants, demulcent drinks, treat symptom.	Potassium permanganate, U.S.P.	1:1000-1:2000 1:500-1:10,000	Topical Topical	For the skin—dyes skin brown For mucous membranes. Will dye linens
SODIUM PERBORATE. <i>Synthetic:</i> Antiseptic for mouth. Toxic reactions are rare.	Sodium perborate, N.F.	2-10%	Topical	Constituent of many dentifrices Irritating on prolonged use
SODIUM PEROXIDE. <i>Synthetic:</i> Antiseptic for skin. Toxic reactions are rare.	Sodium peroxide, U.S.P.	Varied	Topical	
ZINC PEROXIDE. <i>Synthetic.</i>	Zinc peroxide, medicinal, U.S.P.	Varied	Topical	
PHENOL GROUP. (Carbolic Acid). <i>Coal tar:</i> Disinfectant in strong solutions. Antiseptic in weak solutions. Caustic if too strong. Wash with alcohol.	Cresol, U.S.P. (methyl phenol) Liquefied phenol, U.S.P.	Varied strengths 85% solution 0.5-1.0% solution	Environmental Topical Topical	Largely been replaced by the saponified form As caustic As antiseptic and antipruritic
	Phenol, U.S.P.	2-5% solution	Environmental	Soak for ½ hour or more
	Arylphenolic compounds	Varied	Topical Environmental	
	Metacresylate	Varied	Topical	
ARYLPHENOLIC COMPOUNDS. (Staphene, O-Syl, Amphy). Used for utensils, environmental, and in weak solutions for skin disinfection.				
METACRESYLACETATE. (Cresatin): An antiseptic and analgesic used for ear, nose and throat. Relatively non-toxic.				
RESORCINOL. (Resorcin, Euresol): Antiseptic for the skin, especially in fungal infections. Relatively non-toxic.	Resorcinol, U.S.P. Resorcinol monoacetate, N.F.	1-10% solution 6% ointment 5-20% ointment	Topical Topical Topical	Phenol coefficient 3.0

SAPONATED SOLUTION OF CRESOL. (Creolin, Lysol, Izol, Kresol, Cresolin, Sapol, Sanatol): For utensils, and for skin and mucous membranes. Disinfectant in strong solutions. Caustic if too strong. Wash with alcohol.

QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS. (Detergents). *Synthetic:* Soap-like substances used for skin and mucous membranes and for utensils. Especially useful for pre- and postoperative skin disinfection and obstetrical procedures. Toxic reactions rare. These preparations are all inactivated by soap.

TAR GROUP

COAL TAR. Coal: For skin. Toxic reactions rare.

ICHTHAMMOL. (Ichthylol, Sulfonated Bitumin, Hira-thiol, Isarol, Ichthynate). *Fossilized fish:* Antiseptic, astringent and an antipruritic for the skin. Toxic reactions rare.

JUNIPER TAR. (Cade Oil). *Juniper:* For skin. Toxic reactions rare.

PINE TAR. Pine: For skin. Toxic reactions rare.

Betanaphthol, N.F.	5-10% ointment	Topical	Mainly for skin anti-sepsis
Hexachlorophene, U.S.P. (G 11)	Varied	Topical	
Saponated solution of cresol, N. F.	2-5% 0.25-5.0%	Environmental Topical	Cresol, vegetable oil and soap Cresol content 50% Phenol coefficient 3.0
Benzalkonium chloride, U.S.P. (Zephiran Chloride)	1:1000-1:5000 aqueous 1:1000-1:40,000 aqueous	Environmental Topical	Utensils and skin must be completely rinsed after application
Benzethonium chloride, U.S.P. (Phemerol Chloride)	1:1000-1:5000 aqueous 1:500-1:1000 alcohol	Environmental or Topical	Used full or 1/4 strength as needed
Cetyl pyridinium chloride, N.N.D. (Ceepryn Chloride)	As above	As above	Not reliable against spores
Coal tar ointment, U.S.P.	5.0% coal tar in zinc oxide paste	Topical	
Ichthammol ointment, N.F.	10% ammonium ichthyosulfonate in petrolatum and wool fat	Topical	
Juniper tar ointment, U.S.P.	1-10% cade oil in an oily base	Topical	
Pine tar ointment, N.F.	5.0% pine tar in yellow wax and petrolatum	Topical	

ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS (Continued)

Names and General Information	Preparations	Dosage (Strength)	Administration	Remarks
VARIOUS DYES. <i>Coal Tar:</i> Bacteriostatic and bactericidal. Harmful to body cells in strong solution, but not in therapeutic strengths.				
ACRIFLAVINE. For mucous membranes. Harmful to body cells in strong solution, but not in therapeutic strengths.	Acriflavine, N.F.	1:1000-1:8000 solution	Topical	
METHYLOSANILINE CHLORIDE. (gentian, methyl or crystal violet): For pyogenic and fungal skin infections and as an anthelmintic. Harmful to body cells in strong solution, but not in therapeutic strengths.	Methylrosaniline chloride, N.F.	1% solution 3-60 mg. (gr. 1/20 -1)	Topical Oral	Watch for staining as with any dye. Enteric-coated tablets are used, often for the relief of pinworms
SCARLET RED. For skin, also aids healing, stimulates cell growth. Used for burns, ulcers and such conditions. Harmful to body cells in strong solution, but not in therapeutic strengths.	Scarlet red ointment, N.F.	4-8% ointment	Topical	
MISCELLANEOUS				
ALCOHOL. <i>Synthetic grain or wood:</i> For the skin and utensils. Action is limited and usually slow. Toxic reactions rare in topical application.	Ethyl alcohol, U.S.P.	70% solution	Topical	Wood alcohol is not used except for utensils
DIAMTHAZOLE DIHYDROCHLORIDE. (Asterol). <i>Synthetic:</i> For skin, especially for fungal infections. Toxic reactions rare in topical application.	Diamthazole dihydrochloride, N.N.D.	Ointment, alcoholic solution, powder	Topical	
BENZYL BENZOATE. <i>Synthetic:</i> For skin, especially for scabies and pediculi. Toxic reactions rare in topical application.	Benzyl benzoate lotion, U.S.P.	25-30%	Topical	Used alone and in various combinations either in solutions or ointments
BORIC ACID. <i>Mineral:</i> For skin and mucous membranes. Toxic reactions rare in topical application. Toxic internally; use evacuants.	Boric acid (boracic acid), N.F.	2-5% solution and ointment	Topical	Do not use on denuded areas
FORMALDEHYDE. <i>Mineral:</i> Disinfectant for excreta and utensils. Irritant to mucous membranes and	Formaldehyde solution, U.S.P. (for-	40% gas in water	Environmental	Effective disinfectant, but has a disagreeable odor

sometimes to skin. Avoid inhalation. Stop use of solutions, rinse area with water.	malin)				
HEXETIDINE. (Steresil). <i>Synthetic:</i> Local antiseptic for bacteria, fungi, protozoa. Main use is in the treatment of vaginitis. Toxic reactions rare in topical application.	Hexetidine, N.N.D.	0.1% gel	Topical		
NITROFURAZONE (Furacin). <i>Synthetic:</i> Antiseptic and tissue stimulant for skin. Toxic reactions usually none, but sensitivity reactions may occur. Treatment—stop drug and treat symptoms.	Nitrofurazone, N.F. (Furacin)	0.02–1.0% solutions and ointments	Topical	Tends to promote healing as well as destroy microorganisms	
PYROGALLOL. <i>Synthetic:</i> For skin disorders. Toxic reactions rare in therapeutic strengths.	Pyrogallol, N.F.	5–10% ointment	Topical	For skin	
SALICYLANILIDE. (Ansadol, Salinidol). <i>Synthetic:</i> An antifungal local preparation. Toxic reactions rare in topical application.	Salicylanilide, N.F.	4.5–5% ointment	Topical		
SODIUM BORATE (Borax). <i>Mineral:</i> For skin and mucous membranes. Toxic reactions rare in topical application. Toxic internally; use evacuants	Sodium borate, N.F. (Borax)	As above	Topical	Not as commonly used as boric acid	
SULFUR. <i>Mineral:</i> For skin, especially in fungal infections. Toxic reactions rare in topical application. Occasionally causes local irritation. Stop drug.	Sulfur precipitated, U.S.P.	10% ointments	Topical		
TRICHLOROBISONIUM. (Triburon). <i>Synthetic:</i> For control of localized bacterial skin and wound infections. Claimed effective against a wide range of pathogens. Resistant strains have not been observed; low degree of irritation and sensitization.	Trichlorobisonium (Triburon)	0.1% ointment 0.1% vaginal cream	Topical Topical	Also available with 0.5% hydrocortisone (Triburon-HC)	
UNDECYLENIC ACID. <i>Synthetic:</i> For the skin, especially for fungal infections. Toxic reactions rare in topical application.	Undecylenic acid, U.S.P. Undecylenic acid and zinc undecylate (Desenex) Copper undecylenate (Decupryl)	1–10% ointment Ointment, alcoholic solution, powder Ointment	Topical Topical Topical		

ANTI-INFECTIVES

THE SULFONAMIDES

Names and General Information

SULFONAMIDES. *Synthetic amino-benzene-sulfonamide rings with various elements or compounds added:* Bacteriostatic and bactericidal. Especially valuable against gram-positive organisms—streptococci, staphylococci, pneumococci; the *Neisseria*—meningococci, gonococci; *Clostridium tetani*, *Cl. welchii*, Friedländer's bacilli and others. Used in the treatment of many diseases. Toxic symptoms include nausea, vomiting, oliguria, anuria, hematuria; cyanosis, anemia, leukopenia, granulocytopenia; dizziness, mental depression, drug fever, jaundice, skin rashes. Treatment—stopped, for less serious, dosage adjusted, or type of sulfonamide changed. Sodium salts of some of these preparations are available for intravenous administration.

HISTORY

The first sulfonamide was azosulfonamide (Prontosil). It was a red dye discovered by a German chemist about 1932, and could be given only orally. Neoprontosil was produced in 1935 and could be given either orally or parenterally. It was found that these drugs act by the liberation of sulfanilamide in the body. Sulfanilamide was first made in 1937. Since then many variations of the sulfonamides have been synthesized. Some of these preparations are given singly, but now many are given in combinations of two, three or four. This is thought to be better than any one alone since the dosage of each

Preparations	Dosage (Strength)	Administration	Remarks
Acetyl sulfisoxazole, N.N.D.	0.5–1.0 Gm. (gr. 7½–15)	Oral	Poorly absorbed, used in gastrointestinal surgery, or diseases
Phthalylsulfacetimide, N.F. (Thalamyd)	0.5–1.0 Gm. (gr. 7½–15)	Oral	
Phthalylsulfathiazole U.S.P. (Sulfathalidine)	0.5–1.0 Gm. (gr. 7½–15)	Oral	
Succinylsulfathiazole, U.S.P. (Sulfasuxidine)	1.0–3.0 Gm. (gr. 15–45)	Oral	As above, not recommended for bacillary dysentery
Sulfacetamide, U.S.P. (Sulamyd)	0.5–2.0 Gm. (gr. 7½–30)	Oral	Poorly absorbed, used in gastrointestinal surgery, or diseases
Sulfacetamide sodium, N.F.	10% ointment	Topical	
Sulfadiazine, U.S.P.	30% solution	Topical	
Sulfaethidole, N.N.D. (Sul-Spanson, Spantab)	0.5–2.0 Gm. (gr. 7½–30)	Oral	Urinary antiseptic, relatively non-toxic
Sulfamethazine, U.S.P.	130 mg. (gr. 2) per cc.	Oral	
Sulfamethizole, N.N.D. (Thiosulfil)	650 mg. (gr. 10) per tablet	Oral	
Sulfapyrazine	0.5–2.0 Gm. (gr. 7½–30)	Oral	Similar to sulfamethizole, but more prolonged action
Sulfamerazine, U.S.P.	0.25–2.0 Gm. (gr. 4–30)	Oral	
	0.5–2.0 Gm. (gr. 7½–30)	Oral	
	0.5–2.0 Gm. (gr. 7½–30)	Oral	General anti-infective, relatively non-toxic, 2–4 Gm. daily divided doses