

AMERICAN
DRUG INDEX
1969

AMERICAN DRUG INDEX 1969

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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. and N.F. 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) and N.D. (New Drugs). The information is in accord with the latest editions of these books: U.S.P. XVII, N.F. XII, N.D. 1967.

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

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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 Director, Department of 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 United States Adopted Name (USAN) Council).

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 stemmed from the failure of some manufacturers to cooperate in a centralized selection process using the existing mechanism (at the present time, the USAN Council) 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 USAN Council 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 clinical evaluation indicates that more extensive clinical testing is warranted,

* 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60610.

or sooner if possible. These submissions will be referred to the USAN Council (the joint drug nomenclature committee of the American Medical Association, United States Pharmacopeia and American Pharmaceutical Association) 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 USAN Council 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 nonproprietary names are available from the Council offices.

4. Upon agreement between the manufacturer and the USAN Council 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 Food and Drug Administration, the French Codex, the Nordic Pharmacopeia, the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary for their simultaneous consideration. In the case of serums or vaccines, the proposed terminology is also transmitted to the Division of Biologic Standards of the National Institutes of Health.

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

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

The early formal adoption of an appropriate nonproprietary name coupled with the increasing publicity given such United States Adopted Names (USAN's) by the USAN Council 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. Considering how acutely the world of medicine and pharmacy required such a compilation, the wonder is that its appearance was so long delayed. Nothing like it existed in English 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. Yet the Index goes far beyond merely defining terms. It distinguishes among the several names by which some drugs are known, indicating in a helpful way the status of each name. It provides in condensed form a considerable amount of information on the products to which the terms apply, including the quantitative composition of their various forms and the commercial 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 those events having a bearing on drug nomenclature. The Drug Amendments of 1962 imposed specific legal requirements on the pharmaceutical industry with respect to drug names and ruled out the use of synonyms in the case of drugs listed in the *United States Pharmacopeia* and the *National Formulary*. The requirement that a government agency publish a list of names by which drugs are known is now in the process of being implemented. Because of limitations imposed upon government publications of this kind, such as attend the use of trade names in a list that inevitably would assume an aura of legal status, the list could scarcely 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 four revisions since then; the most recent edition was published in 1965 to cover drugs recognized in U.S.P. XVII and N.F. XII. 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 again a pleasure to accord a high recommendation to the 1969 edition of A.D.I., which will surely prove to be as valuable and useful as the earlier volumes in the series.

A. A. OINTMENT. (Jenkins) Ammoniated mercury 2%, acid salicylic 1.25%, acid boric 1%, zinc oxide 15%. Tube 1 oz., 1 lb.

Use: Impetigo, nonspecific eczema & minor skin irritations.

ASQUEL TABS. (Brown) Hyoscyamine sulfate 0.1075 mg., atropine sulfate 0.0195 mg., hyoscine HBr 0.007 mg., phenobarbital 16.2 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: Spasmodic and sedative.

ABAC. (Massengill) Aspirin 5 gr., caffeine $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., Pot. bromide $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., Sod. bromide $\frac{1}{4}$ gr./Tab. Bot. 1000s

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

ABBOCILLIN 800 M. (Abbott) Procaine penicillin G 600,000 u., buffered potassium penicillin G 200,000 u. for aq. inj. Vial, 1 ml., Box 5s, 25s, 5ml., 1s, 25s.

Use: I.M.; bacterial infections.

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

Use: I.M.; penicillin therapy.

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 400 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., B-2 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 400 u., B-1 5 mg., B-2 3 mg., B-6 1.5 mg., B-12 2 mcg., dl-panthenol 10 mg., nicotinamide 25 mg., Vit. C 75 mg., mixed tocopherols 51 U./Cap. Bot. 50s, 100s, 250s, 1000s.

Use: (1 daily) Multivitamin therapy.

ABDEECON. (Consol. Midland) Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u., B-1 1 mg., B-2 2 mg./Cap. Bot. 1000s.

Use: Supplement.

ABDEECON W/ VITAMIN C. (Consol. Midland) Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u., B-1 1 mg., B-2 2 mg., C 30 mg./Cap. Bot. 1000s.

Use: Dietary supplement.

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 400 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., Mg 1 mg., Ca 44 mg., P 34 mg./Cap. Bot. 30s, 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 400 u., cal. pantothenate 2.5 mg., folic acid 0.1 mg., w/iron, copper, zinc, magnesium, calcium, phosphorus, iodine, manganese, and pot./Cap. Bot. 100s.

Use: Vitamin-mineral supplement.

ABDOL W/VIT. C. (Parke, Davis) Vit. A 5000 u., D 400 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.

ABSINOL. (Lemmon) Acetaminophen 150 mg., salicylamide 150 mg., phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate 25 mg., phenylephrine HCl 2.5 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

ABSORBABLE CELLULOSE COTTON OR GAUZE.

See: Oxidized Cellulose (Various Mfr.)

***ABSORBABLE DUSTING POWDER,** U.S.P. XVII.

ABSORBABLE GELATIN FILM. Sterile non-antigenic, absorbable, water-insoluble, gelatin film.

See: Gelfilm (Upjohn)

***ABSORBABLE GELATIN SPONGE,** U.S.P. XVII. Gelatin sponge.

See: Gelfoam, Preps. (Upjohn)

ABSORBABLE SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

See: Surgicel (Johnson & Johnson)

***ABSORBABLE SURGICAL SUTURE,** U.S.P. XVII. (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 lb.

Use: Ointment base.

A-C TROCHES. (Abbott) Benzocaine 15 mg., Calceidin & licorice. Box 24s. Bot. 100s, 1000s, 5000s.

Use: Throat & mouth infections.

***ACACIA,** U.S.P. XVII. (Penick) Acacia senegal, gum arabic. Mucilage N.F. XII; pow., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb., tears, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 lb., syr. N.F. XII; whole, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 lb.

Use: Demulcent, emulsifier.

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

A. C. A. COMPOUND. (Rowell) Aspirin $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr., phenacetin $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr., caffeine $\frac{1}{2}$ gr./Cap. or Tab. Bot. 500s, 1000s. Caps. w/codeine $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Tabs. w/codeine $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

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

A. C. A. NASAL DROPS. (Emerson) Phenylephrine HCl in a saline solution. Dropper bot. 1 oz., 12s.

Use: Relief of nasal blockage in infants and children.

A-CAPS. (Drug Industries) Vit. A 50,000 u./Cap. Bot. 500s, 1000s.

Use: Vitamin A therapy.

ACCELERASE. (Organon) Pancrelipase approx. 165 mg., bile salts 65 mg., cellulose 2 mg., calcium carbonate 20 mg./Cap. Bot. 60s, 500s.

Use: Functional digestive disorders.

ACCELERASE-PB. (Organon) Same as Accelerase, with belladonna alkaloids (87.5% hyoscyamine and 12.5% atropine sulf.) 0.2 mg., phenobarbital 16 mg./Cap. Bot. 60s, 500s.

Use: Digestive enzyme.

ACCESSORONE. (Upjohn) Vit. A 6.78 mg., D 6.67 mg., red bone marrow ext. 10 mins., ferric ammonium citrate 4 gr., malt ext., yeast ext., citrum conc. q. s./fl. oz. Bot. 10 fl. oz.

Use: Dietary supplement.

ACCOFRAIN. (Vitarine) Codeine phosphate $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., buffered aspirin $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr., phenacetin $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr., caffeine $\frac{1}{2}$ gr./Cap. Vial 24s.

Use: Analgesic.

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

Abbott-(Abbo-Vac) 250, 450, 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.

***ACECLIDINE.** (Kingshill) 3-Quinuclidinol acetate (ester). Glauco-stat. Under study.

Use: Parasympathomimetic.

ACEDOVAL. (Vale) Dover's powder $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., phenacetin $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr., caffeine anhydrous $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., camphor $\frac{1}{4}$ gr./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

ACEDYNE. (Vale) Phenacetin $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., aspirin $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., caffeine anhydrous $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., atropine sulfate $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr., magnesium trisilicate 1 gr./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

ACELAX. (Marcen) Danthron 100 mg., prune concentrate 64 mg., chondrus drispus 64 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: Laxative.

ACENOCOUMARIN. See: Sintrom, Tab. (Geigy)

***ACENOCOUMAROL.** N. D. 1967. 3-(Alpha-acetonyl-4-nitrobenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin. See: Sintrom, Tab. (Geigy).

***ACEPROMAZINE.** 10(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-acetylphenothiazine maleate.

See: Altravet (Ayerst)

Plegicil (Ayerst)

Use: Tranquillizer.

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

Caps: Same, with caffeine $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

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

ACETAGESIC. (Kay) Acetaminophen 120 mg./5

cc. Bot. 4 oz., pls., gals.

Use: Analgesic and antipyretic, in pain and fever syndrome.

p-ACETAMIDOBENZOIC ACID SALT of 2-dimethylaminoethanol.

See: Deaner, Tab. (Riker).

***ACETAMINOPHEN.** N. F. XII. Tabs. N. F. XII.

N-Acetyl-p-amino-phenol.

Acetagesic (Kay)

Anelix, Elix. (Kirkman)

Apamide, Tab. (Dome)

Conacetol, Tab. (C. M. C.)

Duo-Darth, Tab. (Denab)

Duralgina, Syr. (Arlo)

Elixodyne, Liq. (Lemmon)

Febrolin, Elix. (Buffington)

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

G-1 (Palmedico)

Lestemp (Reid-Provident)

Liquagesic, Liq. (Tyler)

Lytca Syrup (Westerfield)

Menalgnesia, Tab. (Otis Clapp)

Nacetyl (Allison)

Nasprin, Tab. (Rexall)

Nebs, Tab. (Norwich)

Pedric, Tab. (Vale)

Pyrpap, Tab., Susp., Liq. (Savage)

Rystal, Syr. (Grail)

Temetan, Tab. (Nevin)

Tempra, Tab. (Mead Johnson)

Tussapap (Sutliff & Case)

Tylenol, Elix & Tabs. (McNeil)

Valgesic, Elix. (Kirk)

ACETAMINOPHEN W/COMBINATIONS

Absinol, Tab. (Lemmon)

Acusol, Tab., Susp. (Philips Roxane)

Afluhist Forte, Tab. (Palmedico)

Algecol, Tab. (Winston)

Algoson (McNeil)

Alumadrine, Tab. (Fleming)

Aminodyne, Elix. (Bowman)

Apapolone, Tab. (Amfre-Grant)

Biophens-S, Tab. (La Crosse)

Butigetic (McNeil)

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

- Codalán, Tab. (Lannett)
 Conar-A, Tab., Liq., Susp. (Massengill)
 Corzans (Moore Kirk)
 Cospec, Tab. (Ferndale)
 Darth, Tab. (Denab)
 Decorex, Elix. (Donley-Evans)
 Desa-Hist AT, Tab. (Desert)
 Dialog, Prods. (Ciba)
 Duo-Gesic, Tab. (Trout)
 Duoprin, Tab. (Dunhall)
 Dysonil, Tab. (Circle Pharm.)
 Elpanal, Tab. (Lemmon)
 Fever-Tabs. (Jaymass)
 Fevopain, Susp., Tab. (Crest)
 G-2 (Palmedico)
 G-3, Tab. (Palmedico)
 Gaysal, Tab. (Geriatric)
 G-Lixir (Palmedico)
 Guaiamine Caps. (Sutliff & Case)
 Hasacode, Tab. (Arnar-Stone)
 Hasamal, Tab. (Arnar-Stone)
 Histosal #1, Tab. (Ferndale)
 Histosal #2, Tab. (Ferndale)
 Mycatussin, Susp. (Myers-Carter)
 Naldetuss, Syr. (Bristol-Myers)
 N-D Gesic, Tab. (Hyrex)
 Neo-Pyranistan, Tab. (Stillco-Standex Labs.)
 Nokane, Tab. (Wren)
 Pallacin, Tab. (Denab)
 Panritis, Tab. (Pan Amer.)
 Pedituss, Liq. (Sutliff & Case)
 Pedric, Elix., Tab., Wafers. (Vale)
 Percogesic, Tab. (Endo)
 Renpap, Tab. (Wren)
 Rhinex, Tab. (Lemmon)
 Rhinogesic, Tab. (Vale)
 Rhinspec, Tab. (Lemmon)
 Romex Cough and Cold Capsules, Cap. (A.P.C.)
 Salaphen, Tab. (Ferndale)
 Salatin, Tab., Cap. (Ferndale)
 Salatin w/Codeine $\frac{1}{2}$ Gr., Tab. (Ferndale)
 Salatin w/Codeine $\frac{1}{4}$ Gr., Tab. (Ferndale)
 Salphenyl, Cap. (Mallard)
 Sedalgesic, Tab. (Table Rock)
 Sedapap, Elix. (Mayrand)
 Sinaphen, Cap. (Winters)
 Sinulin, Tab. (Reed & Carrick)
 Sinumal, Tab., Liq. (Cook)
 Sinutab Pediatric Susp. (Warner-Chilcott)
 Stopain, Tab. (Columbia)
 Symptomax, Liq. (Reid-Provident)
 Tegapap, Liq. (Ortega)
 Temco, Liq. (Cook)
 T-Gesic (Tennessee)
 Thorphan C.F., Tab. (Bryant)
 Tragesin, Tab. (Vale)
 Triminic, Tab. (Dorsey)
 Trind (Mead Johnson)
 Tussagesic, Tab., Susp. (Dorsey)
 Two-Dyne, Tab. (Key)
 Windolor, Tab. (Winston)
ACETAMINOPHENOL. See: Acetaminophen.
*** ACETANILID.** (Various Mfr.). (Acetylamino-benzene, acetylaniline, antifebrin)
 N-phenylacetamide cry.
 Use: Antipyretic, analgesic.
 Powder Compound, N.F. (Various Mfr.).
 W/Acetophenetidin, salol & caffeine.
 See: Ferbrisol, liq. (Tilden-Yates)
 W/Quinine sulfate, podophyllin, aloin, aconite root, capsicum, atropine sulfate, and camphor.
 See: C.C.G., Tab. (Noyes)
ACETARSOL. See: Acetarsone, Tabs. (Abbott)
*** ACETARSONE,** N.F. XI., Tablets, N.F. XI.
 3-Acetamido-4-hydroxy-phenylarsonic acid
 (Acetarsol, Acetphenarsine, Amarsan, Dynarsan, Ehrlich 594, Limarsol, Orarsan, Osarsal, Paroxyl, Stovarsol.) Tab. (0.25 Gm.).
 Bot. 100s.
 W/Hydrolyzed carbohydrates.
 See: Devegan, Tabs. (Winthrop)
ACETARSONE SALT OF ARECOLINE.
 See: Drocabil, N.F. (Winthrop Labs.)
*** ACETAZOLAMIDE,** U.S.P. XVII. 5-Acetamido-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-sulfonamide. Tab., U.S.P. XVII.
 Use: Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor.
*** ACETAZOLAMIDE SODIUM,** U.S.P. XVII.
 See: Diamox, Tabs. (Lederle).
 Diamox Sequels, Caps. (Lederle)
ACETCO (Bowman) Acetophenetidin 32 mg., Atropine sulfate 0.03 mg., Aspirin 32 mg., Aconite fl. ext. 0.0001 cc., Caffeine 2 mg./Hexett Bot. 100s, 1000s.
ACET-DIA-MER-SULFONAMIDE, N.F.
 Sulfacetamide, sulfadiazine & sulfamerazine.
 See: Buffonamide, Susp. (Tutag)
 Cetazine, Tab. (Bowman)
 Incorporul, Susp. & Tabs. (Blue Line)
 Pansulfa, Susp., Tabs. (Merrell)
 Sulfadiazine, sulfamerazine & sulfacetamide, Susp., N.F.; Tab. N.F.
 Tricombisul, Susp. & Tabs. (Schering)
 Trizyl, Susp. & Tabs. (Central)
 W/Sulfamethazine.
 See: Celomets, Tab. (Durst)
 Deltamide, Tab. or Susp. (Armour)
 Katrasul, Tabs., Susp. (Conal)
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.
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.

ACETONEXAMIDE

Use: Treatment of mild to moderate rheumatoid arthritis.

***ACETONEXAMIDE**. N. D. 1967. (Lilly)
N-(p-acetylphenylsulfonyl)-N'-cyclohexyleurea.
See: Dymelor (Lilly)

Use: Blood sugar lowering compound.

ACETOJEN. (Jenkins) Aspirin $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr., phenacetin $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr., caffeine $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., tinct. gelsemium 3 mg./Tab. Bot. 1000s.
Use: Analgesic.

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

ACETOLAX. (Kay) Prune concentrate $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., acetophenolisatin 3 mg., methylcellulose 1 gr./tab. Bot. 100s, 500s, 1000s.
Use: Laxative

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

ACETONYL. (Upjohn) Granular efferv. salt.
Aspirin as sod. salt $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. w/Pot. & Sod. citrates & tartrates, calcium lactate, Sod. phosphate & magnesium sulfate/60 gr. Bot. 4 oz.
Use: (1 tps.) Analgesic & alkalinizer.

***ACETOPHENAZINE MALEATE**. N. D. 1967.
2-Acetyl-10-[3-{4-(β -hydroxyethyl) piperazinyl} propyl] phenothiazine dimaleate.
See: Tindal Maleate (Schering)
Use: Tranquilizer.

ACETOPHENETIDIN, U. S. P. XVI. Tablets.
U. S. P. XVI. (Various Mfr.) Phenacetin, p. Ethoxyacetanilide. Cry. or Pow. 1 oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb., 5 lb.
Use: Antipyretic, analgesic.

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

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

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

***ACETOSULFONE**. 4, 4'-Diaminodiphenylsulfone-2-N-acetylsulfonamide, **Sodium**.
(N'-acetyl-6-sulfanilyl-metanilamido) sodium.
See: Promacetin, Tab. (Parke, Davis)

ACETPHENARSINE. See: Acetarsone, Tab. (Abbott)

ACETPHENOLISATIN. See: Isalax, Tab. (Vale)
Oxyphenisatin Acetate Prep.

W/Combinations.
See: Hydrocil Fortified (Fuller)

W/D-Calcium pantothenate, sodium sulfosuccinate, acetphenolisatin.

See: Peri-Pantyl (McGregor)

W/Dioctyl sod. Sulfosuccinate.

See: Nuvac, Cap. (La Crosse)

***ACETRIZOATE SODIUM**. Injection, U. S. P. XVI. 3-Acetamido-2, 4, 6,-triiodobenzoate sodium.

See: Cystokon Dilution, Sol. (Mallinckrodt)
Thixokon (Mallinckrodt)

W/Polyvinylpyrrolidone.

See: Salpix, Vial (Ortho)

ACETRIZOIC ACID, U. S. P. XV. 3-Acetylaminobenzoic acid.

See: Acetrizoate, Sod. (Mallinckrodt)

***ACETRYPTIN HYDROCHLORIDE**. (Warner Chilcott)

5-Acetyltryptamine hydrochloride.

Use: Antihypertensive agent.

ACET-THEOCIN SODIUM.

See: Theophylline Sod. acetate (Various Mfr.)

ACETYCOL. (Tilden-Yates) Colchicine salicylated 0.25 mg., aspirin 325.0 mg., p-aminobenzoic acid 162.0 mg., Vit. C 20.0 mg., B-1 5.0 mg., niacin 15.0 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: Analgesic.

ACETYL ADALIN.

See: Acetylcarbromal. (Various Mfr.)

p-ACETYLAMINO BENZALDEHYDE THIO-SEMICARBAZONE.

(Amithiozone, Antib, Berculon A, Benzothiozon, Conteben, Myuizone, Neustab, Tebethion, Thiomicid, Thioparamizone, Thiacetazone).
See: Teebazone, Tab. (Consol. Midland)
Use: With streptomycin in the treatment of tuberculosis.

ACETYLAMINO BENZENE.

See: Acetanilid. (Various Mfr.)

N-ACETYL-p-AMINOPHENOL, N. F. XII.

See: Acetaminophen

ACETYLANILINE.

See: Acetanilid. (Various Mfr.)

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

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

ACETYL-BROMO-DIETHYLACETYL-CARBAMIDE. See: Acetylcarbromal. (Various Mfr.)

ACETYL-CAF-PHEN. (Smith, Miller & Patch)
Aspirin 3 gr., acetophenetidin 1 gr., caffeine $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., Dover's Pow. $\frac{1}{16}$ gr./Cap. Bot. 1000s, 5000s.

Use: (1 t.i.d.) Analgesic.

***ACETYLCARBROMAL**. (Meyer)

Acetyl adalin, acetylbromodiethylacetyl-carbamide. Pow. for mfg.

See: Carbased (Mallard)

Paxarel, Tab. (Circle)

Sedamyl. (Riker)

Sedtran, Cap. (Winters)

Use: Sedative.

W/Bromisovalum, acetaminophen.

See: Valpron (Philadelphia)

W/Bromisovalum, scopolamine aminoxide HBr

See: Tranquinal, Tab. (Barnes-Hind)

W/Mephenesin & resperine.

See: Amril, Tab. (Amfre-Grant)

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

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.** N. D. 1967. (Mead Johnson)

N-Acetyl-L-cysteine.

Use: Mucolytic agent.

See: Mucomyst (Mead Johnson)

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

See: Acylanid, Tab. (Sandoz)

ACETYLIN.

See: Acetylsalicylic Acid. (Various Mfr.)

ACETYLMIDICEL.

See: Midicel Acetyl Susp. (Parke, Davis)

ACETYLPHENYLISATIN.

See: Oxyphenisatin Acetate.

ACETYLRESORCINOL.

See: Resorcinol Monoacetate. (Various Mfr.)

ACETYLSAL. See: Acetylsalicylic Acid**ACETYLSALICYLATE ALUMINUM.**

See: Aluminum Aspirin

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID, U. S. P. XVII. Capsules.

N. F.; Tablets, U. S. P. XVII. (Various Mfr.)

Aspirin, U. S. P. XVII. Acidum acetylsalicylicum, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, Acetillum Acidulatum, Acetophen, Acetol, Acetosol, Acetosalic Acid, Acetosalin, Aceticyl, Acetylsal, Acylpyrin, Aspro, Helicon, Rhodine, Salacetin, 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. D.

1967. 3-(N-Acetylsulfanilamido)-6-methoxy-pyridazine.

See: Kynex Acetyl Pediatric Suspension (Lederle)

N⁴-ACETYLSULFANILAMIDE. (Albucid; p-Aminobenzenesulfonacetamide; Sulfacet; Sulfacetamide, N-Sulfanilylacetamide.)

See: Sulamyd. (Schering)

Use: Sulfonamide therapy.

***ACETYL SULFISOXAZOLE, N. F. XII, Oral Susp.** N. F. XII, N⁴-Acetyl-N⁴-(3,4-dimethyl-5-isoxazolyl)-sulfanilamide.

See: Gantrisin Acetyl (Roche)

Lipo-Gantrisin Acetyl (Roche)

5-ACETYLTRYPHTHAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

(Warner Chilcott) Potent, rapid acting oral anti-hypertensive agent; pending release.

ACHLORHYDRIA DETERMINATION.

See: Diagnex (Squibb)

ACHLORHYDRIA THERAPY.

See: Acidol. (Various Mfr.)

Acidol—Pepsin, Cap. (Winthrop)

Glyco—HCl, Tab. (Burnham)

Glutamic Acid HCl

Muripsin, Tab. (Norgine)

Normacid, Tab. (Stuart)

ACHOL. (Enzyme Process) Vit. A 4000 u., ketocholonic acids 62 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 250s, 500s.

Use: Vitamin A supplement and therapy.

ACHROCIDIN. (Lederle) Tab. Achromycin

HCl 125 mg., phenacetin 120 mg., caffeine

30 mg., salicylamide 150 mg., chlorothene 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. D. 1966. (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).**Eye & Ear Oint.** (10 mg./Gm.) Tubes ½ oz.**Intramuscular:** (100 mg., 250 mg.) Vial. Box 1s, 100s.**Intravenous:** (100 mg., 250 mg., 500 mg. w/ Vit. C.) Vial.**Nasal Susp.** (3.75 mg./cc. Tetracycline HCl hydrocortisone acetate 0.2 mg., phenylephrine HCl 0.125%) Plastic Spray bot. 15 cc.**Oral Susp.** (250 mg./5cc.) Bot. 1.5 Gm., dry pow. 1 oz.**Oint.** (3%) Tube ½ & 1 oz.**Oint. (Ophth.) w/Hydrocortisone.** (1.0% & 1.5%) Tubes ½ oz.**Ophth. Oil Susp.** 1%, Bot. w/dropper 4 cc.**Ophth. Sterilized:** Vial (25 mg.) w/dropper.**Pediatric Drops, Liquid:** (100 mg./cc.)

Bot w/dropper 10 cc.

Pharyngets: (15 mg.) Box 10s.**Surgical Powder:** Vial (200 mg./Gm.) 5 Gm.**Syr.** (125 mg./5 cc.) Bot. 2 & 16 oz.**Tab.** (250 mg.) Bot. 16s, 100s.**Tab. Soluble:** (50 mg.) Tube 40s, Bot. 100s.**Troches:** (15 mg.) Bot. 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: Achrocin, Syr., Tab. (Lederle)

ACHROMYCIN-V (Lederle) Tetracycline HCl

250 mg./Cap.: Bot. 16s, 100s. 100 mg./Cap.: Bot. 25s, 100s. Syr: 125 mg./5 cc. Bot. 2 oz., 1 pt. **Pediatric Drops:** 100 mg./cc. Dropper Bot. 10 cc.

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

ACHROSTATIN-V. (Lederle) Tetracycline HCl

250 mg., nystatin 250M u./Cap. Bot. 16s, 100s. Oral Susp. (1.5 Gm. & nystatin 1,500,000 u.) Bot. 2 oz.

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 CITRATE DEXTROSE SOLUTION.

See: A. C. D. Sol.

ACID CLOAK CREME. (Dome)

Aluminum acetate pH 5.0 Creme.

Tube 1 oz., Jar 4 oz.

Use: Restore skin to normal pH

ACI-DERMA. (Prinzer) 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. 4 oz. squeeze, 1 pt., ½ 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., 5 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, 5000s.

Use: Achlorhydria.

ACIDOTHYN. (Davis & Sly) Glutamic acid HCl.

(Each cap. is equivalent to 10 min. of Dilute Hydrochloric Acid U.S.P.) Bot. 1000s.

Use: (1-2) Achlorhydria.

ACID TRYPAFLAVINE.

See: Acriflavine Hydrochloride. (Various Mfr.)

ACIDULIN. (Lilly) Glutamic acid HCl. (Equiv-

alent to 0.62 cc. [10 min.] of diluted hydrochloric acid.) Pulvules. Bot. 100s, 500s, 1000s.

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, 85 Gm. Tube only.

Use: Vaginal antiseptic.

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.

ACLETIN. (Associated Concentrates) Lecithin,

soya 8 gr. with vitamins/Cap. Bot. 100s, 250s. Use: (1 to 2 cap. daily) Fat metabolism.

ACLOR. (Cole) Glutamic acid HCl 5 gr./cap.

Bot. 500s.

Use: Hypoacidity.

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. Caps. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: Acne vulgaris.

ACNAYEEN BAR. (Cooper) Aveeno colloidal

oatmeal 50%, sulfur 2%, salicylic acid 2%, hexachlorophene 2%. Bars 3.8 oz.

Use: Acne and oily skin.

ACNAYEEN CREAM. (Cooper) Aveeno colloidal

oatmeal 8%, sulfur 2%, salicylic acid 2%, hexachlorophene 1% in soap-free cream base.

Plastic tube 4 oz.

Use: Antipruritic cleanser and shampoo.

ACNA-VITE. (Cencil) Vit. A 50,000 u., C, 250

mg., hesperidin 50 mg., niacinamide 25 mg./cap. Bot. 60s.

Use: Acne vulgaris with Vit. A & C deficiency.

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

ACNE-AID CREAM. (Stiefel) Sulfur 2.5%, resorcinol 1.25%, hexachlorophene 0.625%, parachloro-meta-xenol 0.375% w. Micel (brand of microporous cellulose). Tube, 1½ oz.
Use: Oily acne.

ACNE-AID DETERGENT SOAP. (Stiefel) Natural soap with nonirritating detergent. Bar 3½ oz.
Use: Cleanse oily skin.

ACNE-AID SHAMPOO. (Stiefel) Mild detergents w/hexachlorophene, parachloro-meta-xenol. Bot. 5 oz.
Use: Seborrhea of scalp, oily hair, & oily scalp.

ACNE CORT DOME. (Dome) Hydrocortisone ¼%, sulfur 4%, hexachlorophene 1%, resorcinol monoacetate 3%. Cream, Tube 1 oz. Lotion, Squeeze Bot. 1 oz.
Use: Treatment of acne.

ACNEDERM. (Lannett) Bithional 1%, Dispersible sulfur 5%, zinc sulfate 1%, zinc oxide 10%. Bot. 2 oz.

Use: Skin conditions.

ACNE-DOME COMPACT. (Dome) Sulfur 4%, resorcinol monoacetate 3%, hexachlorophene 1% in Acid Mantle cake base. Compact 1 oz.
Use: Acne or other skin blemishes.

ACNE-DOME CREAM & LOTION. (Dome) Regular: sulfur 4%, hexachlorophene 1%, resorcinol monoacetate 3%.

Cream: Tube 1 oz. Lotion: Bot. 2 oz.

Use: Treatment of acne.

ACNE-DOME MEDICATED CLEANSER. (Dome) Sulfur 2%, hexachlorophene 1%, salicylic acid 2% in a colloidal soybean complex. Medicated w/sponge 4 oz.
Use: Medicated skin cleanser.

ACNEMED CREAM. (Vitarine) Bithional 1%, resorcinol 2%, sulfur 5%, d-panthenol .5%, sod. dehydroacetate 0.2%, Methylparaben 0.2%, alcohol 10%, calamine. Tube: 1½ oz., Box 12s.
Use: Acne treatment.

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.

ACNESTROL LOTION. (Dermik) Diethylstilbestrol 0.0875%, hexachlorophene 0.5%. Bot. 2 oz.
Use: Acne vulgaris.

ACNE VACCINE. (Sherman) Acne bacillus 100 million, Colon bacillus 300 million, Staphylococcus albus 1000 million, Staphylococcus aureus 1000 million/cc. Vial 12.5 cc., 20 cc.

Use: S. C. with increasing dosage, acute & chronic acne infections.

ACNEX CREAM. (Barry-Martin) Sulfur, resorcinol, hexachlorophene, panthenol, isopropanol, compounded in special base. Jar 1¼ oz.
Use: Acne.

ACNEX LOTION. (Barry-Martin) Sulfur, resorcinol and hexachlorophene in a fast-drying lotion base. Bot. 4 oz.

Use: Acne.

ACNI-DERM. (Premo) Thénylpyramine HCl, resorcinol, hexachlorophene, calamine. Tube 1 oz.

Use: Acne treatment.

ACNOMEL. (Smith, Kline & French) Resorcinol 2%, sulfur 8%, hexachlorophene 0.25% w/bentonite, propylene glycol, alcohol & titanium dioxide. Cream. Tube 1 oz. Cake. Sulfur 4%, resorcinol 1%, hexachlorophene 0.25%. 1-oz. containers.
Use: Acne therapy.

ACNOPHILL. (Torch) Sulfur 5%, Pot. and zinc sulfides and polysulfides 5%, zinc oxide 10% in hydrophilic vehicle. Plain or tinted. Jar 1 lb. and 2 oz.

Use: Acne.

ACNYCIN CREAM. (Columbia) Hexachlorophene 0.5%, Sulfur 5%, Resorcinol 2%, Tyrothricin and Zinc Oxide. Tubes, 1 oz.

Use: Acne.

ACOGESIC. (Strasburgh) Phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate 25 mg., acetyl-p-amino-phenol 300 mg., salicylamide 200 mg., dl-Amphetamine phosphate 2mg., metoprine 0.5 mg./Cap. Bot. 100s.

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

ACON. (Endo) Water-soluble vitamin A. Cap. (25,000 & 50,000 u./Cap.) Bot. 100s, 1000s. Soln. (25,000 u./cc.) Dropper Bot. 30 cc.

Use: Vitamin A therapy.

ACRIFLAVINE, N. F. X. (Eufilavine, Gonacrine, Neuroflavine.) Acriflavine neutral; a mixture of 2,8-diamino-10-methylacridinium chloride & 2,8-diami-noacridine. (Lilly) Tab. 1½ gr. Bot. 100s.
Use: External antiseptic.

ACRIFLAVINE HYDROCHLORIDE, N. F. X. (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.** N. D. 1967. 9-Aminoacridinium 4-hexylresorcinolate.

See: Akrinol (Scharing)

Use: Topical, tinea versicolor.

ACRYLIC CATIONIC RESIN.

See: Carbo Resin (Lilly)

ACTABS. (Harvey) Aspirin w/ascorbic acid.

Bot. 100s, 1000s.

ACTABS BUFFERED. (Harvey) Aspirin

w/ascorbic acid and cal. carbonate. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

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.

ACTEST GEL. (Fellows-Testagar) Repository

corticotropin 40 or 80 u./cc. Vial 5 cc.

***ACTH.** N. D. 1966. (Adrenocorticotrophic hormone.

Adrenocorticotrop(h)in).

See: Corticotropin, U.S.P.

Arden Pharm. (40 or 80 u./ml., 5 ml.)

Parke, Davis—25 units/vial; 40 units/vial.

Testagar—40 units/ml., vial 5 ml.

Wesley Pharm. (40 or 80 u./ml., 5 ml.)

ACTH GEL, PURIFIED. Arcum.—40 or 80 units/

ml., vial 5 ml. Conal.—40 or 80 units/ml.,

vial 5 ml. Hart Labs.—40 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.

Medical Chem.—40 or 80 units/ml., vial 5 ml.

National Drug—40 units/ml., vial 1 ml.,

5 ml.; 80 units/ml., vial 5 ml.

Fellows-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.

ACTHAR. N. D. 1966. (Armour) Corticotropin,

U.S.P. Vial 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.

40 & 80 u. per cc., 5 cc. multiple dose vials.

See: Corticotropin, U.S.P.

Use: Stimulant of adrenal cortex, anti-inflammatory, antiallergic & useful in collagen diseases.

ACTICORT. (Fellows-Testagar) Repository cor-

ticotropin 40 u., Vit. B-12 100 mcg./cc.

Vial 5 cc.

Use: Hormone-vitamin.

ACTIDIL. N. D. 1967. (Burroughs Wellcome)

Triprolidine HCl Tab. (2.5 mg.). Bot. 100s.

Syr. (1.25 mg./5 cc.). Bot. 1 pt.

Use: Antihistamine.

ACTI-DIONE. (Upjohn) Cycloheximide.

(3-[2-(3,5-Dimethyl-2-oxocyclohexyl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]-glutarimide) 85-100% w/w.

Not for medicinal use. For professional use only. Bot. 4 Gm.

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

guaicolate 100 mg./5 cc. Bot. pt.

Use: Treatment of the common cold.

ACTILAMIDE SOLUTION. (Broemmel) Sul-

fanilamide 0.40% and Chloraminet 0.13%.

Nasal 1 oz.; Ophth., Drop. Bot. plastic 15 cc.;

Gargle or Spray 1 pt.

ACTINOMYCIN. (Approved name in Great Britain)

Antimicrobial substances W/antitumour activity

produced by Streptomyces antibioticus and

Streptomyces chrysomallus.

***ACTINOMYCIN D.** Dactinomycin, N. D. 1966.

See: Cosmegen, (Merck Sharp & Dohme).

7-ACTION COLD CAPSULES. (Approved)

Salicylamide $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., camphor monobromated $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.,

caffeine $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., phenolphthalein $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., atropine

sul. $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr., quinine sulf. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr./Cap. Bot. 16s,

36s, 1000s.

Use: Colds.

ACTIVATED ATTAPULGITE.

W/Hexachlorophene, polysorbate 80, colloidal sulfur,

salicylic acid, propylene glycol.

See: Sebasorb Lotion (Summers Labs.).

W/Homatropine methylbromide, pectin.

See: Tapuline (Wesley)

***ACTIVATED 7-DEHYDROCHOLESTEROL,** U.S.P.

XVI. See: Vitamin D-3 (Various Mfr.)

ACTIVATED ERGOSTEROL.

See: Calciferol, U.S.P.

ACTIVITE. (Physicians) Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u.,

B-1 1.5 mg., B-2 2 mg., B-6 0.1 mg., C 37.5

mg., Ca pantothenate 1 mg., niacinamide 20

mg., E 1 I.U., B-12 1 mcg./cap. Bot. 90s,

240s.

Use: Multivitamin.

ACTIVOL. (Carbisulphoil) Liquid soap. Bot. 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.

ACTRIN. (Kay) Aspirin 3.5 gr. acetaminophen 2.5

gr., caffeine 0.5 gr./tab. Bot. 100s, 500s,

1000s.

Use: Analgesic.

ACTYLATE. (Kinney) Ammonium salicylate 80 mg.,

pot. salicylate 80 mg., strontium salicylate

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

80 mg., pot. para-aminobenzoate 0.32 Gm., ascorbic acid 20 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s.

Use: Rheumatoid arthritis.

ACUDERM. (Nortech) Zinc oxide. Tube 1 oz., 2 oz.

ACUQUIN H. C. CREAM 0.5% (Nortech) Hydrocortisone, iodochlorhydroxyquin. Tube ½ oz., 1 oz., 1 lb.

ACUQUIN H. C. FORTE CREAM. (Nortech) Hydrocortisone, iodochlorhydroxyquin, 1%. Tube 5 Gm., 20 Gm.

ACQUINTAR H. C. CREAM. (Nortech) Hydrocortisone, liquor carbonis detergens, iodochlorhydroxyquin. Tube ½ oz., 1 oz.

ACUSONE CREAM OR OINTMENT. (Nortech) Hydrocortisone 0.5% or 1.0%, zinc oxide. Tube ½ oz., 1 oz. Supp. Box 12s

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. 3 oz., pt., gal. Tab. Bot. 100s, 500s

Use: Acute infections of the upper respiratory tract or middle ear.

ACUTUSS. (Philips Roxane) Clophedianol HCl 7.5 mg., diphenylpyraline HCl 0.5 mg., phenylephrine HCl 2.5 mg., glyceryl guaicolate 25.0 mg., acetaminophen 162.5 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 500s.

Use: Relief of cold symptoms.

ACUTUSS W/CODEINE. (Philips Roxane) Codeine phosphate 10 mg., phenylpropanolamine HCl 5 mg., phenylephrine HCl 5 mg., chlorpheniramine maleate 2 mg., glyceryl guaicolate 100 mg., chloroform 13.5 mg./tsp. (Sec.) Bot. 8 oz.

Use: For acute cough.

ACUTUSS EXPECTORANT. (Philips Roxane) Clophedianol HCl 15 mg., diphenylpyraline HCl 1 mg., phenylephrine HCl 5 mg., glyceryl guaicolate 100 mg., alcohol b/w 5 cc. Bot 12 fl. oz., gal.

Use: Cough suppressant, expectorant, decongestant.

ACYLANID. (Sandoz) Acetyldigitoxin. Tab. 0.1 mg. (pink) 100s & 1000s; 0.2 mg., 100s, 1000s.

Use: Digitoxin therapy.

ACYLPYRIN.

See: Aspirin. (Various Mfr.)

A-D DRESSING W/HEXACHLOROPHENE. (La Crosse) Vit. A 6000 u., D 600 u., hexachlorophene 1%/oz. Tube 1 oz. Jar 1 lb., 5 lb.

Use: Antiseptic-antibacterial ointment.

A & D HEMORRHOIDAL SUPPOSITORIES. (White) Vitamins A 1500 u. & D 200 u., Peruvian balsam, bismuth subgallate, & zinc oxide. Bxs. 12s.

Use: Internal hemorrhoids.

A & D HEMORRHOIDAL SUPPOSITORIES

WITH HC. (White) Hydrocortisone acetate 10 mg., vit. A 1500 u., vit. D-3 200 u., peruvian

balsam, bismuth subgallate, zinc oxide/suppos. Box 12s.

Use: Relief of internal hemorrhoids.

A & D CREAM. (White) Vits. A & D, hexachlorophene, lanolin in cream. Tube 2 oz.

Use: Dry skin, sunburn, irritations.

A & D OINTMENT. (White) Vitamin A & D in the ratio as found in petrolatum-lanolin base. Tube 1½ oz., 4 oz., Jar 1 lb., 5 lb.

Use: Promotes healing of tissue.

A & D OINTMENT W/PREDNISOLONE.

(White) Vitamin A 1500 u. & D 200 u. plus 0.5% prednisolone. Tube 10 Gm., 25 Gm.

Use: Thermal or chemical irritation, allergic dermatoses, etc.

A & D TABLETS (Columbia) Vitamin A 5000 u. & D 1000 u./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: Vitamin A and D therapy.

A-D-A. (La Crosse) Amobarbital 60 mg., dextro-amphetamine 15 mg./Cap. Bot. 50s, 1000s.

Use: Obesity.

ADABEE & ADABEE with MINERALS. (Robins) Vit. A 10,000 u., D 1000 u., C 250 mg., B-1 15 mg., B-2 10 mg., B-6 5 mg., nicotinamide 50 mg. *Adabee with Minerals.* In addition to above formula, iron 15 mg., calcium 103 mg., phosphorus 80 mg./tab. Bot. 100s, 500s.

Use: Dietary supplement.

ADAMANTANAMINE HCl. (Dupont) Amantadine HCl. Anti-flu tablet. This drug is thought to protect cells against entry of the flu virus without actually destroying the virus.

See: Symmetrel (DuPont)

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.

A.D.C. DROPS. (Parke, Davis) Vit. A 5000 u., D 400 u., C 50 mg., B-6 1 mg./0.6 cc. Dropper bot. 15cc., 50 cc., w/fluoride 0.5 mg., Dropper bot. 30 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. 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.

ADEECON. (Consol. Midland) Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u./Cap. Bot. 1000s.

Use: Supplement.

ADEFLOR B DROPS. (Upjohn) Vitamin A 0.6 mg., D 10.0 mcg., B-1 1 mg., B-2 1 mg., C 50 mg., nicotinamide 10 mg., B-6 1 mg., d-pantothenyl alcohol 3 mg., fluoride (from sodium fluoride) 0.5 mg./0.6 cc. Drops, calibrated drop. Bot. 30 cc., 50 cc.