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Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is a rare disorder characterised by the presence of a gastrin-producing tumour (gastrinoma), which leads to hypersecretion of gastric acid and consequent peptic ulcer disease (often with complications such as perforation or bleeding), diarrhoea, or malabsorption. Gastrinomas usually occur in the non-beta islet cells of the pancreas or in the duodenal wall. Up to two-thirds are malignant. About 20 to 25% of cases are seen in patients with multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN-1) syndrome.

Initial treatment is aimed at controlling the hypersecretion of gastric acid with an antisecretory drug. Giving enough medication just to control symptoms is not considered adequate, and it is important that acid secretion is reduced below 10 mmol/hour. Intravenous H_2-antagonists or proton pump inhibitors may be required initially. Once the symptoms have been controlled the tumour can be investigated for surgical removal. When complete removal is not possible then antisecretory therapy is continued indefinitely. A proton pump inhibitor is the drug of choice; it profoundly reduces acid secretion with once- or twice-daily use, although relatively high doses are required compared with those used in other conditions. An H_2-antagonist such as cimetidine or ranitidine may be used as an alternative to omeprazole, and, as with omeprazole, daily doses are higher than those used for other conditions; they are given in 3 or 4 divided doses. The somatostatin analogue octreotide can be used to reduce serum gastrin, but has to be given subcutaneously, and is not well tolerated.

Parietal cell vagotomy may be performed to reduce acid secretion if the tumour is not found, to allow lower doses of antisecretory drugs to be used.

References.

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2. Qureshi W, Rashid S. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome: improved treatment options for this complex disorder. *Postgrad Med* 1998; **104:** 155–164.
3. Tomassetti P, *et al.* Treatment of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. *World J Gastroenterol* 2005; **11:** 5423–32.

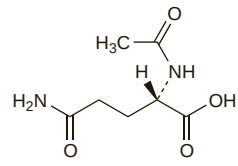
Aceglutamide Aluminium *(USAN, rINNM)*

Aceglutamida de aluminio; Acéglutamide d'Aluminium; Aluminii Aceglutamidum; KW-1110. Pentakis (N^2-acetyl-L-glutaminato)tetrahydroxytrialuminium.

Алюминий Ацеглутамид

$C_{35}H_{59}Al_3N_{10}O_{24}$ = 1084.8.

CAS — 12607-92-0.



(aceglutamide)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile

Aceglutamide aluminium, a complex of aceglutamide with aluminium hydroxide, is an antacid with general properties similar to those of aluminium hydroxide (p.1706). It is given orally in a usual dose of 700 mg three times daily.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Jpn: Glumal.

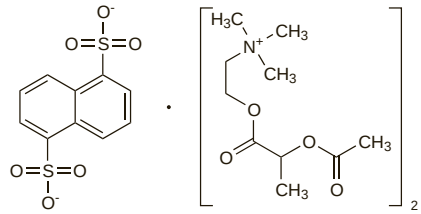
Aclatonium Napadisilate *(BAN, rINN)*

Aclatonii Napadisilas; Aclatonium Napadisylate; Celatonium Napadisilate; Choline Naphthalene-1,5-Disulphonate (2:1) Dilactate Diacetate; Napadisilate d'Aclatonium; Napadisilato de aclatonio; SKF-100916-J; TM-723. 2-(2-Acetoxypropionyloxy)ethyltrimethylammonium naphthalene-1,5-disulphonate (2:1).

Аклатония Нападизилат

$2C_{10}H_{20}NO_4.C_{10}H_6O_6S_2$ = 722.8.

CAS — 55077-30-0.



Profile

Aclatonium napadisilate is a cholinergic agonist given orally for its prokinetic properties in the management of decreased gastrointestinal motility (p.1694) after gastrointestinal surgery, and to relieve symptoms of biliary dyskinesia and chronic gastritis.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Jpn: Abovis.

Albumin Tannate

Albumiinitannaatti; Albúmina, tanato de; Albumini Tannas; Albumintannat; Albutannin; Tannin Albuminate.

Альбумин Таннат

CAS — 9006-52-4.
ATC — A07XA01.
ATC Vet — QA07XA01.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile

Albumin tannate, a compound of tannin with albumin, is given orally for its astringent properties in the treatment of diarrhoea (p.1694). It is stated to liberate tannic acid (p.2394) in the gastrointestinal tract.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Austria: Tannalbin; ***Ger.:*** Tannalbin; ***Neth.:*** Entosorbine-N; Tannalbin†; ***Pol.:*** Taninal.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Neoplex; ***Belg.:*** Tanalone; ***Cz.:*** Tannacomp†; ***Fin.:*** Tannopon; ***Ger.:*** Tannacomp; ***Hung.:*** Bolus Adstringens; ***Pol.:*** Salotannal; ***Spain:*** Demusin; Salitanol Estreptomicina.

Alexitol Sodium *(BAN, rINN)*

Alexitol sódico; Alexitol Sodique; Alexitolum Natricum. Sodium poly(hydroxyaluminium) carbonate-hexitol complex.

Алекситол Натрий

CAS — 66813-51-2.

Profile

Alexitol sodium is an antacid with general properties similar to those of aluminium hydroxide (p.1706). It is given orally in doses of 360 to 720 mg when required, up to a maximum of sixteen 360-mg tablets in 24 hours.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Hong Kong: Actal; ***Malaysia:*** Actal; ***Singapore:*** Actal; ***Thai.:*** Actal; ***UK:*** Actal.

Multi-ingredient: ***Malaysia:*** Actal Plus.

Alicaforsen *(rINN)*

Alicaforsén; Alicaforsenum. 2′-Deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thioguanylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thiocytidylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thiocytidylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thiocytidylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thioadenylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thioadenylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thioguanylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thiocytidylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thiothymidylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thioguanylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thioguanylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thiocytidylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thioadenylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thiothymidylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thiocytidylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thioguanylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thiothymidylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxy-(*R*)-*P*-thiocytidylyl-(3′→5′)-2′-deoxyadenosine.

Аликафорсен

$C_{192}H_{244}N_{75}O_{98}P_{19}S_{19}$ = 6368.2.

CAS — 185229-68-9.

Alicaforsen Sodium *(USAN, rINNM)*

Alicaforsen Nonadecasodium; Alicaforsén sódico; Alicaforsen Sodique; Alicaforsenum Natricum; Isis-2302.

Аликафорсен Натрий

$C_{192}H_{225}N_{75}Na_{19}O_{98}P_{19}S_{19}$ = 6785.8.

CAS — 331257-52-4.

Profile

Alicaforsen is an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits the production of the cellular adhesion molecule ICAM-1, which plays a role in the inflammatory response involved in inflammatory bowel disease. It has been tried in ulcerative colitis and pouchitis, and with less success in Crohn's disease.

◊ References.

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2. Miner PB, *et al.* Safety and efficacy of two dose formulations of alicaforsen enema compared with mesalazine enema for treatment of mild to moderate left-sided ulcerative colitis: a randomized, double-blind, active-controlled trial. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2006; **23:** 1403–13. Correction. *ibid.*; **24:** 1268.
3. van Deventer SJ, *et al.* A phase II dose ranging, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of alicaforsen enema in subjects with acute exacerbation of mild to moderate left-sided ulcerative colitis. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2006; **23:** 1415–25.
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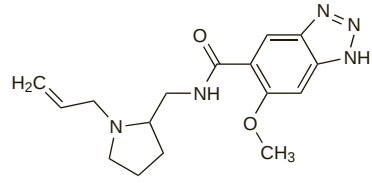
Alizapride Hydrochloride *(rINNM)*

Alizapride, Chlorhydrate d'; Alizapridi Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de alizaprida. *N*-(1-Allyl-2-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-6-methoxy-1*H*-benzotriazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride.

Ализаприда Гидрохлорид

$C_{16}H_{21}N_5O_2$,HCl = 351.8.

CAS — 59338-93-1 (alizapride); 59338-87-3 (alizapride hydrochloride).
ATC — A03FA05.
ATC Vet — QA03FA05.



(alizapride)

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for Metoclopramide, (see p.1748).

Pharmacokinetics
Alizapride is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. It is mainly excreted unchanged in the urine and has an elimination half-life of about 3 hours.

Uses and Administration
Alizapride is a substituted benzamide similar to metoclopramide (p.1749), which is used to control nausea and vomiting (p.1700) associated with a variety of disorders. It is given as the hydrochloride but doses are expressed in terms of the base. Alizapride 50 mg is equivalent to about 55.8 mg of alizapride hydrochloride.

Alizapride hydrochloride is given in usual oral doses equivalent to 75 to 300 mg of alizapride daily in divided doses. For children's doses, see below. It is also given by intravenous or intramuscular injection in doses equivalent to 50 to 200 mg of alizapride daily.

For patients receiving cancer chemotherapy usual daily doses equivalent to alizapride 2 to 5 mg/kg have been given intravenously or intramuscularly in 2 divided doses, one 30 minutes before and one 4 to 8 hours after the cytotoxic regimen. For highly emetic regimens requiring doses above 5 mg/kg it may be given by intravenous infusion over 15 minutes every 2 hours for 5 doses, starting 30 minutes before the cytotoxic. It has been recommended that the total dose given with a course of chemotherapy does not exceed 4.5 g.

Administration in children. Alizapride hydrochloride has been given to children for the symptomatic treatment of nausea and vomiting in oral doses equivalent to 5 mg/kg of alizapride daily.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Gastriveran; ***Belg.:*** Litican; ***Braz.:*** Superan; ***Fr.:*** Plitican; ***Ger.:*** Vergentan; ***Ital.:*** Limican; ***Neth.:*** Litican; ***Port.:*** Plitican†.

Almagate *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Almagaatti; Almagát; Almagat; Almagatas; Almagato; Almagatum; LAS-3876. Aluminium trimagnesium carbonate heptahydroxide dihydrate.

Альмагат

$AlMg_3(CO_3)(OH)_7,2H_2O$ = 315.0.
CAS — 66827-12-1 (almagate); 72526-11-5 (anhydrous almagate).
ATC — A02AD03.
ATC Vet — QA02AD03.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Almagate). A white or almost white, fine crystalline powder. It contains 15.0 to 17.0% aluminium calculated as aluminium oxide, 36.0 to 40.0% magnesium calculated as magnesium oxide, and 12.5 to 14.5% carbonic acid calculated as carbon dioxide. Practically insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in dichloromethane. It dissolves with effervescence and heating in dilute mineral acids. The filtrate of a 4% suspension in water has a pH of 9.1 to 9.7. Store in airtight containers.

Profile
Almagate is a hydrated aluminium-magnesium hydroxycarbonate. It is an antacid with general properties similar to those of aluminium hydroxide (p.1706) and magnesium carbonate (p.1743). It is given orally in doses of 1 to 1.5 g.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Mex.: Almax; ***Spain:*** Almax; Deprece†; Obetine.

Almasilate *(BAN, rINN)*

Almasilato; Almasilatum; Aluminium Magnesium Silicate Hydrate; Magnesium Aluminosilicate Hydrate; Magnesium Aluminum Silicate Hydrate.

Алмазилат

$Al_2O_3.MgO.2SiO_2.xH_2O$ = 262.4 (anhydrous).
CAS — 71205-22-6; 50958-44-6.
ATC — A02AD05.
ATC Vet — QA02AD05.

Profile
Almasilate is an artificial form of aluminium magnesium silicate hydrate. It is an antacid (p.1692) that is given orally in doses of up to about 1 g.

A hydrated native aluminium magnesium silicate (p.2141) is used as a suspending, thickening, and stabilising agent in pharmaceutical preparations. Attapulgite (p.1709) is another native form.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Austria: Gelusil†; ***Ger.:*** Gelusil; Megalac; Simagel; ***Spain:*** Alubifar.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Gastripan; ***Ger.:*** Gelusil-Lac; Neo-Pyodron N; Ultilac N; ***India:*** Entasid; ***Spain:*** Dolcopin; ***Switz.:*** Gelusil N.

Aloes
Acíbar; Alavijų sultys, koncentruotos ir išdžiovintos (Cape aloes); Áloe, acíbar; Aloe barbadensis (Barbados aloes); Aloe, Barbados (Barbados aloes); Aloe barbadoská (Barbados aloes); Aloe capensis (Cape aloes); Aloe, Kap (Cape aloes); Aloe kapská (Cape aloes); Aloès des Barbades (Barbados aloes); Aloès du Cap (Cape aloes); Alona barbadoska (Barbados aloes); Alona przyládkowa (Cape aloes); Barbadosi áloé (Barbados aloes); Barbadosin aloe (Barbados aloes); Kap-áloé (Cape aloes); Kapin aloe (Cape aloes); Tikrųjų alavijų sultys, koncentruotos ir išdžiovintos (Barbados aloes).

Алоэ Барбадосское (Barbados aloes); Алоэ Капское (Cape aloes)
CAS — 8001-97-6; 67479-27-0 (aloe gum).

NOTE. Do not confuse with Aloe vera (p.1588).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn*, and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Aloes, Barbados; Aloe barbadensis). The concentrated and dried juice of the leaves of *Aloe barbadensis*. It contains not less than 28% of hydroxyanthracene derivatives expressed as barbaloin and calculated with reference to the dried drug. Dark brown masses, slightly shiny or opaque with a conchoidal fracture, or a brown powder. Partly soluble in boiling water; soluble in hot alcohol. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.
The BP 2008 lists Curaçao Aloes as an approved synonym.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Aloes, Cape; Aloe capensis). The concentrated and dried juice of the leaves of various species of *Aloe*, mainly *Aloe ferox* and its hybrids. It contains not less than 18% of hydroxyanthracene derivatives expressed as barbaloin and calculated with reference to the dried drug. Dark brown masses tinged with green and having a shiny conchoidal fracture, or a greenish-brown powder. Partly soluble in boiling water; soluble in hot alcohol; practically insoluble in ether. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Aloe). The dried latex of the leaves of *Aloe barbadensis* (*A. vera*) known in commerce as Curaçao Aloe, or of *A. ferox* and its hybrids, known in commerce as Cape Aloe (Liliaceae). It yields not less than 50% of water-soluble extractive. It has a characteristic, somewhat sour and disagreeable, odour. Curaçao Aloe is brownish-black, opaque masses with a fractured, uneven, waxy, and somewhat resinous surface. Cape Aloe is dusty to dark brown irregular masses, the surfaces of which are often covered with a yellowish powder. Its fracture is smooth and glassy.

Adverse Effects and Precautions
As for Senna, p.1769, although aloes has a more drastic and irritant action.

Uses and Administration
Aloes is an anthraquinone stimulant laxative (p.1693) but other less toxic drugs are generally preferred.

Homoeopathy. Aloes have been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Aloe; Cape aloes; Aloe capensis; Aloe socotrina; Alo. soc.

Preparations
BP 2008: Compound Benzoin Tincture;
Ph. Eur.: Aloes Dry Extract, Standardised;
USP 31: Compound Benzoin Tincture.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Fr.: Contre-Coups de l'Abbe Perdrigeon; Vulcase; ***Ger.:*** Dr Janssens Teebohnen†; Krauterlax; Rheogen†; ***Pol.:*** Biostymina.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Genolaxante; ***Austral.:*** Herbal Cleanse†; Lexat†; Peritone; ***Austria:*** Artin; Dragees Neunzehn†; Waldheim Abfuhrdragees forte; Waldheim Abfuhrdragees mild; ***Belg.:*** Grains de Vals; ***Braz.:*** Camomila; Paratonico; ***Canad.:*** Extra Strong Formula 12†; Laxative†; ***Chile:*** Aloelax; Bulgarolax; ***Cz.:*** Dr Theiss Rheuma Creme†; Dr Theiss Schweden Krauter; Dr Theiss Schwedenbitter; ***Fr.:*** Alco-Aloe; Ideolaxyl; Opobyl; Petites Pilules Carters; Tonilax; ***Ger.:*** Aristocholt†; Chol-Kugeletten Neu; Cholhepan N; Pascoletten N†; ***Israel:*** Laxative Comp; ***Ital.:*** Frerichs Maldifassi†; Grani di Vals; Lassativi Vetegali; Puntualax†; ***Pol.:*** Alax; Apinorm; Bioaron C; Boldaloin; Boldovera; Tabulettae Laxantes; ***Rus.:*** Doktor Mom (Доктор Мом); ***S.Afr.:*** Helmontskruie; Lewensessens; Moultons Herbal Extract; Turulington Tincture; Wonderkroonessens; ***Spain:*** Alofedina; Crislaxo; Cynaro Bilina; Laxante Sanatorium; Nico Hepatocyn; Opobyl; Pildoras Zeninas; ***Switz.:*** Padma-Lax; Padmed Laxan; Phytolaxin; Schweden-Mixtur H nouvelle formulation; ***UK:*** Dual-Lax Normal Strength; Laxative Tablets; Natural Herb Tablets; Out-of-Sorts; Senokot Dual Relief; Sure-Lax (Herbal); ***USA:*** Diaparene Corn Starch; Vagisil.

Aloglutamol
Trometamol Glucaldrate. 2-Amino-2-hydroxymethylpropane-1,3-diol gluconate dihydroxyaluminate.

Алоглутамол
$C_{10}H_{24}AlNO_{12}$ = 377.3.
CAS — 13755-41-4.
ATC — A02AB06.
ATC Vet — QA02AB06.

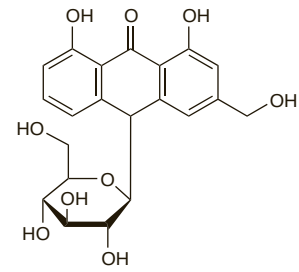
Profile
Aloglutamol has been used as an antacid (p.1692).

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Mex.: Sabro.

Aloin *(BAN)*

Alloin; Aloína.

Алоин
CAS — 5133-19-7; 8015-61-0; 1415-73-2 (barbaloin).



(barbaloin)

Profile
Aloin is a crystalline substance obtained from aloes (see above). It consists of *C*-glycosides such as barbaloin. Aloin is an anthraquinone stimulant laxative. Like aloes it is very irritant and other less toxic laxatives are generally preferred. Aloin is used as a flavouring agent.

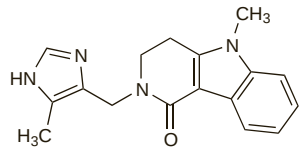
Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Chile: Felaxen†; ***UK:*** Calsalettes.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austral.:*** Ford Pills; ***Braz.:*** Pilulas Ross; ***Canad.:*** Bicholate; ***Hung.:*** Artin†; ***Israel:*** Laxative; Laxative Comp; ***Ital.:*** Boldina He; Cuscutine; Grani di Vals; ***Mex.:*** Redotex; Redotex NF; ***S.Afr.:*** Brooklax Pills; Doans Backache Pills; SB 3 Triple Action Pills; ***Spain:*** Laxante Bescansa Aloico; ***UK:*** Dual-Lax Extra Strong; Modern Herbals Laxative.

Alosetron Hydrochloride *(BANM, USAN, rINNM)*

Alosétron, Chlorhydrate d'; Alosetroni Hydrochloridum; GR-68755C; Hidrocloruro de alosetrón. 2,3,4,5-Tetrahydro-5-methyl-2-[(5-methyl-imidazol-4-yl)methyl]-1*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indol-1-one hydrochloride.

Алосетрона Гидрохлорид
$C_{17}H_{18}N_4O,HCl$ = 330.8.
CAS — 122852-42-0 (alosetron); 122852-69-1 (alosetron hydrochloride).
ATC — A03AE01.
ATC Vet — QA03AE01.



(alosetron)

Adverse Effects
Serious gastrointestinal adverse effects have occurred with alosetron, and as a result, it was withdrawn from the market in the USA and subsequently reintroduced with more restricted indications. These adverse effects include severe constipation leading to obstruction, ileus, perforation, impaction, toxic megacolon, and secondary ischaemia, as well as ischaemic colitis. Fatalities have been reported.

Other gastrointestinal effects reported include abdominal distension and pain, nausea, reflux, and haemorrhoids. Adverse effects reported rarely include cardiac arrhythmias, cholecystitis, altered bilirubin levels, tremor, headache, myalgia, malaise, fatigue, and CNS effects such as confusion, anxiety, depression, and sedation. Urticaria, skin reactions, nail disorders, and alopecia can occur. Hyperglycaemia, hypoglycaemia, and disorders of calcium and phosphate metabolism have been reported.

Incidence of adverse effects. The incidence of serious gastrointestinal adverse effects with alosetron has been reviewed.[1] Pooled data from clinical studies suggested that the rate of ischaemic colitis in patients taking alosetron was about 0.15%, or 6.4 cases per 1000 patient-years. Results from postmarketing surveillance (before and after its temporary withdrawal from the