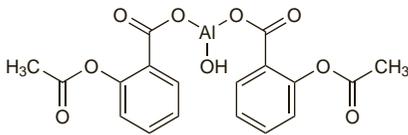


Aluminium Aspirin

Acetilsalicilato de aluminio; Aluminum Acetylsalicylate; Aluminium Aspirin; Aluminum Bis(acetylsalicylate); Aspirin Aluminium. Bis(2-acetoxybenzoato-O')hydroxyaluminium.

Алюминий Аспирин; Аспирин Алюминий

$C_{18}H_{15}AlO_9 = 402.3$.
CAS — 23413-80-1.



Pharmacopeias. In *Jpn*.

Profile

Aluminium aspirin is a salicylic acid derivative (see Aspirin, p.20) that has been given orally in the management of fever, pain, and musculoskeletal and joint disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Indon:* Remasal; *S.Afr.:* Analgen-SA†.

Aminophenazone (rINN)

Amidazofen; Amidopyrine; Amidopyrine-Pyramidon; Aminofenatsoni; Aminofenazon; Aminofenazona; Aminophénazone; Aminophenazonum; Aminopyrine; Dimethylaminoantipyrine; Dimethylaminophenazone. 4-Dimethylamino-1,5-dimethyl-2-phenyl-4-pyrazolin-3-one.

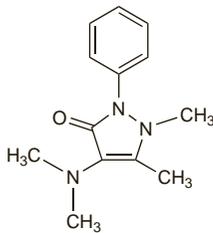
Аминофеназон

$C_{13}H_{17}N_3O = 231.3$.

CAS — 58-15-1.

ATC — N02BB03.

ATC Vet — QN02BB03.



Pharmacopeias. In *It*.

Profile

Aminophenazone, a pyrazolone derivative, is an NSAID (p.96), but the risk of agranulocytosis is sufficiently great to render it unsuitable for systemic use. Onset of agranulocytosis may be sudden and unpredictable. Aminophenazone has been used as salts or complexes, including topically as the salicylate.

Precautions. CARCINOGENICITY. Some¹ consider that aminophenazone should be regarded as a potential carcinogen because it reacted readily with nitrous acid to form dimethylnitrosamine. The reaction was catalysed by thiocyanate present in the saliva particularly in smokers.

1. Boyland E, Walker SA. Catalysis of the reaction of aminopyrine and nitrite by thiocyanate. *Arzneimittelforschung* 1974; **24**: 1181-4.

PORPHYRIA. Aminophenazone has been associated with acute attacks of porphyria and is considered unsafe in porphyric patients.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Braz.:* Gineburno†; *Cz.:* Diny†; Eunalgit†; *Hung.:* Antineuralgic; Demalgon; Demalgonil; Dolor; Gemcid-C; Gemcid†; Kefalgin; Menistin; *Ital.:* Virdex; *Mex.:* Flumil; *Switz.:* Thermocutan†; *Venez.:* Flexidone†.

Aminopropylone

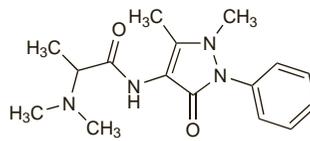
Aminopropilona; Aminopropylon. *N*-(2,3-Dihydro-1,5-dimethyl-3-oxo-2-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)-2-(dimethylamino)propanamide.

Аминопропилон

$C_{16}H_{22}N_4O_2 = 302.4$.

CAS — 3690-04-8.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed



Profile

Aminopropylone is an NSAID (p.96) that has been used in topical preparations, for the local treatment of pain and inflammatory conditions. The hydrochloride has been used similarly.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Ital.:* Vessiflex†.

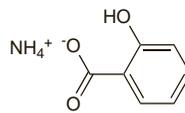
Ammonium Salicylate

Salicilato de amonio.

АММОНИЙ САЛИЦИЛАТ

$C_7H_9NO_3 = 155.2$.

CAS — 528-94-9.



Profile

Ammonium salicylate is a salicylic acid derivative used topically in rubefacient preparations similarly to methyl salicylate (p.85) for the relief of pain in musculoskeletal and joint disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Austral.:* Radian-B†; *IrL.:* Radian-B†; *UK:* Radian-B.

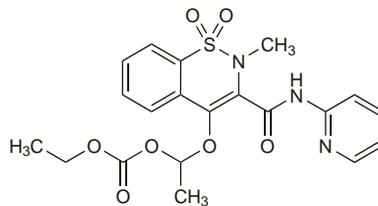
Ampiroxicam (BAN, rINN)

Ampiroxicamum; CP-65703. 4-[1-(Ethoxycarbonyloxy)ethoxy]-2-methyl-*N*²-pyridyl-2*H*-1,2-benzothiazine-3-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide.

Ампироксикам

$C_{20}H_{21}N_3O_7S = 447.5$.

CAS — 99464-64-9.



Profile

Ampiroxicam is an NSAID (p.96) that is reported to be metabolised to piroxicam (p.117). It has been given orally for the relief of pain and inflammation particularly in musculoskeletal disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis.

Adverse effects. Photosensitivity reactions have occurred during ampiroxicam treatment.¹⁻³

1. Kurumaji Y. Ampiroxicam-induced photosensitivity. *Contact Dermatitis* 1996; **34**: 298-9.
2. Toyohara A, et al. Ampiroxicam-induced photosensitivity. *Contact Dermatitis* 1996; **35**: 101-2.
3. Chishiki M, et al. Photosensitivity due to ampiroxicam. *Dermatology* 1997; **195**: 409-10.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Jpn: Flucam†.

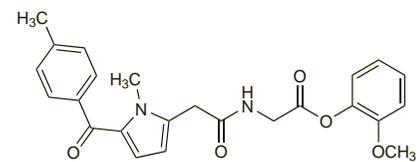
Amtolmetin Guacil (rINN)

Amtolmetina guacilo; Amtolméline Guacil; Amtolmetinum Guacilum; MED-15; ST-679. *N*-[(1-Methyl-5-*p*-toluoylpyrrol-2-yl)acetyl]glycine *o*-methoxyphenyl ester.

АМТОЛМЕТИН ГУАЦИЛ

$C_{24}H_{24}N_2O_5 = 420.5$.

CAS — 87344-06-7.



Profile

Amtolmetin guacil is an NSAID (p.96) that is an ester prodrug of tolmetin (p.130). It is used in painful and inflammatory disorders in oral doses of 600 to 1200 mg daily.

References

1. Biasi G, Marcolongo R. Efficacia e tollerabilità dell'amtolmetina guacil nel trattamento dell'artrosi in fase di riacutizzazione. *Minerva Med* 2001; **92**: 315-24.
2. Jajic Z, et al. Gastrointestinal safety of amtolmetin guacil in comparison with celecoxib in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. *Clin Exp Rheumatol* 2005; **23**: 809-18.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Artricol; Artromed; Eufans.

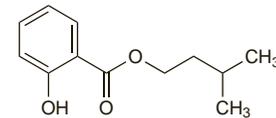
Amyl Salicylate

Isoamyl Salicylate; Isopentyl Salicylate; Salicilato de isoamillo; Salicilato de isopentilo. 3-Methylbutyl 2-hydroxybenzoate.

АМИЛСАЛИЦИЛАТ

$C_{12}H_{16}O_3 = 208.3$.

CAS — 87-20-7.



Pharmacopeias. In *Fr*.

Profile

Amyl salicylate is a salicylic acid derivative used topically in rubefacient preparations similarly to methyl salicylate (p.85) for its analgesic and anti-inflammatory actions. It has also been used in perfumery.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Arg.:* Atomo Desinflamante; Atomo Desinflamante C; Atomo Desinflamante Familiar; Rati Salil Crema; *Fr.:* Sedartry†; *Spain:* Linimento Klar†.

Anakinra (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Anakinnum; rHL-1ra; r-metHuL-1ra. *N*²-L-methionylinterleukin 1 receptor antagonist (human isoform x reduced).

Анакинра

CAS — 143090-92-0.

ATC — L04AC03.

ATC Vet — QL04AC03.

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M
RPSGRKSSKM QAFRINDVQK KTFYLRNNQL VAGYLQGNV NLEEKIDVVP
IEPHALFLGI HGKRMCLSCV KSGDETRLQL EAVNITDLS E NRKQDRFAF
IRSDSGPTTS FESAACPWF LCTAMEADQP VSLTNPDEG VMVTKFFYQE
DE

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Adverse Effects and Precautions

Mild to moderate injection site reactions with symptoms of erythema, bruising, swelling, and pain are common with anakinra particularly in the first month of treatment. Other common reactions include headache, nausea, diarrhoea, and abdominal pain. Antibodies to anakinra may develop. Allergic reactions such as rashes have been reported rarely; if a severe allergic reaction occurs, anakinra should be stopped and appropriate treatment given.

Serious infections have been reported with anakinra, particularly in patients with asthma. These infections are mainly bacterial, such as cellulitis, pneumonia, and bone and joint infections. More rarely, opportunistic infections involving fungal, mycobacterial, and viral pathogens have also been seen. Anakinra should be stopped in those who develop a serious infection. In addition, therapy should not be started in patients with active infections, including chronic or localised infections; caution is recommended in those with a history of recurrent infections or with underlying conditions that may predispose to infections.

A small decrease in absolute neutrophil count (ANC) is commonly seen with anakinra treatment; however, true neutropenia