

Mental impairment. References.

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- Poitrenaud J, et al. Memory disorders in 8037 elderly patients with age-associated memory impairment: multicenter trial with a 6-month follow-up under almitrine-raubasine. *Eur Neurol* 1995; **35** (suppl 1): 43-6.
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Respiratory system disorders. Respiratory stimulants (such as almitrine) have a limited and short-term role in acute respiratory failure in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (p.1112). Almitrine has been reported¹⁻⁴ to improve ventilation and blood oxygenation, and to decrease the number of episodes of dyspnoea and hospital admissions, although others⁵ have failed to note benefit. There are also reports^{6,7} of beneficial effects when used with inhaled nitric oxide in patients with severe hypoxaemic acute respiratory distress syndrome (p.1498) as well as in patients with hypoxia caused by focal lung lesions.⁸ However, any modest benefits may be outweighed by the adverse effects, which have included peripheral paraesthesia and weight loss,¹ and headache, urticaria, breathlessness, diarrhoea, chest pain, nausea, and vomiting.³ The peripheral neuropathy that sometimes occurs during long-term use of almitrine^{9,10} may be due to an underlying feature of the pulmonary disease being treated,¹¹⁻¹³ although some disagree with this.¹⁴

- Watanabe S, et al. Long-term effect of almitrine bismesylate in patients with hypoxic chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1989; **140**: 1269-73.
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- Górecka D, et al. Effects of almitrine bismesylate on arterial blood gases in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and moderate hypoxaemia: a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Respiration* 2003; **70**: 275-83.
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- Chedru F, et al. Peripheral neuropathy during treatment with almitrine. *BMJ* 1985; **290**: 896.
- Gherardi R, et al. Peripheral neuropathy in patients treated with almitrine dimesylate. *Lancet* 1985; **i**: 1247-50.
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Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

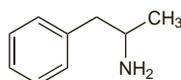
Belg.: Vectarion†; **Braz.:** Vectarion; **Denm.:** Vectarion; **Fr.:** Vectarion; **IrL:** Vectarion; **Pol.:** Armanor; **Port.:** Vectarion; **Rus.:** Armanor (Арманор); **Spain:** Vectarion.

Multi-ingredient: **Fr.:** Duxil†; **Hong Kong:** Duxaril; **Philipp.:** Duxaril; **Port.:** Duxil; **Transox†:** Singapore; **Duxaril; Spain:** Duxort†; **Thai:** Duxaril.

Amfetamine (BAN, rINN) ⊗

Amfetamiini; Amfetamin; Amfétamine; Amfétaminum; Amphetamine; Amphetaminum; Anfetamina; Racemic Desoxyephedrine. (RS)- α -Methylphenethylamine.

Амфетамин
C₉H₁₃N = 135.2.
CAS — 300-62-9 (amfetamine); 139-10-6 (amfetamine phosphate).
ATC — N06BA01.
ATC Vet — QN06BA01.



NOTE: The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of amfetamine:

A; Affe; Aimes; Amf; Amfa; Amfis; Amp; Amph; Amphes; Amphet; Anfes; Anfetas; A-Plus; Back dex; Bam; Bambinos;

Bass; B-bombs; Beans; Bennie; Bennies; Benny and the Jets; Bens; Benz; Benzadrine; Benzidrine; Berick; Billy; Billy Whizz; Biphetamine; Bippies; Black beauties; Black birds; Black bombers; Black cadillacs; Black hollies; Black mollies; Black and white; Blacks; Blue belly; Blue boy; Blue mollies; Bolt; Bombido; Bombita; Bombitas; Boostant; Bottles; Brain pills; Brain ticklers; Brownies; Browns; Bumblebees; Candy; Cartwheels; Chalk; Chicken powder; Chocolate; Christina; Christmas tree; Clear rocks; Coast to coast; Coasts to coasts; Colorado Rockies; Co-pilot; Crank; Crisscross; Croke; Cross tops; Cross-tops; Crossroads; Crystal; Crystal methadrine; Debs; Dex; Dexadrine; Dexedrine; Dexies; Diamonds; Diet Coke; Diet pills; Dolls; Dominoes; Double cross; Drivers; Eve; Eye opener; Eye openers; Fast; Fast balls; Fastin; Fives; Fly Boys; Football; Footballs; Forwards; French blue; French blues; Gaggler; Gas; GB's; Glass; Go; Go-ee; Goey; Greenies; Halloo-Wach; Hanyak; Head drugs; Head fruit; Hearts; Hi speeds; High speed; Höökpulveri; Horse heads; Hydro; Iboga; Ice; Inbetweens; Jam; Jam Cecil; Jelly baby; Jelly bean; Jelly beans; Johnny go fast; Jolly bean; Jolly beans; Jugs; Khat; L.A.; La Glass; LA ice; LA turnarounds; Leapers; Lid poppers; Lid proppers; Lightning; Lip poppers; Little bomb; Little Guys; Louee; Louie; Macka; 357 Magnum; 357 Magnums; MAO; Marathons; Marching Powder; Meth; Methedrine; Methlies Quik; Mini beans; Mini berries; Mimibennie; Mollies; Monoamine oxidase; Morning shoot; Morning shot; Nineteen; Nitro; Nugget; Oranges; Peaches; Pep; Pep pills; Perivitiini; Pink hearts; Pixies; Pollutants; Powder; Prozek; Pulver; Purple hearts; Rhythm; Rippers; Road dope; Rosa; Roses; Shigt; Shifty; Slammin'; Slamming; Slipvins; Snap; Snow; Snow pallets; Sparkle plenty; Sparklers; Speckled birds; Speckled eggs; Speed; Speed ball; Speed balls; Speed cristal; Speed-ball; Spivias; Splash; Splivins; Sprinkles; Star; Strawberry shortcake; Sulph; Sulphate; Sulphates; Sweeties; Sweeties; Tens; The C; Thrusters; Toffee whizz; Topette; TR-6s; Truck drivers; Turkey; Turnabout; Turnarounds; Tweak; Tweek; Up; Uppers; Uppies; U.S.P.; Wake amine; Wake ups; Water; West Coast turnarounds; Wheels; Whiffle dust; Whiffledust; White; White Cross; White Crunch; Whites; Whiz; Whizz; Wire; X; X-mas tree; Zoomers.

Amfetamine Sulfate (rINN) ⊗

Amfetaminisulfaatti; Amfétamine, sulfate d'; Amfetamine Sulphate (BAN/M); Amfetamini sulfas; Amfetamino sulfatas; Amfetaminsulfat; Amfetamin-sulfát; Amfetamin-sulfát; Amphetamine Sulfate; Amphetamine Sulphate; Amphetamini Sulfas; Phenaminum; Phenylaminopropanum Racemicum Sulfuricum; Sulfato de anfetamina. (RS)- α -Methylphenethylamine sulphate.

Амфетамин Сульфат
C₉H₁₃N₂·H₂SO₄ = 368.5.
CAS — 60-13-9.
ATC — N06BA01.
ATC Vet — QN06BA01.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *US*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Amfetamine Sulphate). A white or almost white powder. Freely soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol. Proct from light.

USP 31 (Amphetamine Sulfate). A white odourless crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in ether. Its solutions are acid to litmus, having a pH of 5 to 6.

Incompatibility. Amfetamine sulfate is incompatible with alkalis and calcium salts.

Profile

Amfetamine is an indirect-acting sympathomimetic with actions and uses similar to those of its isomer dexamphetamine (p.2153). Amfetamine, amfetamine sulfate, and amfetamine aspartate are given orally in doses similar to those of dexamphetamine sulfate. The laevo-isomer, levamphetamine was formerly used in a similar manner. Amfetamine, being volatile, was formerly given by inhalation.

Breast feeding. Amfetamine is concentrated in breast milk and the American Academy of Pediatrics has stated¹ that it has caused irritability and poor sleep pattern in breast-feeding infants when used as a drug of abuse by mothers.

- American Academy of Pediatrics. The transfer of drugs and other chemicals into human milk. *Pediatrics* 2001; **108**: 776-89. Correction. *ibid.*; 1029. Also available at: <http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/pediatrics%3b108/3/776> (accessed 15/04/04)

Preparations

USP 31: Amphetamine Sulfate Tablets.

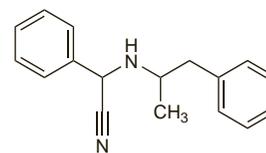
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Belg.:** Epiopropane; **Canad.:** Adderall; **USA:** Adderall.

Amfetaminil (rINN) ⊗

Amfétaminil; Amfetaminilium; Amphetaminil; Anfetaminilo. α -(α -Methylphenethylamino)- α -phenylacetoneitrile.

Амфетаминил
C₁₇H₁₈N₂ = 250.3.
CAS — 17590-01-1.

**Profile**

Amfetaminil is a central stimulant that has been given orally in the treatment of narcolepsy.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger.: AN 1†.

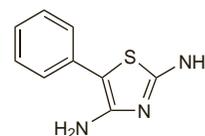
Amiphenazole Hydrochloride (BAN/M, rINN/M) ⊗

Amiphenazol, Chlorhydrate d'; Amiphenazole Chloride; Amiphenazol Hydrochloridum; Hydrocloruro de amifenazol. 5-Phenylthiazole-2,4-diamine hydrochloride.

Амифеназола Гидрохлорид

C₉H₉N₃·HCl = 227.7.

CAS — 490-55-1 (amiphenazole); 942-31-4 (amiphenazole hydrochloride).



(amiphenazole)

Profile

Amiphenazole hydrochloride has properties similar to those of doxapram hydrochloride (p.2155) and has been used intramuscularly or intravenously as a respiratory stimulant.

Lichenoid reactions have been reported in addition to those reactions expected from its central activity.

Ammonium Camphocarbonate

Canfocarbonato de amonio.

C₁₁H₁₉NO₃ = 213.3.

CAS — 5972-75-8.

Profile

Ammonium camphocarbonate has been used in preparations for the treatment of respiratory-tract disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Spain:** Pulmofasa.

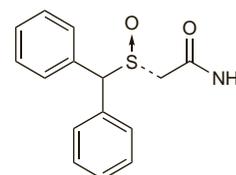
Armodafinil (USAN, rINN) ⊗

Armodafinilo; Armodafinilium; CEP-10953; CRL-40982. 2-[(R)-(Diphenylmethyl)sulfinyl]acetamide.

Армодафинил

C₁₅H₁₅NO₂S = 273.4.

CAS — 112111-43-0.

**Profile**

Armodafinil is the R-enantiomer of modafinil (p.2160) and is used similarly in the treatment of excessive daytime sleepiness associated with the narcoleptic syndrome (p.2148), obstructive sleep apnoea, and shift-work sleep disorder. In the treatment of the narcoleptic syndrome or obstructive sleep apnoea, armodafinil is given orally in a single dose of 150 or 250 mg in the morning. For the management of shift-work sleep disorder, the