

toneum. Mesothelioma has been reported in persons exposed to relatively small amounts of asbestos after an average latent period of 30 to 40 years. An association between occupational exposure and an increased incidence of gastrointestinal, laryngeal, and other cancers has also been reported. Some types of asbestos are more hazardous than others; crocidolite (a member of the amphibole group) is considered to be the most dangerous.

References

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Ash

Askblad (ash leaf); Chinese Ash (*Fraxinus chinensis*); Common Ash; Esche; European Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*); Fraxini folium (ash leaf); Frêne; Frêne, feuille de (ash leaf); Fresno; Jasanový list (ash leaf); Magas kórisfa levél (ash leaf); Saamenlehti (ash leaf); Uo-siq lapai (ash leaf).

Pharmacopoeias. *Chin.* includes Ash Bark (Cortex Fraxini, Qinpi). *Eur.* (see p.vii) includes Ash Leaf.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Ash Leaf; Fraxini Folium). The dried leaf of *Fraxinus excelsior* or *F. oxyphylla*. It contains a minimum of 2.5% of total hydroxycinnamic acid derivatives, expressed as chlorogenic acid ($C_{16}H_{18}O_6 = 354.3$), calculated with reference to the dried drug. Protect from light.

Profile

The leaf of the European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) is included in herbal remedies for the treatment of rheumatic and joint disorders, urinary-tract disorders, and constipation. The leaf of *F. oxyphylla* is also used.

Ash bark has been used to reduce fever and as a tonic.

The bark of the Chinese ash, *F. chinensis* or related species is used in traditional Chinese medicine for disorders including acute dysentery and diarrhoea.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Austral:* Phytodolor; *Austria:* Phytodolor; *Cz.:* Phytodolor; *Fr.:* Mediflor Tisane Antirhumatismale No 2; Mediflor Tisane Contre la Constipation Passagère No 7; Mediflor Tisane No 4 Diurétique; Obeflorine; *Ger.:* Phytodolor; *Spain:* Natusor Artilane†.

Avena

Aven; Cultivated White Oats; Oatmeal; Oats.

Pharmacopoeias. *US* includes colloidal oatmeal.

USP 31 (Colloidal Oatmeal). The powder resulting from the grinding and further processing of whole oat grain. When dried at 120° for 4 hours it loses not more than 10% of its weight.

Profile

Avena is the grain of *Avena sativa* (Gramineae). It is used in herbal medicine and is reputed to have sedative activity.

A colloidal fraction extracted from avena is used in the preparation of emollient dermatological preparations.

Whether avenin, a protein present in oats, is harmful to patients with coeliac disease is controversial.

Homoeopathy. Avena has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Avena sativa; Avena e planta tota; Aven. sat.

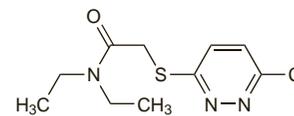
Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Dermopan; **Austral:** DermaVeen Bath; DermaVeen Dry Skin; **Canada:** Aveno Preparations; Life Brand Soothing Bath Treatment; **Fr.:** Sensifluid; **Hong Kong:** DermaVeen; **Israel:** Nutrasoother†; **Ital.:** Avalon; Aveno Preparations; Emulave; Micaveen; **NZ:** DermaVeen; **Port.:** Aveno Preparations; Emulave; **Singapore:** DermaVeen Bath; DermaVeen Dry Skin; DermaVeen Moisturising; DermaVeen Oatmeal Shampoo; **USA:** Aveno Soap Free; **Switz.:** Avenaforce†; **UK:** Aveno Preparations; **USA:** ActiBath.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Aveno; Cholesterol Reducing Plan†; Dermabour; Epithelial†; Epithelial A-Derma; Epithelial AH; Exomega; Purasoft; Valeriana Oligopex; **Austral:** Avena Complex Bioglan The Blue One; Cal-

mo; DermaVeen Moisturising; DermaVeen Shower & Bath; Dong Quai Complex; Glycyrhiza Complex†; Pacifenit†; Panax Complex†; **Chile:** Fucus Compuesto†; Homeofortin III†; **Cz.:** Valofyt Neo; **Fr.:** A-Derma Lait Solaire; Biocard; Cytelum; DermIntim; Dermalibour; Epithelial; Eryase; Exomega; Gonaxine; Menoxine; Septalibour†; **Ger.:** Requesan; Vollmers präparierter grüner N.; **Hong Kong:** Aderma Dermalibour†; Aderma Epithelial†; Aderma Exomega†; Aderma Ultra High Protection†; **Indon.:** Menolia; **Ital.:** Acnavent†; Altadrine; **Mex.:** Avenidix; Bonaven; Suavene; **Pol.:** Sedomix **Port.:** D'Avella†; Micaveen; **S.Afr.:** Avena Sativa Comp; **Singapore:** DermaVeen Acne†; DermaVeen Shower & Bath; **Switz.:** Mucular Avena; The a l'avoine sauvage de Vollmer; **UK:** Avena Sativa Comp; Daily Overwork & Mental Fatigue Relief; Daily Tension & Strain Relief; **USA:** Aveno Cleansing Bar; **Venez.:** Avenyl; Bonaven; Cytelum; Dagenol; Dermopan; Epithelial AH; Fiberfull; Fibralax†.



Profile

Azintamide has been used as a choleric.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Ora-Gallin purum; **Port.:** Colerin.

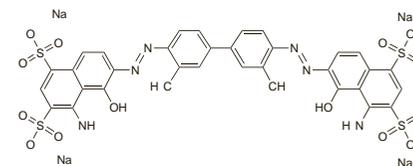
Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Biluen Enzimatico; **Austria:** Ora-Gallin; Ora-Gallin compositum; **Port.:** Colerin-F; **Spain:** Oragalin Espasmolítico.

Azovan Blue (BAN)

Azovanum Caeruleum; Azul de Evans; CI Direct Blue 53; Colour Index No. 23860; Evans Blue; T-1824. Tetrasodium 1,1'-diamino-8,8'-dihydroxy-7,7'-(2,2'-dimethylbiphenyl-4,4'-diylbis(diazo)di-(naphthalene-2,4-disulphonate); Tetrasodium 6,6'-[3,3'-dimethylbiphenyl-4,4'-diylbis(azo)]bis[4-amino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-1,3-disulphonate].

$C_{34}H_{24}N_6Na_4O_{14}S_4 = 960.8$.

CAS — 314-13-6.



Profile

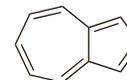
Azovan blue is a dye that has been given intravenously for the determination of blood volume; it is firmly bound to plasma proteins and is slow to leave the circulation. Some patients may experience staining of the skin.

Azulene

Atsuleeni; Azulen; Azuleno; Azulenium; Cyclopentacycloheptene.

$C_{10}H_8 = 128.2$.

CAS — 275-51-4.



NOTE. The name 'Azulene' has also been used for a number of derivatives of azulene including azulene sodium sulfonate, chama-zulene, guaiazulene, and sodium gualenate.

Profile

Azulene has been used in preparations for anorectal and skin disorders, and for oral hygiene. The sodium sulfonate salt has been used in preparations for mouth and throat disorders and for dyspepsia; sodium gualenate has also been used in gastrointestinal disorders.

Hypersensitivity. Allergic cheilitis occurred in a patient after long-term use of a toothpaste containing azulene.¹

- Balato N, et al. Allergic cheilitis to azulene. *Contact Dermatitis* 1985; **13**: 39–40.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Hong Kong: Azunol†; **Israel:** Kamil Blue; **Jpn:** Azunol.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Domudem; Ninderm; **Austria:** Emser Nasensalbe; **Braz.:** Entrex A; Proctosan; **Ger.:** Emser Nasensalbe N†; **Israel:** Kamil Blue; **Ital.:** AZ 15.

Bactericidal Permeability Increasing Protein

Proteína bactericida incrementadora de la permeabilidad.

Opebacan (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Orébacan; Opebacán; Opebacanum; rBPI-21. I32-L-Alanine-1-193-bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein (human).

Опобакан

CAS — 206254-79-7.

Profile

Bactericidal permeability increasing protein is produced by human leucocytes and possesses both Gram-negative bactericidal and endotoxin-neutralising properties. It also inhibits angiogenesis. Several derivatives have been developed and are under

Avocado

Aguacate; Ahuacate; Alligator Pear;

Авокадо; Аммигаторова Груша

Profile

Avocado, *Persea americana* (*P. persea*; *P. gratissima*) (Lauraceae), is included in herbal preparations mainly for respiratory-tract and hepatic disorders. Several parts of the plant, including the fruit and leaves, have been used for a variety of disorders.

The fruit is a dietary source of vitamin E, vitamin B₆, vitamin K, and iron.

Avocado oil is used topically as an emollient and as a neutral carrier for essential oils in aromatherapy. It may also be taken orally.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Piasclidine.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Derrumal; **Braz.:** Abacateiro†; Lisian†; **Chile:** Codetol PM; Jarabe Paito Compuesto con Miel Adulto; Jarabe Paito Compuesto con Miel Infantil; Paitomiel; Paitomiel Plus; Pulmosina; **NZ:** Mr Nits; **Port.:** Biureol.

Azadirachta

Margosa; Neem; Nim.

Profile

Azadirachta is the dried stem bark, root bark, and leaves of *Azadirachta indica* (*Melia azadirachta*) (Meliaceae), which has been used as a bitter. It is widely used in South Asia and has been reported to have insecticidal, antimalarial, and spermicidal properties. Azadirachta oil (neem oil, margosa oil) expressed from the seeds has also been used.

Adverse Effects. EFFECTS ON THE SKIN. Report of a patient who developed contact dermatitis of the face and ears 1 week after she started using neem oil for the treatment of alopecia areata.¹

- Reutemann P, Ehrlich A. Neem oil: an herbal therapy for alopecia causes dermatitis. *Dermatitis* 2008; **19**: E12–E15.

POISONING. Severe poisoning in Indian children given neem oil as a remedy for minor ailments.¹

- Sinniah D, Baskaran G. Margosa oil poisoning as a cause of Reye's syndrome. *Lancet* 1981; **i**: 487–9.

Uses. INSECT REPELLENT. References.

- Prakash A, et al. A preliminary field study on repellency of neem oil against *Anopheles dirus* (Diptera:Culicidae) in Assam. *J Commun Dis* 2000; **32**: 145–7.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

India: Nimbola†; **Malaysia:** Moz-Away; **UK:** Nice 'n Clear.

Multi-ingredient: **India:** Flexi-muv; **NZ:** Mr Nits; **UK:** Dr Johnsons Nit & Lice; MozyOff Cocktail.

Azapentacene Sulfonate Sodium

Disodium 5,12-dihydroquinoxalino[2,3-b]phenazine disulfonate.

$C_{18}H_{12}N_4O_6S_2Na_2 = 490.4$.

CAS — 1790-56-3 (azapentacene disulfonic acid); 3863-80-7 (azapentacene disulfonate disodium).

Profile

Azapentacene sulfonate sodium has been used in the management of cataracts.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Hong Kong: Quinax; **Indon.:** Pentacin; **Mex.:** Lutrax; **Philipp.:** Quinax; **Pol.:** Quinax; **Rus.:** Quinax (Квинакс); **Singapore:** Quinax; **Thai.:** Quinax.

Azintamide (rINN)

Azintamida; Azintamidum; Azinthiamide; ST-9067. 2-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridazinyl)thio]-N,N-diethylacetamide.

АЗИНТАМИД

$C_{10}H_{14}ClN_2OS = 259.8$.

CAS — 1830-32-6.