Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile
Bunazosin is an alpha$_1$-adrenoceptor blocker (p.1153) with general properties similar to those of prazosin (p.1375). It is given orally as the hydrochloride in the management of hypertension; the usual maintenance dose of bunazosin hydrochloride is 3 to 6 mg daily but up to 12 mg daily has been given.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Ger.: Andante; ***Indon.:*** Detantol; ***Jpn:*** Detantol; ***Thai.:*** Detantol.

Bupranolol Hydrochloride *(rINNM)* ⊗

B-1312; Bupranolol, Chlorhydrate de; Bupranololi Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de bupranolol; KL-255. 1-*tert*-Butylamino-3-(6-chloro-*m*-tolyloxy)propan-2-ol hydrochloride.

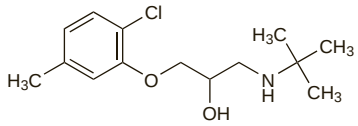
Бупранолола Гидрохлорид

$C_{14}H_{22}ClNO_2$,HCl = 308.2.

CAS — 14556-46-8 (bupranolol); 15148-80-8 (bupranolol hydrochloride).

ATC — C07AA19.

ATC Vet — QC07AA19.



(bupranolol)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile
Bupranolol is a beta blocker (p.1225). It is given as the hydrochloride in usual oral doses of 100 to 400 mg daily in the management of cardiovascular disorders.

Bupranolol eye drops have been used in the management of glaucoma.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Ger.: Betadrenol.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Betamed.

Butalamine Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

Butalamine, Chlorhydrate de; Butalamini Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de butalamina; LA-1221. *NN*-Dibutyl-*N′*-(3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethylenediamine hydrochloride.

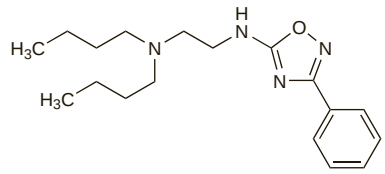
Буталамина Гидрохлорид

$C_{18}H_{28}N_4O$,HCl = 352.9.

CAS — 22131-35-7 (butalamine); 56974-46-0 (butalamine hydrochloride).

ATC — C04AX23.

ATC Vet — QC04AX23.



(butalamine)

Profile
Butalamine hydrochloride is a vasodilator that has been used in the management of peripheral and cerebral vascular disorders.

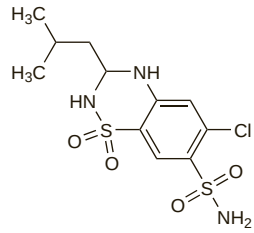
Butizide *(rINN)* ⊗

Buthiazide *(USAN)*; Butitsidi; Butizid; Butizida; Butizidum; Isobutylhydrochlorothiazide; Thiabutazide. 6-Chloro-3,4-dihydro-3-isobutyl-2*H*-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine-7-sulphonamide 1,1-dioxide.

Бутизид

$C_{11}H_{16}ClN_3O_4S_2$ = 353.8.

CAS — 2043-38-1.



Profile
Butizide is a thiazide diuretic with properties similar to those of hydrochlorothiazide (p.1307). It is used for oedema, including that associated with heart failure (p.1165), and for hypertension (p.1171).

Butizide is given orally, usually with spironolactone; the usual maintenance dose for oedema or hypertension is 5 to 10 mg daily. It has also been given with other antihypertensive drugs.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Aldactone Saltucin; Buti-Spirobene; ***Ger.:*** Aldactone Saltucin†; Modenol†; Torrat†; Tri-Torrat†; ***Hong Kong:*** Torrat†; ***Indon.:*** Aldazide; ***Ital.:*** Kadiur; Saludopin; ***Mex.:*** Aldazida; ***Philipp.:*** Aldazide; ***S.Afr.:*** Aldazide; ***Switz.:*** Aldozone; ***Thai.:*** Iso-Triraupin†.

Cadralazine *(BAN, rINN)*

Cadralazina; Cadralazinum; CGP-18684/E; ISF-2469; Kadralatsiini; Kadralazin. Ethyl 3-{6-[ethyl(2-hydroxypropyl)amino]pyridazin-3-yl}carbazate.

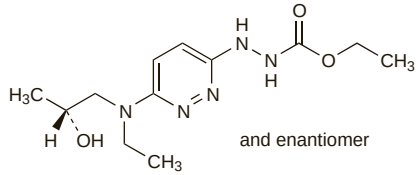
Кадралазин

$C_{12}H_{21}N_5O_3$ = 283.3.

CAS — 64241-34-5.

ATC — C02DB04.

ATC Vet — QC02DB04.



Profile
Cadralazine is a vasodilator with actions and uses similar to those of hydralazine (p.1305). It has been given in oral doses of 10 mg once daily in the management of hypertension (p.1171).

◊ Reviews.

1. McTavish D, *et al.* Cadralazine: a review of its pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic properties, and therapeutic potential in the treatment of hypertension. *Drugs* 1990; **40:** 543–60.

ADVERSE EFFECTS. Unlike hydralazine, cadralazine is reported not to produce a lupus-like syndrome.[1,2]

1. Andersson OK. Cadralazine did not produce the SLE-syndrome when hydralazine did. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 1987; **31:** 741.
2. Mulder H. Conversion of drug-induced SLE-syndrome by the vasodilating agent cadralazine. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 1990; **38:** 303.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Ital.: Cadraten.

Cafedrine Hydrochloride *(BANM, pINNM)*

Cafédrine, Chlorhydrate de; Cafedrini Hydrochloridum; H-8351; Hidrocloruro de cafedrina; Kafedrin Hydrochloride. 7-[2-(β-Hydroxy-α-methylphenethylamino)ethyl]theophylline hydrochloride.

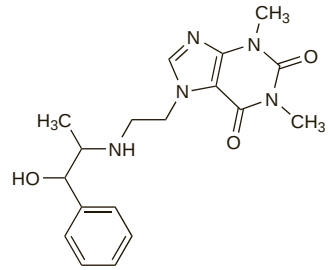
Кафедрина Гидрохлорид

$C_{18}H_{23}N_5O_3$,HCl = 393.9.

CAS — 58166-83-9 (cafedrine); 3039-97-2 (cafedrine hydrochloride).

ATC — C01CA21.

ATC Vet — QC01CA21.



(cafedrine)

Profile
Cafedrine hydrochloride is a derivative of theophylline (p.1140), used mainly in preparations with theodrenaline hydrochloride in the treatment of hypotensive states.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Akrinor; ***Fr.:*** Praxinor; ***Ger.:*** Akrinor†; ***S.Afr.:*** Akrinor; ***Spain:*** Bifort†.

Calcitonin Gene-related Peptide

CGRP; Péptido relacionado con el gen de la calcitonina.

Profile
Calcitonin gene-related peptide is an endogenous peptide derived from the calcitonin gene. It has vasodilating activity and has been investigated in the management of peripheral vascular disease (Raynaud's syndrome), heart failure, and for ischaemia following neurosurgery for subarachnoid haemorrhage.

◊ References.

1. Johnston FG, *et al.* Effect of calcitonin-gene-related peptide on postoperative neurological deficits after subarachnoid haemorrhage. *Lancet* 1990; **335:** 869–72.
2. Shawkett S, *et al.* Prolonged effect of CGRP in Raynaud's patients: a double-blind randomised comparison with prostacyclin. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 1991; **32:** 209–13.
3. Shekhar YC, *et al.* Effects of prolonged infusion of human alpha calcitonin gene-related peptide on haemodynamics, renal blood flow and hormone levels in congestive heart failure. *Am J Cardiol* 1991; **67:** 732–6.
4. European CGRP in Subarachnoid Haemorrhage Study Group. Effect of calcitonin-gene-related peptide in patients with delayed postoperative cerebral ischaemia after aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage. *Lancet* 1992; **339:** 831–4.
5. Bunker CB, *et al.* Calcitonin gene-related peptide in treatment of severe peripheral vascular insufficiency in Raynaud's phenomenon. *Lancet* 1993; **342:** 80–2.
6. Feuerstein G, *et al.* Clinical perspectives of calcitonin gene related peptide pharmacology. *Can J Physiol Pharmacol* 1995; **73:** 1070–4.
7. Gherardini G, *et al.* Venous ulcers: improved healing by iontophoretic administration of calcitonin gene-related peptide and vasoactive intestinal peptide. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 1998; **101:** 90–3.

Candesartan Cilexetil *(BANM, USAN, rINNM)*

Candésartan, Cilexétil de; Candesartán cilexetilo; Candesartani Cilexetilum; CV-11974 (candesartan); H-212/91; Kandesartan Sileksetil; TCV-116. Cyclohexyl carbonate ester of (±)-1-hydroxyethyl 2-ethoxy-1-[*p*-(*o*-1*H*-tetrazol-5-ylphenyl)benzyl]-7-benzimidazolecarboxylate.

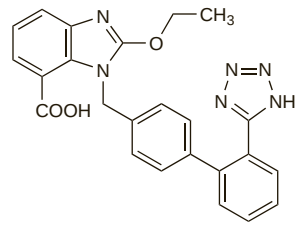
Кандесартана Силексетил

$C_{33}H_{34}N_6O_6$ = 610.7.

CAS — 139481-59-7 (candesartan); 145040-37-5 (candesartan cilexetil).

ATC — C09CA06.

ATC Vet — QC09CA06.



(candesartan)