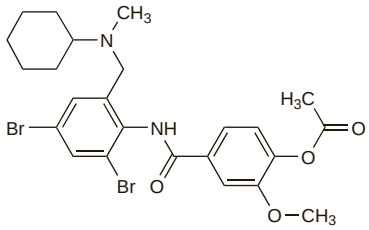
Brovanexine Hydrochloride *(rINNM)*

Brovanexine, Chlorhydrate de; Brovanexini Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de brovanexina. 4-(Acetyloxy)-*N*-[2,4-dibromo-6-[(cyclohexylmethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-3-methoxybenzamide monohydrochloride.

Брованексина Гидрохлорид

$C_{24}H_{29}Br_2ClN_2O_4$ = 604.8.

CAS — 54340-61-3 (brovanexine); 54340-60-2 (brovanexine hydrochloride).



(brovanexine)

Profile

Brovanexine is a derivative of bromhexine (above) and is given orally as the hydrochloride, usually as an adjunct to antibacterials in preparations for the treatment of respiratory-tract infections.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Braz.: Bronquimucil; ***Port.:*** Bronquimucil†; Pulmo-San†; ***Spain:*** Broncimucil.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Trifamox Bronquial; ***Spain:*** Bronquimucil†; Eupen Bronquial.

Butamirate Citrate *(BANM, USAN, rINNM)*

Abbott-36581; Butamirát-citrát; Butamirate, Citrate de; Butamirati Citras; Butamyrate Citrate; Citrato de butamirato; HH-197. 2-(2-Diethylaminoethoxy)ethyl 2-phenylbutyrate dihydrogen citrate.

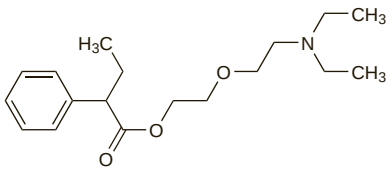
Бутамирата Цитрат

$C_{18}H_{29}NO_3.C_6H_8O_7$ = 499.6.

CAS — 18109-80-3 (butamirate); 18109-81-4 (butamirate citrate).

ATC — R05DB13.

ATC Vet — QR05DB13.



(butamirate)

Profile

Butamirate citrate is a cough suppressant used in non-productive cough (p.1547) and stated to have a central action. The usual oral dose is up to 30 mg daily in 3 or 4 divided doses; some countries permit up to 90 mg daily in divided doses. Modified-release tablets containing 50 mg have been given 2 or 3 times daily.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Dosodos; Talasa NF; Tossec; ***Belg.:*** Quintex†; Sinecod; ***Braz.:*** Besedan†; ***Cz.:*** Sinecod; Tussin; ***Gr.:*** Antis; Antitoss; Betavix; Boutavixal; Bronchofyl; Butacodin; Butagan; Butamir; Butrin; Buvastin; Chemisolv; Chributan; Codexine-R; Codimin; Cyne†; Devix; Doctamine; Drosten; Ellisek-S; Gertotus; Leogumil; Mebronol; Minatuss; Nontoss; Novamir; Oaxen; Pandigal; Pintal; Roctylan; Rondover; Safarol; Sinecod; Siroflex; Stilex; Velkacet; Verocod; Vilvom; Zeleven; Zestapron†; Zetapron; ***Hung.:*** NeoCitran Antitussive; Sinecod; ***Ital.:*** Butiran; Lenistar; Lexosedin; Sinecod Tosse Sedativo; ***Neth.:*** Sinecod; ***Philipp.:*** Sinecod; ***Pol.:*** Sinecod; Supremin; ***Port.:*** Sinecod; ***Rus.:*** Sinecod (Синекод); ***Switz.:*** DemoTussol; NeoCitran Antitussif; Sinecod; ***Thai.:*** Sinecod; ***Turk.:*** Kreval; Sinecod.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Muco Dosodos; ***Braz.:*** Novotussan†; ***Cz.:*** Stoptussin; ***Rus.:*** Stoptussin (Стоптуссин); ***Switz.:*** Hicoseen.

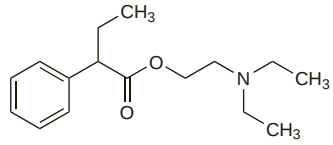
Butetamate Citrate *(BANM, rINNM)*

Butétamate, Citrate de; Butetamati Citras; Butethamate Citrate; Butethamate Dihydrogen Citrate; Citrato de butetamato. 2-Diethylaminoethyl 2-phenylbutyrate citrate.

Бутетамата Цитрат

$C_{16}H_{25}NO_2.C_6H_8O_7$ = 455.5.

CAS — 14007-64-8 (butetamate); 13900-12-4 (butetamate citrate).



(butetamate)

Profile

Butetamate citrate is reported to be an antispasmodic and bronchodilator and has been used alone or in combination preparations for the symptomatic treatment of coughs and other associated respiratory-tract disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Heliphenicol.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Febrigrip; Fugafebril; Kiper; Mejoral Grip; Muco Cortos†; Mucoprednibron; Piritos; Pulmocler; Refenax Jarabe; Tavinex Antigripal; ***Austria:*** Coldadolin; Influbene; ***Switz.:*** Bronchotussine.

Calcium Iodide

Calcii Iodidum; Calciumjodid; Ioduro de calcio; Kalcio jodidas; Kalsiumjodidi.

Йодид Кальция

CaI_2 = 293.9.

CAS — 10102-68-8.

Pharmacopoeias. *Eur.* (see p.vii) includes the tetrahydrate for homoeopathic preparations.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Calcium Iodide Tetrahydrate for Homoeopathic Preparations; Calcii Iodidum Tetrahydricum ad Praeparationes Homoeopathicas). A white or almost white, very hygroscopic, powder. Very soluble to freely soluble in water and in alcohol. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Calcium iodide has been used orally in expectorant mixtures. The limitations of iodides as expectorants are discussed under Cough, p.1547. The actions of the iodides are discussed under Iodine (p.2169).

Homoeopathy. Calcium iodide has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Calcium iodatum; Calcium jodatum; Calcarea iodata; Cal. iod.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Zantril†; ***Gr.:*** Vitreolent; ***USA:*** Calcidrine; Norisodrine with Calcium Iodide.

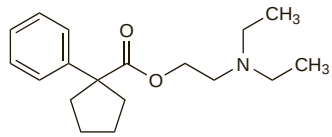
Caramiphen Edisilate *(BANM, rINNM)*

Caramiphen Edisylate; Caramiphène, Edisilate de; Caramipheni Edisilas; Edisilato de caramifeno. 2-Diethylaminoethyl 1-phenylcyclopentane-1-carboxylate ethane-1,2-disulphonate.

Карамифена Эдизилат

$C_{38}H_{60}N_2O_{10}S_2$ = 769.0.

CAS — 77-22-5 (caramiphen); 125-86-0 (caramiphen edisilate); 125-85-9 (caramiphen hydrochloride).



(caramiphen)

Profile

Caramiphen is a centrally acting cough suppressant that has been used as the edisilate in combination preparations for coughs (p.1547). Caramiphen hydrochloride was originally used similarly to trihexyphenidyl (p.820) for its antimuscarinic actions.

Carbocisteine *(BAN, rINN)*

AHR-3053; Carbocisteína; Carbocistéine; Carbocisteinum; Carbocysteine *(USAN)*; Karbocistein; Karbocisteinas; Karbocisztein; Karbocystein; Karbocysteina; Karbosisteiini; Karbosistein; LJ-206. *S*-Carboxymethyl-L-cysteine.

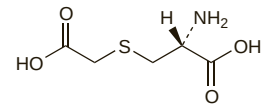
Карбоцистеин

$C_5H_9NO_4S$ = 179.2.

CAS — 2387-59-9; 638-23-3 (carbocisteine, L-form).

ATC — R05CB03.

ATC Vet — QR05CB03.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Carbocisteine). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water and in alcohol; dissolves in dilute mineral acids and in dilute solutions of alkali hydroxides. A 1% suspension in water has a pH of 2.8 to 3.0. Protect from light.

Incompatibility. UK licensed product information states that mixing carbocisteine with pholcodine linctus causes precipitation of carbocisteine from solution but no information is given on whether this incompatibility is with the pholcodine or some component of the formulation used.

Carbocisteine Lysine *(BANM, rINNM)*

Carbocisteína lisina; Carbocistéine Lysine; Carbocisteinum Lysinum; Carbocysteine Lysine.

Карбоцистеина Лизин

CAS — 49673-81-6.

ATC — R05CB03.

ATC Vet — QR05CB03.

Carbocisteine Sodium *(BANM, rINNM)*

Carbocisteína sódica; Carbocistéine Sodique; Carbocysteine Sodium; Natrii Carbocisteinum.

Натрий Карбоцистеин

CAS — 49673-84-9 (carbocisteine sodium, L-form).

ATC — R05CB03.

ATC Vet — QR05CB03.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Nausea and gastric discomfort, and gastrointestinal bleeding have occasionally occurred with carbocisteine. Skin rashes have also been reported.

Carbocisteine should be used with caution in patients with a history of peptic ulcer disease because of the risk that mucolytics may disrupt the gastric mucosal barrier.

Effects on endocrine function. Transient hypothyroidism associated with the use of carbocisteine developed in a patient with compromised thyroid function.[1]

1. Wiersinga WM. Antithyroid action of carbocisteine. *BMJ* 1986; **293:** 106.

Pharmacokinetics

Carbocisteine is rapidly and well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract with peak plasma concentrations occurring about 2 hours after an oral dose. It appears to penetrate into lung tissue and respiratory mucus. Carbocisteine is excreted in the urine as unchanged drug and metabolites. Acetylation, decarboxylation, and sulfoxidation have been identified as the major metabolic pathways. Sulfoxidation may be governed by genetic polymorphism.

◊ References.

1. Karim EFIA, *et al.* An investigation of the metabolism of S-carboxymethyl-L-cysteine in man using a novel HPLC-ECD method. *Eur J Drug Metab Pharmacokinet* 1988; **13:** 253–6.
2. Brockmoller J, *et al.* Evaluation of proposed sulphoxidation pathways of carbocysteine in man by HPLC quantification. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 1991; **40:** 387–92.
3. Steventon GB. Diurnal variation in the metabolism of S-carboxymethyl-L-cysteine in humans. *Drug Metab Dispos* 1999; **27:** 1092–7.
4. Jovanovic D, *et al.* A comparative bioavailability study of a generic capsule formulation containing carbocysteine. *Pharmazie* 2006; **61:** 446–9.

Uses and Administration

Carbocisteine is used for its mucolytic activity in respiratory disorders associated with productive cough (p.1547). It is given orally in a dose of 750 mg three times daily, reduced by one-third when a response is obtained. Carbocisteine is also given orally as the sodium or lysine salts.

For children's doses, see Administration in Children, below.

Administration in children. Children from 2 to 5 years may be given oral carbocisteine 62.5 to 125 mg four times daily and those aged 5 to 12 years 250 mg three times daily.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The value of mucolytic therapy in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD—p.1112) is controversial. Two studies have reported some improvements in lung function in patients with chronic bronchitis given carbocisteine for up to 6 months,[1,2] but it appeared to have no effect on the number of acute exacerbations.[1] However, later studies[3,4] have reported reductions in the number of acute exacerbations; the number of common colds was also lower in the carbocisteine group in one of the studies.[4] Carbocisteine may also produce some beneficial effects on sputum rheology.[2,5]

1. Grillage M, Barnard-Jones K. Long-term oral carbocisteine therapy in patients with chronic bronchitis: a double blind trial with placebo control. *Br J Clin Pract* 1985; **39:** 395–8.
2. Aylward M, *et al*. Clinical evaluation of carbocisteine (Mucolex) in the treatment of patients with chronic bronchitis: a double-blind trial with placebo control. *Clin Trials J* 1985; **22:** 36–44.
3. Allegra L, *et al*. Prevention of acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive bronchitis with carbocysteine lysine salt monohydrate: a multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Respiration* 1996; **63:** 174–80.
4. Yasuda H, *et al*. Carbocisteine reduces frequency of common colds and exacerbations in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 2006; **54:** 378–80.
5. Braga PC, *et al*. Identification of subpopulations of bronchitic patients for suitable therapy by a dynamic rheological test. *Int J Clin Pharmacol Res* 1989; **IX:** 175–82.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Mucolitic; Salvitos; ***Belg.:*** Bronchathiol†; Muco Rhinathiol; Mucosteine†; Romilar Mucolyticum; Siroxyl; Soludril Expectorans; ***Braz.:*** Carbocin; Carbofan; Carbotoss; Carboxil†; Certuss; Fluitoss; Fluizan†; Mucocis; Mucocistein; Mucofan; Mucoflux; Mucolab; Mucolisil; Mucolitic; Mucolix; Mucotoss; ***Chile:*** Coldin; ***Cz.:*** Fenorin; Mucopront†; Pectodrill; Rhinathiol†; ***Fin.:*** Reodyn; Toclapekt†; ***Fr.:*** Actifed Expectorant†; Bronchathiol; Bronchokod; Broncoclar; Broncorinol Expectorant†; Bronkirex†; Codotussyl Expectorant; Dimotapp Expectorant†; Drill Expectorant; Ergix; Exotoux; Fluditec; Fluvic; Humex Expectorant; Muciclar; Pectosan Expectorant; Pharmakod expectorant; Rhinathiol; Sirop des Vosges Expectorant†; Solutricine Expectorant†; Toclase Expectorant†; Tussilene†; ***Ger.:*** Mucopront†; Sedotussin muco†; Transbronchin; ***Gr.:*** Allstam; Bronchiole†; Ceflavit†; Chilvax; Divalio†; Duxil; Ectofus; Estival; Mucorem†; Mucothiol; Pneumol; Pulmoclase; Santamex-Expectorant†; Santamex†; Trusil; ***Hong Kong:*** Fluifort; Mucospect; Purasol; Rhinathiol; Solmux; ***Hung.:*** Drill Expectorant; Fenorin; Mucopront; NeoCitran Expectorant; Rhinathiol; Solucis; ***Indon.:*** Broncholit; Mucocil; Solmux; ***Irl.:*** Benylin Clear Action; Exputex; Mucodyne; Mucogen; Mucolex; Pulmoclase; Viscolex; ***Israel:*** Mical; Mucolit; Mucomed; ***Ital.:*** Broncomucil; Bronx†; Carbocit; Fluifort; Lisomucil; Mucocis; Mucojet†; Mucolase; Mucostar; Mucotreis; Polifluidil†; Polimucil; Reomucil†; Sinecod Tosse Fluidificante; Solucis; Tossefluid†; ***Jpn:*** Mucodyne; ***Malaysia:*** Fluifort; Kastipron; Mucopront†; Pabron Cough; Rhinathiol; SCMC; ***Mex.:*** Arbistin; Mucolin; ***Neth.:*** Dampo Solvopect; Mucodyne; Pectocold; Rami Slijmoplossende; Rhinathiol; ***Philipp.:*** Abluent; Aflem; Ameustyn; Bromycil; Broncocent; Broxytone; Carboflem; Carbosol; Cysdexpel; Emuxel; Esboxyl; Fayerex; Fluralex; Genecar; Lofenin; Loviscol; Mediphlegm; Pertussin; Phlegmol; Solmux; Solplem; Trimulex; Westcarbox; Zylotin; Zymelytic; ***Pol.:*** Mukolina; PectoDrill; ***Port.:*** Drill Mucolitico; Finatux; Mucolex; Mucorespiral; Mucorhinathiol Infantil; Mucorhinathiol Mucoral; Pulmiben; Pulmoclase†; ***Rus.:*** Bronchobos (Бронхобос); Fluditec (Флюдитек); Fluifort (Флуифорт); Mucodin (Мукодин); ***S.Afr.:*** Acuphlem; Betaphlem; Bronchette; Co-Flem; Flemex; Flemgo; Flemlite; Lessmusec; Medphlem; Mucocaps†; Mucoflem; Mucoless; Mucolinct; Mucosirop†; Mucospect; ***Singapore:*** Mucopront†; Rhinathiol; SCMC; ***Spain:*** Actithiol; Anatac; Fluidin Mucolitico; Iniston Mucolitico; Mucovital; Pectodrill; Pectox; Viscoteina; ***Switz.:*** Mephathiol; Mucogeran†; Mucoseptal†; Pectox; Rhinathiol; Tussantiol; ***Thai.:*** Amicof; Bocytin; Carbocter; Carbomed; Cisteine†; Exflem; Flemex; Fluifort; I-Cof; Mucolex; Mucomex; Mucopront†; Muflex; Murhinal; Rhinathiol; Rhinex; Siflex; Solmux; Throatsil-CBS; ***Turk.:*** Mucocis; Mukoliz; Mukotik; ***UK:*** Mucodyne; ***Venez.:*** Broxolflem; Cisteinol†; Gulaper; Loganil; Loviscol; Mucofar; Mucopront.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Mucolitic Antitusivo†; Polimucil†; ***Fr.:*** Rhinathiol Promethazine; ***Gr.:*** Carbozor; Flemagon; Grupozil; Gutman; Mucostein; Pneumol Plus; Polimucil; Respinorm; Sevlenyl; Sobrein; Sorbexyl; Vanesin; ***Hong Kong:*** Mucosin; Rhinathiol Promethazine; ***India:*** Caceff; Carbomox; Moxycarb-DT†; ***Ital.:*** Broncofluid; Keraflex; Libexin Mucolitico; ***Malaysia:*** Mucoease Plus; Rhinathiol Promethazine; SCMC Promethazine†; ***Mex.:*** Mucolin A; ***Philipp.:*** Solmux-Broncho (Reformulated); ***Port.:*** Bronquial; Niflux; ***Singapore:*** Rhinathiol Promethazine; ***Spain:*** Actithiol Antihist; Bronquicisteina; Eduprim Mucolitico; ***Switz.:*** Rhinathiol Promethazine; Triofan.

Clobutinol Hydrochloride *(rINNM)*

Clobutinol, Chlorhydrate de; Clobutinoli Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de clobutinol; KAT-256. 2-(4-Chlorobenzyl)-3-(dimethylaminomethyl)butan-2-ol hydrochloride.

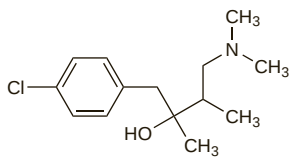
Клобутинола Гидрохлорид

$C_{14}H_{22}ClNO,HCl$ = 292.2.

CAS — 14860-49-2 (clobutinol); 1215-83-4 (clobutinol hydrochloride).

ATC — R05DB03.

ATC Vet — QR05DB03.



(clobutinol)

Profile

Clobutinol hydrochloride is a centrally acting cough suppressant for non-productive cough (p.1547) that has been given orally in doses of 40 to 80 mg three times daily; it has also been given by subcutaneous, intramuscular, or intravenous injection. However, the EMEA has recommended for its withdrawal due to the risk of QT interval prolongation.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Proking; Silomat†; ***Austria:*** Silomat†; ***Belg.:*** Silomat†; ***Braz.:*** Silomat†; ***Chile:*** Broncodual; Calfetos; Clobatos†; Cloval; Pulbronc Simple; Silomat†; ***Cz.:*** Silomat†; ***Fin.:*** Mixtus; Silomat†; ***Fr.:*** Silomat†; ***Ger.:*** Hustenstiller†; Nullatuss†; Rofatuss†; Silomat†; stas-Hustenstiller N†; Tussed†; ***Gr.:*** Silomat†; ***Ital.:*** Silomat-Fher†; ***Malaysia:*** Silomat†; ***Port.:*** Silomat†; ***Singapore:*** Silomat†; ***Thai.:*** Silomat†; ***Venez.:*** Silomat†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Bronquisedan; Bronquisedan Mucolitico; ***Braz.:*** Hytos Plus; Silomat Plus†; ***Chile:*** Broncodual Compuesto; Cloval Compuesto; Pulbronc; Solvanol; Tusabron; Vapoflu; ***Fr.:*** Silomat†; ***Indon.:*** Silomat Compositum; ***S.Afr.:*** Silomat DA†; ***UAE:*** Orcinol; ***Venez.:*** Silomat Compositum†.

Clofedanol Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

Chlophedianol Hydrochloride *(USAN)*; Clofédanol, Chlorhydrate de; Clofedanoli Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de clofedanol; SL-501. 2-Chloro-α-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)benzyl alcohol hydrochloride.

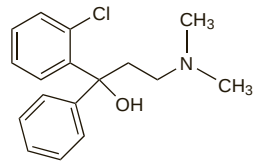
Клофеданола Гидрохлорид

$C_{17}H_{20}ClNO,HCl$ = 326.3.

CAS — 791-35-5 (clofedanol); 511-13-7 (clofedanol hydrochloride).

ATC — R05DB10.

ATC Vet — QR05DB10.



(clofedanol)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn*.

Profile

Clofedanol hydrochloride is a centrally acting cough suppressant for non-productive cough (p.1547) that has been given in oral doses of 25 mg three or four times daily. For children's doses, see Administration in Children, below.

Administration in children. The following oral doses of clofedanol hydrochloride have been recommended for children:

- 2 to 6 years: 12.5 mg 3 or 4 times daily
- 6 to 12 years: 12.5 to 25 mg 3 or 4 times daily

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Canad.: Ulone; ***Hong Kong:*** Coldrin†; ***Singapore:*** Coldrin†; ***Spain:*** Gentos†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Bronco Biotaer†; Causalon Bronquial; Cofron; Gentiabron†; Neo-Tosel†; Notozen; Pectoral Hebert; Selectus FN; Torfan H†; Toxam†; Toxambay; ***Chile:*** Bauxol; Brontal; Cofron†; Diadicon; Kolibel; Mucobrol.

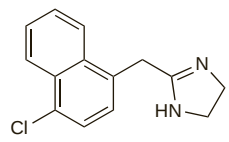
Clonazoline Hydrochloride *(rINNM)* ⊗

Clonazoline, Chlorhydrate de; Clonazolini Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de clonazolina. 2-[(4-Chloro-1-naphthyl)methyl]-2-imidazoline hydrochloride.

Клоназолина Гидрохлорид

$C_{14}H_{13}ClN_2,HCl$ = 281.2.

CAS — 17692-28-3 (clonazoline); 23593-08-0 (clonazoline hydrochloride).



(clonazoline)

Profile

Clonazoline hydrochloride is a sympathomimetic with effects similar to those of naphazoline (p.1565) used for its vasoconstrictor activity in the local treatment of nasal congestion (p.1548).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Multi-ingredient: ***Ital.:*** Localyn.

Cloperastine *(rINN)*

Cloperastina; Clopérastine; Cloperastinum; HT-11. 1-{2-[(*p*-Chloro-α-phenylbenzyl)oxy]ethyl}piperidine.

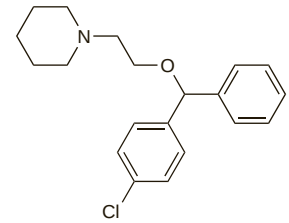
Клоперастин

$C_{20}H_{24}ClNO$ = 329.9.

CAS — 3703-76-2 (cloperastine); 132301-89-4 (levocloperastine).

ATC — R05DB21.

ATC Vet — QR05DB21.



Cloperastine Fendizoate *(rINNM)*

Clopérastine, Fendizoate de; Cloperastine Hydroxyphenylbenzoyl Benzoic Acid; Cloperastine Phendizoate; Cloperastini Fendizoas; Fendizoato de cloperastina.

Клоперастина Фендизоат

$C_{20}H_{24}ClNO,C_{20}H_{14}O_4$ = 648.2.

CAS — 85187-37-7 (cloperastine fendizoate); 220329-19-1 (levocloperastine fendizoate).

ATC — R05DB21.

ATC Vet — QR05DB21.

Cloperastine Hydrochloride *(rINNM)*

Clopérastine, Chlorhydrate de; Cloperastini Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de cloperastina.

Клоперастина Гидрохлорид

$C_{20}H_{24}ClNO,HCl$ = 366.3.

CAS — 14984-68-0.

ATC — R05DB21.

ATC Vet — QR05DB21.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn*.

Profile

Cloperastine is primarily a centrally acting cough suppressant used for non-productive cough (p.1547). It also has some antihistaminic action. The hydrochloride has been given orally as tablets in usual doses of 10 to 20 mg three times daily. Cloperastine fendizoate is used in oral liquid preparations in equivalent doses. Cloperastine fendizoate 17.7 mg is equivalent to about 10 mg of cloperastine hydrochloride. Levocloperastine fendizoate has been used similarly.

◊ References.

1. Aliprandi P, *et al*. Levocloperastine in the treatment of chronic nonproductive cough: comparative efficacy versus standard antitussive agents. *Drugs Exp Clin Res* 2004; **30:** 133–41.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Belg.: Lysotossil; Novotossil†; Sekin; ***Braz.:*** Seki; ***Hong Kong:*** Uncough; ***Ital.:*** Cloel; Clofend; Mitituss; Nitossil; Politosse; Privituss; Quik; Seki; ***Jpn:*** Hustazol; ***Malaysia:*** Copastin; ***Mex.:*** Privituss; ***Port.:*** Tecnofox; ***Spain:*** Flutox; Sekisan.

Multi-ingredient: ***Thai.:*** Hustazol-C†.

Cocillana

Grape Bark; Guapi Bark; Huapi Bark.

Коккилана

CAS — 1398-77-2.

Profile

Cocillana is the dried bark of *Guarea guidonia* (*G. rusbyi*, *Sycocarpus rusbyi*, *G. trichilioides*; Meliaceae), a South American tree. It is used as an expectorant similarly to ipecacuanha (p.1562). It has been used in large doses as an emetic.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Fin.: Codetabs.

Multi-ingredient: ***Braz.:*** Elixir de Marinheiro†; ***Canad.:*** Alsidrine†; Sirop Cocillana Codeine; Sirop Cocillana Compose; ***Fin.:*** Codesan Comp; Codesan N†; ***Hong Kong:*** Coci-Fedra; Coci-Fedra-C; Cocillana Christo; Cocillana Compound; Dextrocilla; Eurocilana; Mefedra-N†; ***Ital.:*** Broncosedina; ***S.Afr.:*** Cocillana Co; Corbar; ***Swed.:*** Cocillana-Etyfin; ***Venez.:*** Cerylana.