

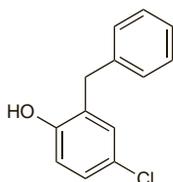
Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Hong Kong:** Ginetris†.**Clorophene** (USAN)

Clorofene (pINN); Clorofene; Clorofène; Clorofeno; Clorofenium; NSC-59989; Septiphene. 2-Benzyl-4-chlorophenol.

Хлорофен

C₁₃H₁₁ClO = 218.7.

CAS — 120-32-1.

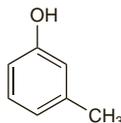
**Profile**

Clorophene is a chlorinated phenolic antiseptic stated to be active against a wide range of bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and viruses. It is used as a skin disinfectant and for surface and instrument disinfection. Clorophene sodium has also been used.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Belg.:** Neo-Sabenyli; **Ger.:** Bomix; Freka-Derm; Freka-Sept 80; Helipur; **Ital.:** Helipur; Hygienist†; **Switz.:** Frekaderm†; **UAE:** Rado; **USA:** BTK-Plus.**Cresol**

Cresol brut (cresol, crude); Cresolum; Cresolum crudum (cresol, crude); Cresylic Acid; Kresol; Kresol, rå (cresol, crude); Kresoli, raaka (cresol, crude); Kresolum Venale; Krezol; Krezolis, negrynintas (cresol, crude); Metacresol (BAN); Tricresol; Trikresolum. Methylphenol.

Крезол

C₇H₈O = 108.1.CAS — 1319-77-3; 95-48-7 (*o*-cresol); 108-39-4 (*m*-cresol); 106-44-5 (*p*-cresol).

NOTE. Some grades of mixed cresols may be equivalent to Tar Acids (p.1663).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *Jpn.* Also in *USNF*.*Eur.* also includes metacresol.**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Cresol, Crude; Cresolum Crudum). A mixture of *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-methylphenol. A colourless or pale brown liquid. Relative density 1.029 to 1.044. Sparingly soluble in water; miscible with alcohol and with dichloromethane. Protect from light. **Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Metacresol; Metacresolum). A colourless or yellowish liquid. Relative density about 1.03. M.p. about 11°. Sparingly soluble in water; miscible with alcohol and with dichloromethane. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.**USNF 26** (Cresol). A mixture of cresol isomers obtained from coal tar or petroleum. A colourless, yellowish to brownish-yellow, or pinkish, highly refractive liquid, becoming darker with age or on exposure to light, with a phenol-like, sometimes empyreumatic odour. Specific gravity 1.030 to 1.038. Sparingly soluble in water, usually forming a cloudy solution; miscible with alcohol, with ether, and with glycerol; dissolves in solutions of fixed alkali hydroxides. A saturated solution in water is neutral or slightly acid to litmus. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.**Profile**

Cresol is a disinfectant with a similar action to phenol (p.1656); suitable precautions should be taken to prevent absorption through the skin.

It has been used as Cresol and Soap Solution (BP 1968) (Lysol) as a general disinfectant but it has been largely superseded by other, less irritant, phenolic disinfectants. Cresol has been used in dentistry, alone or with formaldehyde, but is caustic to the skin and unsuitable for skin and wound disinfection. The cresols have been widely used in disinfectants for domestic and hospital use. Cresol is also used as an antimicrobial preservative in parenteral pharmaceutical preparations and in some topical formulations.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

Poisoning. References to poisoning with cresol solutions.¹⁻⁷

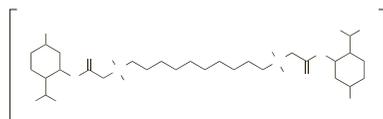
- Côté M-A, *et al.* Acute Heinz-body anaemia due to severe cresol poisoning: successful treatment with erythrocytapheresis. *Can Med Assoc J* 1984; **130**: 1319-22.
- Wu ML, *et al.* Concentrated cresol intoxication. *Vet Hum Toxicol* 1998; **40**: 341-3.
- Hashimoto T, *et al.* Marked increases of aminotransferase levels after cresol ingestion. *Am J Emerg Med* 1998; **16**: 667-8.
- Sakai Y, *et al.* Chemical burn with systemic cresol intoxication. *Pediatr Int* 1999; **41**: 174-6.
- Monma-Ohtaki J, *et al.* An autopsy case of poisoning by massive absorption of cresol a short time before death. *Forensic Sci Int* 2002; **126**: 77-81.
- Hayakawa M. Severe hepatic dysfunction following cresol poisoning. *Intensive Care Med* 2002; **28**: 1190-1.
- Kamijo Y, *et al.* Hepatocellular injury with hyperaminotransferasemia after cresol ingestion. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2003; **127**: 364-6.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Ital.:** Creolina.**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg.:** Algiodent; Sulfanorali T; **Austral.:** Formo-Cresol Mitis; **Canad.:** Gemel; **Spain:** Tifelf†; **USA:** Cresylate.**Decamethoxine**Dekametoksin. *N,N,N',N'*-Tetramethyl-*N,N'*-bis(2-[[5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-cyclohexyl]oxy]-2-oxoethyl)-1,10-decanediaminium dichloride.

Декаметоксин

C₃₈H₇₄Cl₂N₂O₄ = 693.9.

CAS — 38146-42-8.

**Profile**

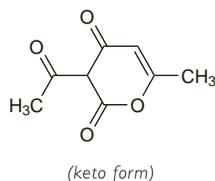
Decamethoxine is a quaternary ammonium antiseptic and disinfectant with actions and uses similar to those of other cationic surfactants (see Cetrimide, p.1634). It is used topically for disinfection of the skin and mucous membranes and for disinfection of equipment. Decamethoxine is also used as a gargle for infections of the oral cavity and has been used topically or as an irrigation for infections of the skin and various body cavities.

Dehydroacetic Acid

Desihidroacético, ácido; Methylacetylpyrone. 3-Acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione (keto form); 3-Acetyl-4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one (enol form).

C₈H₈O₄ = 168.1.

CAS — 520-45-6 (keto form); 771-03-9 (enol form).



(keto form)

Pharmacopoeias. In *USNF*.**USNF 26** (Dehydroacetic Acid). A white or nearly white, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; soluble in aqueous solutions of alkalis. One g dissolves in about 35 mL of alcohol and in 5 mL of acetone.**Sodium Dehydroacetate**

Desihidroacetato sódico. The sodium salt of 3-acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione.

C₈H₇NaO₄ = 190.1.

CAS — 4418-26-2.

Pharmacopoeias. In *USNF*.**USNF 26** (Sodium Dehydroacetate). A white or practically white, odourless powder. Freely soluble in water, in glycerol, and in propylene glycol.**Incompatibility.** The activity of sodium dehydroacetate may be reduced by alkaline pH or interaction with nonionic surfactants.**Profile**

Dehydroacetic acid and sodium dehydroacetate have some antifungal activity and have been used in the preservation of cosmetics and oral preparations.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Venez.:** Photoderm AKN.**Dequalinium Chloride** (BAN, rINN)BAQD-10; Cloruro de dequalinio; Decalium Chloride; Decaminum; Dekalinyum Klorür; Dekvalinio chloridus; Dekvalinium dichlorid; Dekvaliniumklorid; Dekvalinium-klorid; Dekvaliniumklorid; Dequalinii chloridum; Dequalinii Dichloridum; Dequalinium, chlorure de. *N,N*-Decamethylenebis(4-amino-2-methylquinolinium chloride).

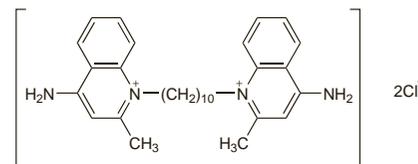
Деквалиния Хлорид

C₃₀H₄₀Cl₂N₄ = 527.6.

CAS — 6707-58-0 (dequalinium); 522-51-0 (dequalinium chloride); 4028-98-2 (dequalinium acetate); 16022-70-1 (dequalinium salicylate).

ATC — D08AH01; G01AC05; R02AA02.

ATC Vet — QD08AH01; QG01AC05; QR02AA02.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Eur.* (see p.vii).**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Dequalinium Chloride). A white or yellowish-white, hygroscopic powder. Slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. Store in airtight containers.**Incompatibility.** Dequalinium chloride is incompatible with soaps and other anionic surfactants, with phenol, and with chlorocresol.**Profile**

Dequalinium chloride is a bisquaternary quinolinium antiseptic, bactericidal against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, and effective against fungi. It is mainly used in the form of lozenges in the treatment of minor infections of the mouth and throat. It has been applied topically in the treatment of skin and vaginal infections.

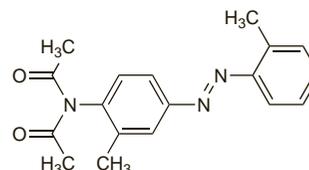
Dequalinium salicylate and undecenoate have also been used.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Austria:** Dequavagyn; Evazol; Sorot; Tonsilol; **Belg.:** Anginol; Laryngarsol; **Canada:** Dequadin; **Chile:** Larylin†; **Ger.:** Evazol; Fluomycin N; Gurgel-sung-ratiofarm; Maltly†; Sorot; Stada Gurgelösung†; **Hong Kong:** Delin; Dequadin; Roxine; **Indon.:** Decamedin; Degriol; SP Troches; **Ir.:** Dequadin; **Ital.:** Dequadin; Dequosangola; Faringina; Goladin; Osangin; Pumilsan; **Malaysia:** Delin; Denium†; DQM†; SP Troches; Syntif†; Uphadeq†; **Mex.:** Apocatif†; **Neth.:** Gargilon; Natterman Streptofree; **Philipp.:** Dequadin; **S.Afr.:** Dequadin†; **Singapore:** Beacons DQ; Dequa-loz; Dequadin; SP Troches; **Spain:** Dequadin†; **Switz.:** Decatylen; Fluomizin; Pastilles pour la gorge formule 535†; **Thai.:** Decho; Deo; Dequadin; V Day Lozenges†; **Turk.:** Dequadin; **UK:** Dequadin; Labosept; **Venez.:** Dequadin; Laimolin.**Multi-ingredient:** **Austria:** Dequafungan; Dequalinette; Dequonal; Eucilin; Fluorex Plus; Tetesept; **Belg.:** Angin-San; Anginol-Lidocaine; Buccosan†; Dequalid; Ororhinathiol; Tricidine Dequalinium†; **Braz.:** Dequadin; **Cz.:** Larypront†; Stas†; Tetesept Angidin†; **Fin.:** Septison; **Fr.:** Humex Mal de Gorge sans sucre; **Ger.:** Corti-Dynexan†; Dequonal; Epepsect-Blocker-Pastillen N; Inspirol Halsschmerztabletten†; Jasimenth CN; Mycatox†; Otolitan N farblos†; Wick Sulagil; **Hong Kong:** Decatylen; Deq; Epepsect Blocker; Quadezym; **Indon.:** Sentril; **Ir.:** Dequacaine; **Ital.:** Lisomucil Gola; Transpulmina Gola; **Malaysia:** Decatylen; Deq; Upha Lozenges; **Mex.:** Angenovag; **Norw.:** Apolar med dekvain; **Pol.:** Tetesept; **Port.:** Anginova; Decatyleno; Dek; Medifon; **S.Afr.:** Dequadin Mouth Paint; **Singapore:** Decatylen; Deq; **Spain:** Anginovag; Roberfarin; Sedofarin; **Switz.:** Anginova†; Arbid-top; Decasept N; Decatyene Neo; Dequonal; Gramipan†; Neo-Bucosin†; Tyroqualine; **Thai.:** Deq; Detoch†; Sentril; **UK:** Dequacaine; **Venez.:** Alantamida; Benzodiazol; Laimoqualin.**Diacetylaminoazotoluene**

Diacetazol; Diacetylaminoozotoluene; Pellidol. 4-Diacetylaminoo-2',3-dimethylazobenzene.

C₁₈H₁₉N₃O₂ = 309.4.

CAS — 83-63-6.

**Profile**

Diacetylaminoazotoluene is an antiseptic that has been used topically to promote wound healing.