unsuitable for the prolonged treatment that may be required in palliative care. See also under Interactions, above.

Preparations

BP 2008: Cyclizine Injection; Cyclizine Tablets; Dipipanone and Cyclizine Tablets;
USP 31: Cyclizine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Echnatol; ***Denm.:*** Marzine; ***Fin.:*** Marzine; ***Hong Kong:*** Marzine†; Valoid†; ***India:*** Medazine; ***Irl.:*** Valoid; ***Neth.:*** Kruidvat Reistabletten; ***Norw.:*** Marzine; ***NZ:*** Marzine; Nausicalm; Valoid; ***S.Afr.:*** Aculoid; Covamet; Emitex†; Medazine; Nauzine; Norizine†; Triazine; Valoid; ***Singapore:*** Marzine†; ***Swed.:*** Marzine†; ***Switz.:*** Marzine; ***UK:*** Valoid; ***USA:*** Bonine for Kids; Marezine.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Echnatol B ; Migril; ***Fin.:*** Vertipam; ***Hong Kong:*** Migril†; Wellconal†; ***Irl.:*** Cyclimorph; Diconal†; Migril†; ***Neth.:*** Ercycof†; ***S.Afr.:*** Cyclimorph; Migril; Wellconal; ***UK:*** Cyclimorph; Diconal; Migril.

Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride

(BANM, rINNM)

Ciproheptadin-hidroklorid; Ciproheptadino hidrocloridas; Cyproheptadine, chlorhydrate de; Cyproheptadin-hydrochlorid seskvihydrát; Cyproheptadinhydroklorid; Cyproheptadini hydrochloridum; Cyproheptadini Hydrochloridum Sesquihydricum; Hidrocloruro de ciproheptadina; Siproheptadin Hidroklorür; Syproheptadiinihydrokloridi. 4-(5*H*-Dibenzo[*a,d*]cyclohepten-5-ylidene)-1-methylpiperidine hydrochloride sesquihydrate.

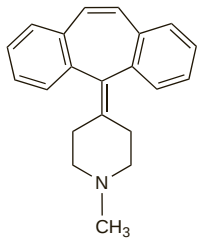
Ципрогептадина Гидрохлорид

$C_{21}H_{21}N,HCl,1/_2H_2O$ = 350.9.

CAS — 129-03-3 (cyproheptadine); 969-33-5 (anhydrous cyproheptadine hydrochloride); 41354-29-4 (cyproheptadine hydrochloride sesquihydrate).

ATC — R06AX02.

ATC Vet — QR06AX02.



(cyproheptadine)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn*, and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride). A white or slightly yellow, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol; freely soluble in methyl alcohol. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride). A white to slightly yellow, odourless or practically odourless, crystalline powder. Soluble 1 in 275 of water, 1 in 35 of alcohol, 1 in 26 of chloroform, and 1 in 1.5 of methyl alcohol; practically insoluble in ether.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.561. Increased appetite and weight gain may occur with cyproheptadine.

Abuse. Dependence developed in a patient who took about 180 mg of cyproheptadine daily by mouth for 5 years.[1]

1. Craven JL, Rodin GM. Cyproheptadine dependence associated with an atypical somatoform disorder. *Can J Psychiatry* 1987; **32:** 143–5.

Effects on the nervous system. Antimuscarinic toxicity manifest by hallucinations and agitation developed in a 9-year-old child taking cyproheptadine 4 mg twice daily for migraine prophylaxis.[1]

1. Watemberg NM, *et al*. Central anticholinergic syndrome on therapeutic doses of cyproheptadine. *Pediatrics* 1999; **103:** 158–60.

Interference with diagnostic tests. Cyproheptadine reduced hypoglycaemia-induced growth hormone secretion by between 5 and 97% in 8 healthy subjects.[1] It was suggested that if patients receiving cyproheptadine were given a pituitary function test that used growth hormone response to insulin-induced hypoglycaemia, then cyproheptadine therapy should be stopped before the test.

UK licensed product information states that cyproheptadine may cause a false positive test result for tricyclic antidepressants in urine.

1. Bivens CH, *et al*. Inhibition of hypoglycaemia-induced growth hormone secretion by the serotonin antagonists cyproheptadine and methysergide. *N Engl J Med* 1973; **289:** 236–9.

Interactions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.563.

Antidepressants. For reports suggesting that cyproheptadine can reduce the effectiveness of *SSRIs*, see under Fluoxetine, p.396.

Pharmacokinetics

After absorption from the gastrointestinal tract, cyproheptadine hydrochloride undergoes almost complete metabolism. Metabolites are excreted principally in the urine as conjugates, and also in the faeces.

Uses and Administration

Cyproheptadine, a piperidine derivative, is a sedating antihistamine with antimuscarinic, serotonin-antagonist, and calcium-channel blocking actions. It is used as the hydrochloride for the symptomatic relief of allergic conditions including urticaria and angioedema (p.565), rhinitis (p.565) and conjunctivitis (p.564), and in pruritic skin disorders (p.565). Other uses include the management of migraine (p.564). Cyproheptadine hydrochloride is given as the sesquihydrate although doses are expressed in terms of the anhydrous substance. Anhydrous cyproheptadine hydrochloride 10 mg is equivalent to about 11 mg of cyproheptadine hydrochloride sesquihydrate.

For allergic conditions and pruritus the oral dose in adults is initially 4 mg three times daily, adjusted as necessary. The average dose requirement is 12 to 16 mg daily in three or four divided doses, but up to 32 mg daily may occasionally be necessary. The dose for children aged 2 to 6 years is 2 mg two or three times daily increasing to a maximum of 12 mg daily and for children aged 7 to 14 years, 4 mg two or three times daily up to a maximum of 16 mg daily. Cyproheptadine is not recommended in debilitated elderly patients.

A dose of 4 mg is used for both prophylaxis and treatment of migraine and other vascular headaches and may be repeated after 30 minutes; patients who respond usually obtain relief with 8 mg, and this dose should not be exceeded within a 4- to 6-hour period. A maintenance dose of 4 mg may be given every 4 to 6 hours.

Other cyproheptadine salts that have been given orally include the acetylaspartate, aspartate, cyclamate, orotate, acefyllinate (7-theophyllineacetate), and the pyridoxal phosphate salt (dihexazine).

Abdominal migraine. Cyproheptadine has been tried in the prophylactic treatment of children with abdominal migraine (see Pizotifen, p.624).

Angina pectoris. Cyproheptadine was used successfully to treat 2 patients with Prinzmetal's angina (p.1157) refractory to standard treatment with calcium-channel blockers and nitrates.[1] Serotonin is an important endocrine mediator of coronary vasospasm and the beneficial effects of cyproheptadine were attributed to its activity as a serotonin antagonist.

1. Schecter AD, *et al*. Refractory Prinzmetal angina treated with cyproheptadine. *Ann Intern Med* 1994; **121:** 113–14.

Appetite disorders. Cyproheptadine has been widely used as an appetite stimulant, including for anorexia nervosa and cachexia (see under Megestrol, p.2115), but in the long-term appears to have little value in producing weight gain and such use is no longer generally recommended. There has been concern that cyproheptadine was being promoted and used inappropriately as an appetite stimulant in some developing countries.[1]

1. Anonymous. Cyproheptadine: no longer promoted as an appetite stimulant. *WHO Drug Inf* 1994; **8:** 66.

Carcinoid syndrome. The management of carcinoid tumours (p.643) is largely symptomatic. Cyproheptadine hydrochloride, a serotonin antagonist, has had limited success in relieving symptoms such as diarrhoea but somatostatin analogues may now be preferred.[1] It has been used successfully with fenclonine, aprotinin, methylprednisolone, and antibacterials to prevent complications arising from release of tumour metabolites during hepatic embolisation, a procedure sometimes used to relieve the symptoms of carcinoid syndrome.[2] There have been a few reports of tumour regression, in addition to symptomatic control, after treatment of carcinoid tumours with cyproheptadine.[3,4]

1. Caplin ME, *et al*. Carcinoid tumour. *Lancet* 1998; **352:** 799–805.
2. Maton PN, *et al*. Role of hepatic arterial embolisation in the carcinoid syndrome. *BMJ* 1983; **287:** 932–5. Correction to dosage. ibid.; 1664.
3. Harris AL, Smith IE. Regression of carcinoid tumour with cyproheptadine. *BMJ* 1982; **285:** 475.
4. Leitner SP, *et al*. Partial remission of carcinoid tumor in response to cyproheptadine. *Ann Intern Med* 1989; **111:** 760–1.

Serotonin syndrome. Cyproheptadine has been successfully used to treat the serotonin syndrome (p.416) in patients who have developed the syndrome after overdoses involving serotonergic drugs or who have had their antidepressant therapy changed without an adequate wash-out period.[1,2]

1. Lappin RI, Auchincloss EL. Treatment of the serotonin syndrome with cyproheptadine. *N Engl J Med* 1994; **331:** 1021–2.
2. McDaniel WW. Serotonin syndrome: early management with cyproheptadine. *Ann Pharmacother* 2001; **35:** 870–3.

Sexual dysfunction. Cyproheptadine has been tried in the management of sexual dysfunction induced by SSRIs (see Effects on Sexual Function under Fluoxetine, p.393) but may possibly reduce the effectiveness of the SSRI.

Preparations

BP 2008: Cyproheptadine Tablets;
USP 31: Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride Syrup; Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austral.: Periactin; ***Austria:*** Periactin; ***Belg.:*** Periactin; ***Braz.:*** Periatin; Preptin†; ***Chile:*** Viternum; ***Cz.:*** Peritol; ***Denm.:*** Periactin†; ***Fr.:*** Periactine; ***Ger.:*** Peritol; ***Hong Kong:*** Cyprogin; ***Hung.:*** Peritol; ***India:*** Apenorm†; Ciplactin; Peritol; Practin; ***Indon.:*** Alphahist; Apeton; Cydifar; Cylat; Ennamax; Esprocy; Glocyp; Heptasan; Lexahist; Poncohist; Profut; Prohessen; Pronicy; Sinapdin; ***Irl.:*** Periactin; ***Ital.:*** Periactin; ***Mex.:*** Viternum; ***Neth.:*** Periactin; ***NZ:*** Periactin; ***Pol.:*** Peritol; ***Port.:*** Trimetabol†; Viternum; ***Rus.:*** Peritol (Перитол); ***S.Afr.:*** Cipla-Actin; Periactin; ***Singapore:*** Cyprotin; ***Spain:*** Klarivitina†; Periactin; Viternum; ***Swed.:*** Periactin; ***Switz.:*** Periactin†; ***Thai.:*** Cyheptine; Cyprogin; Cyprono; Cyprosian; Cyprotec; Hepdine; Periactin; Polytab; ***Turk.:*** Prakten; Sipraktin; ***UK:*** Periactin; ***Venez.:*** Cyprodin; Eptacor†; Periactin†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Apeplus; Apetitol Forte; Ciprocort; Ciprovit Calcio; Ciprovit Energizante; Ciprovit Magnesico; Mikesan; Nipiol†; Potencil; Sudevil Vita; ***Braz.:*** Apetivit BC; Apetiviton BC; Apevitin BC; Apmed; Bonapetit†; Cobactin; Cobaglobal; Cobavit; Cobavital; Polivitam†; Trimetabol; ***Chile:*** Apetrol; Grisetin Con Carnitina†; Orodina; Peracon; Revil; Rodepan; Viternum Vitaminado; ***Hong Kong:*** Petina Compound; Tres Orix Forte; ***Ital.:*** Carpantin†; ***Mex.:*** Cipro-Dexol†; Ciprolisina; Pangavit Pediatrico; Rocavit; ***Spain:*** Anti Anorex Triple; Childrevit†; Covitasa B12; Desarrol; Enoton; Glotone; Medenorex; Pantobamin; Pranzo; Stolina; Tonico Juventus; Tres Orix Forte†; Trimetabol; Troforex Pepsico; Vita Menal; ***Venez.:*** Cipromet†; Cyprodex.

Deptropine Citrate *(BANM, rINNM)*

Citrato de deptropina; Deptropiinisitraatti; Deptropincitrat; Deptropin-citrát; Deptropine, citrate de; Deptropini citras; Deptropino citratas; Dibenzheptropine Citrate. (1*R*,3*r*,5*S*)-3-(10,11-Dihydro-5*H*-dibenzo[*a,d*]cyclohepten-5-yloxy)tropane dihydrogen citrate.

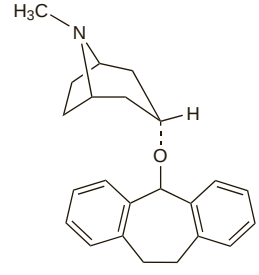
Дептропина Цитрат

$C_{23}H_{27}NO,C_6H_8O_7$ = 525.6.

CAS — 604-51-3 (deptropine); 2169-75-7 (deptropine citrate).

ATC — R06AX16.

ATC Vet — QR06AX16.



(deptropine)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Deptropine Citrate). A white or almost white, microcrystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water and in dehydrated alcohol; practically insoluble in dichloromethane. A saturated solution in water has a pH of 3.7 to 4.5. Protect from light.

Profile

Deptropine citrate is a sedating antihistamine (p.561) with a marked antimuscarinic action. It was given by mouth mainly in the treatment of respiratory-tract disorders.

Desloratadine *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Descarboethoxyloratadine; Desloratadin; Desloratadina; Desloratadinum; Sch-34117. 8-Chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(4-piperidylidene)-5*H*-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-*b*]pyridine.

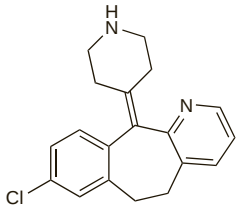
Дезлоратадин

$C_{19}H_{19}ClN_2$ = 310.8.

CAS — 100643-71-8.

ATC — R06AX27.

ATC Vet — QR06AX27.



Profile

Desloratadine, the major, active metabolite of loratadine (p.583), is a non-sedating antihistamine. Desloratadine is used in the symptomatic relief of allergic conditions including rhinitis (p.565) and urticaria (p.565).

Desloratadine is given in an oral dose of 5 mg once daily.

It is also used with a decongestant such as pseudoephedrine sulfate.

For dosage in children, and in hepatic or renal impairment, see below.

◊ References.

1. McClellan K, Jarvis B. Desloratadine. *Drugs* 2001; **61:** 789–96.
2. Simons FER, ed. Desloratadine: clinical pharmacokinetics of a novel H receptor antagonist. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 2002; **41** (suppl 1): 1–44.
3. Limon L, Kockler DR. Desloratadine: a nonsedating antihistamine. *Ann Pharmacother* 2003; **37:** 237–46. Correction. *ibid.*; 454.
4. Murdoch D, *et al.* Desloratadine: an update of its efficacy in the management of allergic disorders. *Drugs* 2003; **63:** 2051–77.
5. Berger WE. The safety and efficacy of desloratadine for the management of allergic disease. *Drug Safety* 2005; **28:** 1101–18.
6. Canonica GW, *et al.* Efficacy of desloratadine in the treatment of allergic rhinitis: a meta-analysis of randomized, double-blind, controlled trials. *Allergy* 2007; **62:** 359–66.

Administration in children. In the UK, desloratadine is licensed for use in children aged 1 year and over in the treatment of allergic rhinitis and urticaria; in the USA, it may be given to those aged 6 months and over for perennial allergic rhinitis and urticaria and to those aged 2 years and over for seasonal allergic rhinitis.

Regardless of indication, oral doses of desloratadine are as follows:

- children aged 6 to 11 months: 1 mg once daily
- those aged 1 to 5 years: 1.25 mg once daily
- those aged 6 to 11 years: 2.5 mg once daily.

Administration in hepatic or renal impairment. US licensed product information recommends that patients with hepatic or renal impairment should be given desloratadine 5 mg orally on alternate days initially.

Breast feeding. Desloratadine is distributed into breast milk and consequently UK and US licensed product information does not recommend its use during breast feeding. For a discussion of the use of *loratadine* in breast feeding, see under Adverse Effects and Precautions, p.583.

Pregnancy. Desloratadine was not teratogenic in *animal* studies; however, product information recommends it should be used with caution, if at all, in pregnant women.

For a discussion of the use of loratadine in pregnancy, see under Adverse Effects and Precautions, p.583.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Aerius; Azomyr†; Frenaler; Hexaler; Novo Alerpriv; ***Austral.:*** Claramax; ***Austria:*** Aerius; ***Belg.:*** Aerius; ***Braz.:*** Desalex; ***Canad.:*** Aerius; ***Chile:*** Aerius; Mailen; Neo Larmax; Neoclaritine; Neohysticlar; Rinaid; Rinofilax; ***Cz.:*** Aerius; Azomyr; Neoclarityn; ***Denm.:*** Aerius; ***Fin.:*** Aerius; ***Fr.:*** Aerius; ***Ger.:*** Aerius; ***Gr.:*** Aerius; Neoclarityn†; ***Hong Kong:*** Aerius; ***Hung.:*** Aerius; ***India:*** D-Loratin; Des-OD; Deslor; ***Indon.:*** Aerius; ***Irl.:*** Neoclarityn; ***Israel:*** Aerius; ***Ital.:*** Aerius; Azomyr; ***Malaysia:*** Aerius; ***Mex.:*** Aviant; Azomyr; ***Neth.:*** Aerius; Azomyr; Neoclarityn; ***Norw.:*** Aerius; ***NZ:*** Aerius; Claramax; ***Philipp.:*** Aerius; ***Pol.:*** Aerius; ***Port.:*** Aerius; Azomyr; Neoclarityn; ***Rus.:*** Aerius (Эриус); ***S.Afr.:*** Deselex; ***Singapore:*** Aerius; Desalex†; ***Spain:*** Aerius; Azomyr; ***Swed.:*** Aerius; ***Switz.:*** Aerius; ***Thai.:*** Aerius; ***Turk.:*** Aerius; ***UK:*** Neoclarityn; ***USA:*** Clarinex; ***Venez.:*** Aerius; Desalex; Deslorat; Esparflin; Mailen.

Multi-ingredient: ***Cz.:*** Aerinaze; ***USA:*** Clarinex-D.

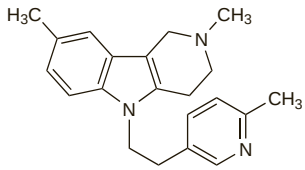
Dimebolin

Dimebol; Dimeboline; Dimebon; Dimebone. 2,3,4,5-Tetrahydro-2,8-dimethyl-5-[2-(6-methyl-3-pyridinyl)ethyl]-1*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]indole.

Димеболин

$C_{21}H_{25}N_3$ = 319.4.

CAS — 3613-73-8 (dimebolin); 14292-23-0 (dimebolin x-hydrochloride).



Profile

Dimebolin is an antihistamine that is reported to also have neuroprotective effects. It is under investigation as the dihydrochloride in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease.

◊ References.

1. Doody RS, *et al.* Effect of dimebon on cognition, activities of daily living, behaviour, and global function in patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Lancet* 2008; **372:** 207–15.

Dimenhydrinate *(BAN, rINN)*

Chloranautine; Dimenhidrinát; Dimenhidrinat; Dimenhidrinatas; Dimenhidrinato; Dimenhydramina; Dimenhydrinaatti; Dimenhydrinát; Dimenhydrinat; Diménhydrinate; Dimenhydrinatum; Diphenhydramine Teoclate; Diphenhydramine Theoclate. The diphenhydramine salt of 8-chlorotheophylline .

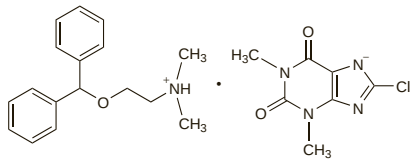
Дименгидринат

$C_{17}H_{21}NO,C_7H_7ClN_4O_2$ = 470.0.

CAS — 523-87-5.

ATC — R06AA02.

ATC Vet — QR06AA02.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Dimenhydrinate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder or colourless crystals. M.p. 102° to 106°. Slightly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol. A saturated solution in water has a pH of 7.1 to 7.6.

USP 31 (Dimenhydrinate). A white, odourless, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol and in chloroform; sparingly soluble in ether.

Incompatibility. Dimenhydrinate has been reported to be incompatible in solution with a wide range of compounds; those most likely to be encountered include: aminophylline, glycopyrronium bromide, hydrocortisone sodium succinate, hydroxyzine hydrochloride, meglumine adipiodone, some phenothiazines, and some soluble barbiturates.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.561.

Effects on the eyes. Dimenhydrinate 100 mg, given at 4-hourly intervals for 3 doses, was found to affect colour discrimination, night vision, reaction time, and stereopsis.[1]

1. Luria SM, *et al.* Effects of aspirin and dimenhydrinate (Dramamine) on visual processes. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 1979; **7:** 585–93.

Porphyria. Dimenhydrinate has been associated with acute attacks of porphyria and is considered unsafe in porphyric patients.

Pregnancy. For discussion of the use of antihistamines in pregnancy, including a suggestion of a relationship between cardiovascular defects or inguinal hernia and dimenhydrinate exposure, see p.563.

Interactions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.563.

Uses and Administration

Dimenhydrinate, a monoethanolamine derivative, is a sedating antihistamine with antimuscarinic and significant sedative effects. It is used mainly as an antiemetic in the prevention and treatment of motion sickness (p.564). It is also used for the symptomatic treatment of nausea and vertigo caused by Ménière's disease and other vestibular disturbances (see Vertigo, p.565).

The usual oral dose of dimenhydrinate is 50 to 100 mg, given 3 or 4 times daily. For the prevention of motion sickness, the first dose should be given at least 30 minutes before travelling. Typical doses for children, according to age, are: 2 to up to 6 years, 12.5 to 25 mg every 6 to 8 hours to a maximum of 75 mg daily (in some countries lower doses of 6.25 to 12.5 mg are given two or three times daily); 6 to 12 years, 25 to 50 mg every 6 to 8 hours to a maximum of 150 mg daily (again lower doses are used in some countries).

Dimenhydrinate may be given parenterally in usual doses of 50 mg, a concentration of 5% being used for intramuscular injection and 0.5% for slow intravenous injection (usually over 2 minutes). Children have been given dimenhydrinate by intramuscular or slow intravenous injection in a dose of 1.25 mg/kg four times daily to a maximum of 300 mg daily.

Dimenhydrinate has also been given by the rectal route.

Preparations

BP 2008: Dimenhydrinate Tablets;
USP 31: Dimenhydrinate Injection; Dimenhydrinate Syrup; Dimenhydrinate Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Dr Amin; Dramamine; Marine†; ***Austral.:*** Dramamine; ***Austria:*** Emedyl; Nausex; Travel-Gum; Vertirosan; ***Belg.:*** Paranausine; Vagomine†; ***Braz.:*** Dimedri†; Dramamine; Dramavit†; Dramin; Emebrid†; Neodrin; ***Canad.:*** Anti-Nauseant; Childrens Motion Sickness Liquid; Dinate; Gravol; Nauseatol; Novo-Dimenate; Travamine†; Travel Aid†; ***Chile:*** Mareamin; ***Cz.:*** Travel-Gum; ***Denm.:*** Anautin; ***Fr.:*** Dramamine; Nausicalm; ***Ger.:*** Dimen†; Reisegold†; Reisetabletten; Rodavan S; RubieMen†; Superpep; Vertigo-Vomex; Vomacur; Vomex A; ***Gr.:*** Dravom†; Drimen; Travelgum; Vomex A; ***Hong Kong:*** Dimate; Dimenate; Garcol; Gravol; Novomin; ***Hung.:*** Daedalon; Daedalonetta; ***India:*** Dramnate; Gravol; ***Indon.:*** Dramamine; Stopmun; ***Irl.:*** Dramamine†; ***Israel:*** Dramamine†; Travamin; ***Ital.:*** Lomarin; Motozina; Travelgum; Valontan; Xamamina; ***Malaysia:*** Dimenate; Dramamine; Driminate; Hydrinate; Novomin†; Setmenate†; ***Mex.:*** Apo-Mina; Dimetin-F†; Dimicaps; Dramamine; Unitril†; Vomisin; ***NZ:*** Dramamine; ***Philipp.:*** Gravol; ***Pol.:*** Aviomarin; ***Port.:*** Dramamine†; Draminal; Enjomin; Viabom; Vomidrine; ***Rus.:*** Dramina (Драмина); ***Singapore:*** Dimenate; Dramamine†; ***Spain:*** Biodramina; Cinfamar; Contramareo; Travel Well; ***Swed.:*** Amosyt; ***Switz.:*** Antemin; Dramamine†; Trawell; ***Thai.:*** Denim; Dimeno; Dimin†; Dramamine; Gravol; Motivan; Nausamine; Navamin; Phrachedi; Vominar†; ***Turk.:*** Anti-Em; Dramamine; Xamamine; ***UAE:*** Dizinil; ***UK:*** Arlevert; ***USA:*** Calm-X; Dimetabs; Dinate; Dramamine; Dramanate; Dymenate; Hydrate†; Triptone; ***Venez.:*** Dramamine†; Viajesan.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austral.:*** Travacalm; ***Austria:*** Neo-Emedyl; Synkapton; Vertirosan Vitamin B ; ***Braz.:*** Dramavit B6†; Dramin B-6; Dramin B-6 DL; Nausicalm; Nausilon B6; ***Canad.:*** Gravergol†; ***Cz.:*** Arlevert; Migraeflux; ***Fr.:*** Mercalm; ***Ger.:*** Arlevert; Migraeflux N; Migraeflux orange N; ***Gr.:*** Vertigo-Vomex; ***Hong Kong:*** Gravergol†; Rhinocap; ***Hung.:*** Arlevert; ***Indon.:*** Dramasine; ***Mex.:*** Bomine; ***Spain:*** Acetuber; Biodramina Cafeina; Cinfamar Cafeina; Saldeva; Salvarina; Sin Mareo x 4; ***Switz.:*** Agorhino†; Antemin compositum; Dramamine-compositum†; Gem Voyage Dragees contre les maux de voyage; Rhinocap; Trawell compositum; ***Thai.:*** Roxine.

Dimetindene Maleate *(BANM, rINNM)*

Dimethindene Maleate *(USAN)*; Dimethpyrindene Maleate; Dimethylpyrindene Maleate; Dimetindeenimaleaatti; Dimetinden Maleat; Dimétindène, maléate de; Dimetindeni maleas; Dimetindenmaleat; Dimetindén-maleát; Dimetinden-maleinát; Dimetindeno maleatas; Maleato de dimetindeno; NSC-107677; Su-6518. *NN*-Dimethyl-2-{3-[1-(2-pyridyl)ethyl]-1*H*-inden-2-yl}ethylamine hydrogen maleate.

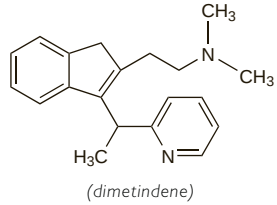
Диметиндена Малеат

$C_{20}H_{24}N_2,C_4H_4O_4$ = 408.5.

CAS — 5636-83-9 (dimetindene); 3614-69-5 (dimetindene maleate).

ATC — D04AA13; R06AB03.

ATC Vet — QD04AA13; QR06AB03.



(dimetindene)