

**Dill Oil**

Eneldo, aceite esencial de; European Dill Seed Oil; Oleum Anethi.

CAS — 8016-06-6.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Br.*

**BP 2008** (Dill Oil). A clear colourless or pale yellow liquid, visibly free from water, obtained by distillation from the dried ripe fruits of *Anethum graveolens*. It darkens with age and has a characteristic odour of the crushed fruit. It contains 43 to 63% of carvone. At 20°, soluble 1 in 1 or more of alcohol (90%) and 1 in 10 or more of alcohol (80%). Store at a temperature not exceeding 25° in well-filled containers. Protect from light.

**Profile**

Dill oil, usually in the form of dill water, is used as an aromatic carminative, although the efficacy of such traditional remedies in infant colic is considered dubious (see Gastrointestinal Spasm, p.1696).

**Preparations**

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **Canad.:** Chase Kolik Gripe Water; Woodwards Gripe Water; **Fr.:** Calmosinef; **India:** Bestozyme; Neopeptine; **Israel:** Dentinox; Nurse Harvey's Gripe Mixture; Woodwards Gripe Water; **Rus.:** Solutan (Солутан); **Singapore:** Dentinox; **Thai:** Baby Gripe; Bebidol; Gripe Mixture; Woodwards Gripe Water; **UK:** Atkinson & Barker's Gripe Mixture; Neo Baby Gripe Mixture; Neo Gripe Mixture; Nurse Harvey's Gripe Mixture; Woodwards Gripe Water.

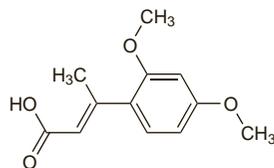
**Dimecrotic Acid** (*rINN*)

Acide Dimécrotique; Ácido dimecrotico; Acidum Dimecroticum. 2,4-Dimethoxy- $\beta$ -methylcinnamic acid.

Димекротовая Кислота

$C_{12}H_{14}O_4 = 222.2$ .

CAS — 7706-67-4.

**Profile**

Dimecrotic acid has been used as the magnesium salt as a choleric.

**Preparations**

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

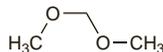
**Fr.:** Hepadial; **Port.:** Hepadoddi; Hepaquifa; **Spain:** Fisiobil.

**Dimethoxymethane**

Dimetoximetano; Formal; Formaldehyde Dimethyl Acetal; Methylal.

$CH_2(OCH_3)_2 = 76.09$ .

CAS — 109-87-5.

**Profile**

Dimethoxymethane has been used in perfumery. It has been included in preparations for topical analgesia.

**Preparations**

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **UK:** PR Freeze Spray.

**Dimethyl Sulfone**

Dimethyl Sulphone; Dimethylsulfonyl; DMSO<sub>2</sub>; Methyl Sulphone; Methylsulfonylmethane; Methylsulphonylmethane; MSM; Sulfonylbismethane.

$C_2H_6O_2S = 94.13$ .

CAS — 67-71-0.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *US*.

**USP 31** (Methylsulfonylmethane). A white powder or flake crystal. Freely soluble in water, in alcohol, in acetone, and in methyl alcohol; sparingly soluble in ether.

**Profile**

Dimethyl sulfone is an oxidation product of dimethyl sulfoxide (p.2022) and has been used similarly as an organic solvent. It

may be responsible for some of the pharmacological actions of dimethyl sulfoxide and has been tried in disorders including osteoarthritis, allergic rhinitis, and interstitial cystitis. It has also been used as a nutritional supplement.

◇ **References.**

- Ely A, Lockwood B. What is the evidence for the safety and efficacy of dimethyl sulfoxide and methylsulfonylmethane in pain relief? *Pharm J* 2002; **269**: 685-7.
- Anonymus. Methylsulfonylmethane (MSM). *Altern Med Rev* 2003; **8**: 438-41.
- Brien S, *et al.* Systematic review of the nutritional supplements dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and methylsulfonylmethane (MSM) in the treatment of osteoarthritis. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage* 2008. Available at: doi: 10.1016/j.joca.2008.03.002

**Preparations**

**USP 31:** Glucosamine and Methylsulfonylmethane Tablets; Glucosamine, Chondroitin Sulfate Sodium, and Methylsulfonylmethane Tablets; Methylsulfonylmethane Tablets.

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

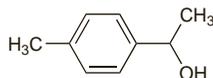
**Multi-ingredient:** **Canad.:** Glucosamine Joint & Muscle Cream with MSM†; **Indon.:** Aptivium Optimum Joint Formula; Artriox; Artritin; Maxitrix; Naturica Arthro Plus; OA Plus; Osteoflam; Osteokom; Osteokom Forte; Osteor Plus; Osivion Plus; Triflexor; Triostee; Viopor-M; **Ital.:** Neo-sulfur; Osteoclar; Reumafort; **S.Afr.:** ProFLEX 750; **UK:** GlucOsamax; NatraFlex; PainEaze.

***p*,*α*-Dimethylbenzyl Alcohol**

Tolinol; *p*-Tolylmethylcarbinol; Tolinolum. 1-(*p*-Tolyl)ethanol.

$C_9H_{12}O = 136.2$ .

CAS — 536-50-5.



NOTE. The name tolylnol has been applied to both *p*,*α*-dimethylbenzyl alcohol and mephesisin (p.1897).

**Profile**

*p*,*α*-Dimethylbenzyl alcohol has been used as a choleric in the treatment of hepatic disorders and is an ingredient of preparations for gastrointestinal disorders. *p*,*α*-Dimethylbenzyl alcohol nicotinate has also been used.

**Preparations**

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

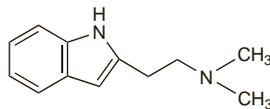
**Multi-ingredient:** **Austria:** Apozema; Galle-Donau; Spagall; Spasmo Claim.

**Dimethyltryptamine**

*N,N*-Dimethyltryptamine; Dimethyltryptamina; DMT. 3-(2-Dimethylaminoethyl)indole.

$C_{12}H_{16}N_2 = 188.3$ .

CAS — 61-50-7.



NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of dimethyltryptamine: 45 Minute Psychosis; 45 Minute Trip; AMT; Businessman's LSD; Businessman's special; Businessman's trip; DET; Disneyland; Disneyworld; Dmitri; DMT; Fantasia; Instant psychosis; Psychosis.

**Profile**

Dimethyltryptamine is an active principle obtained from the seeds and leaves of *Piptadenia peregrina* (Mimosaceae) from which the hallucinogenic snuff cohoba is prepared. It may also be obtained from other South American plants. It has been reported to be present in the tropical legume *Mucuna pruriens*.

Dimethyltryptamine produces hallucinogenic and sympathomimetic effects that are similar to those of lysergide (p.2335), but of shorter duration. It has no therapeutic use. Related synthetic hallucinogens subject to abuse include:

- diethyltryptamine (DET)
- dipropyltryptamine (DPT)
- 5-methoxy-*N,N*-diisopropyltryptamine (5-MeO-DiPT; Foxy; Foxy Methoxy; Methoxy Foxy)

◇ **References.**

- Alatrash G, *et al.* Rhabdomyolysis after ingestion of "foxy," a hallucinogenic tryptamine derivative. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2006; **81**: 550-1.

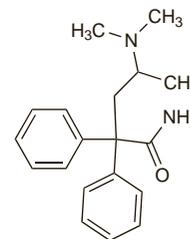
**Dimevamide** (*rINN*)

Aminopentamide; Dimevamida; Dimévamide; Dimevamidium.  $\alpha$ -[2-(Dimethylamino)propyl]- $\alpha$ -phenylbenzeneacetamide.

Димевамид

$C_{19}H_{24}N_2O = 296.4$ .

CAS — 60-46-8.

**Dimevamide Sulfate** (*rINNM*)

Aminopentamide Sulfate; Dimévamide, Sulfate de; Dimevamidi Sulfas; Sulfato de dimevamida.

Димевамида Сульфат

$C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_4 = 394.5$ .

CAS — 35144-63-9 ( $xH_2SO_4$ ).

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *US* for veterinary use only.

**Profile**

Dimevamide is a tertiary amine and has been used as an antimuscarinic.

**Preparations**

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **S.Afr.:** Kantrexil.

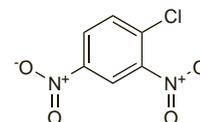
**2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene**

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenceno; DNCB. 1-Chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene.

2,4-Динитрохлорбензол

$C_6H_3ClN_2O_4 = 202.6$ .

CAS — 97-00-7.

**Profile**

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene is a potent sensitizer that has been applied topically in the evaluation of delayed hypersensitivity. It has also been used as an immunostimulant in various conditions including some forms of cancer, and in the treatment of alopecia and warts. It has also been investigated in HIV infection and leprosy.

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene has been reported to be mutagenic *in vitro*.

◇ **References.**

- Happle R. The potential hazards of dinitrochlorobenzene. *Arch Dermatol* 1985; **121**: 330-2.
- Todd DJ. Topical treatment with dinitrochlorobenzene. *Lancet* 1995; **346**: 975.
- Stricker RB, Goldberg B. Safety of topical dinitrochlorobenzene. *Lancet* 1995; **346**: 1293.
- Strobbe LJ, *et al.* Topical dinitrochlorobenzene combined with systemic dacarbazine in the treatment of recurrent melanoma. *Melanoma Res* 1997; **7**: 507-12.
- Yoshizawa Y, *et al.* Successful immunotherapy of chronic nodular prurigo with topical dinitrochlorobenzene. *Br J Dermatol* 1999; **141**: 387-9.
- Yoshizawa Y, *et al.* Topical dinitrochlorobenzene therapy in the treatment of refractory atopic dermatitis: systemic immunotherapy. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2000; **42**: 258-62.
- Yoshizawa Y, *et al.* Systemic immunotherapy with topical dinitrochlorobenzene as additional treatment of alopecia areata. *Acta Derm Venereol* 2002; **82**: 136-8.
- von Nida J, Quirk C. Successful treatment of in-transit melanoma metastases using topical 2-4 dinitrochlorobenzene. *Australas J Dermatol* 2003; **44**: 277-80.