Homoeopathy. Drosera has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Drosera rotundifolia; Dros rot.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Ger.: Makatussin Saft Drosera†; Makatussin Tropfen Drosera†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austral.:*** Asa Tones; ***Austria:*** Pilka; Pilka Forte; ***Belg.:*** Saintbois; ***Chile:*** Fitotos; Gotas Nican†; Notosil†; Pectoral Pasteur; Pulmagol; Ramistos; Sedotus†; ***Cz.:*** Bronchicum Pflanzlicher Hustenstiller†; Stodal; Tussilen; ***Fr.:*** Pastilles Monleon; Tussidoron; ***Ger.:*** Bronchicum Pflanzlicher†; Drosithym-N; Lomal†; Makatussin Tropfen forte†; Tussiflorin Hustenstiller†; ***Indon.:*** Silex; ***Israel:*** Pilka; ***Mex.:*** Citos; Fen-y-Tos; ***Port.:*** Broncodiazina; Pilka F†; ***S.Afr.:*** Cough Elixir; ***Spain:*** Broncovital†; Pazbronquial; Pilka; ***Switz.:*** Bromocod N; Bronchofluid N†; Demo Elixir pectoral N; DemoTussil; Dragees S contre la toux†; Drosinula†; Escotussin; Famel; Gouttes contre la toux "S"; Makaphyt Gouttes antitussives; Makaphyt Sirop; Nican; Pastilles bronchiques S nouvelle formule; Pastilles pectorales Demo N; Pilka†; Sirop pectoral contre la toux S; Sirop S contre la toux et la bronchite; Thymodrosin N†; Tussanil Compositum†; ***Venez.:*** Codebromil; Dromil Sauco; Pi-Fedrin.

Drotaverine *(rINN)*

Drotaverina; Drotavérine; Drotaverinum. 1-(3,4-Diethoxybenzylidene)-6,7-diethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline.

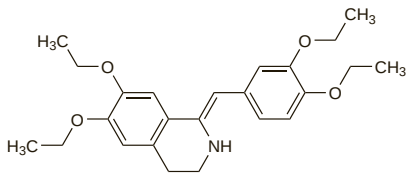
Дротаверин

$C_{24}H_{31}NO_4$ = 397.5.

CAS — 14009-24-6 (drotaverine); 985-12-6 (drotaverine hydrochloride).

ATC — A03AD02.

ATC Vet — QA03AD02.



Pharmacopoeias. *Pol.* includes Drotaverine Hydrochloride.

Profile
Drotaverine is used as an antispasmodic in the management of biliary-tract, urinary-tract, and gastrointestinal spasm, in usual oral doses of 120 to 240 mg daily in divided doses. It has also been given by intramuscular or intravenous injection.

◊ References.

1. Bolaji OO, *et al.* Pharmacokinetics and bioavailability of drotaverine in humans. *Eur J Drug Metab Pharmacokinet* 1996; **21:** 217–21.
2. Romics I, *et al.* The effect of drotaverine hydrochloride in acute colicky pain caused by renal and ureteric stones. *BJU Int* 2003; **92:** 92–6.
3. Singh KC, *et al.* Drotaverine hydrochloride for augmentation of labor. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet* 2004; **84:** 17–22.

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

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Proconfial†; ***Cz.:*** No-Spa; ***Hung.:*** No-Spa; ***India:*** Drotin; Drovera†; DVN; ***Malaysia:*** No-Spa; ***Philipp.:*** No-Spa; ***Pol.:*** Galospa; No-Spa; ***Rus.:*** Bezpa (Беспа); No-Spa (Но-Шпа); Spacovin (Спаковин); Spasmol (Спазмол); Spazoverin (Спазоверин); ***Thai.:*** D-Tarine†; Deolin; No-Spa; Spablock; Spacovin; Sparax; Sparta; Toverine.

Multi-ingredient: ***Cz.:*** Quarelin†; ***Hung.:*** Algoflex-M; Algopyrin Complex; No-Spalgin; Paniverin; Quarelin; ***Rus.:*** No-Spalgin (Но-Шпалгин).

Dulcamara

Bittersüss; Bittersweet; Douce-Amère; Dulcamarae Caulis; Woody Nightshade.

Profile
Dulcamara consists of the dried stems and branches of *Solanum dulcamara* (Solanaceae). It was formerly a popular remedy for chronic rheumatism and skin eruptions and was given as an infusion.

All parts of the plant are poisonous due to the presence of solanaceous alkaloids. The berries have caused poisoning in children. Adverse effects are treated as described under Atropine, p.1220.

Homoeopathy. Dulcamara has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Solanum dulcamara; Dulc.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Ger.: Cefabene; Solapsor†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Dermatodoron; ***Ger.:*** Dermatodoron; ***S.Afr.:*** Cough Elixir; Dermatodoron.

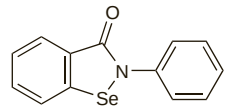
Ebselen *(rINN)*

DR-3305; Ebsélène; Ebseleno; Ebselenum; PZ-51. 2-Phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazolin-3-one.

Эбселен

$C_{13}H_9NOSe$ = 274.2.

CAS — 60940-34-3.



Profile
Ebselen has antoxidant activity and inhibits lipid peroxidation. It has been investigated as a neuroprotectant in stroke.

◊ References.

1. Yamaguchi T, *et al.* Ebselen in acute ischemic stroke: a placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial. *Stroke* 1998; **29:** 12–17.
2. Saito I, *et al.* Neuroprotective effect of an antioxidant, ebselen, in patients with delayed neurological deficits after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. *Neurosurgery* 1998; **42:** 269–78.

Echinacea

Black Sampson; Blyškiųjų ežiuolių šaknys (pale coneflower root); Brauneria; Coneflower; Echinacea angustifolia, racine d' (narrow-leaved coneflower root); Echinacea pallida, racine d' (pale coneflower root); Echinacea purpurea, parties aériennes fleuries d' (purple coneflower herb); Echinacea purpurea, racine d' (purple coneflower root); Echinaceae angustifoliae radix (narrow-leaved coneflower root); Echinaceae pallidae radix (pale coneflower root); Echinaceae purpureae herba (purple coneflower herb); Echinaceae purpureae radix (purple coneflower root); Equinácea; Kaitapäivänhatunjuuri (narrow-leaved coneflower root); Kořen třapatky bledé (pale coneflower root); Kořen třapatky úzkolisté (narrow-leaved coneflower root); Läkerudbeckiarot (pale coneflower root); Liten läkerudbeckiarot (narrow-leaved coneflower root); Rohtopäivänhatunjuuri (pale coneflower root); Rudbeckia; Siauralapių ežiuolių šaknys (narrow-leaved coneflower root); Sonnenhutkraut.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Narrow-Leaved Coneflower Root; Echinaceae Angustifoliae Radix). The dried, whole, or cut underground parts of *Echinacea angustifolia*. It contains a minimum 0.5% of echinacoside ($C_{35}H_{46}O_{20}$ = 786.7), calculated with reference to the dried drug. Store uncomminuted. Protect from light.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Pale Coneflower Root; Echinaceae Pallidae Radix). The dried, whole, or cut underground parts of *Echinacea pallida*. It contains a minimum 0.2% of echinacoside calculated with reference to the dried drug. Store uncomminuted. Protect from light.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Purple Coneflower Herb; Echinaceae Purpureae Herba). The dried, whole or cut flowering aerial parts of *Echinacea purpurea*. It contains a minimum of 0.1% of the sum of caftaric acid ($C_{13}H_{12}O_9$ = 312.2) and cichoric acid ($C_{22}H_{18}O_{12}$ = 474.4). Store uncomminuted.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Purple Coneflower Root; Echinaceae Purpureae Radix). The dried, whole or cut underground parts of *Echinacea purpurea*. It contains a minimum of 0.5% of the sum of caftaric acid ($C_{13}H_{12}O_9$ = 312.2) and cichoric acid ($C_{22}H_{18}O_{12}$ = 474.4). Store uncomminuted.
USP 31 (Echinacea Angustifolia). It consists of the dried rhizome and roots of *Echinacea angustifolia* (Asteraceae), harvested in the autumn after 1 or more years of growth. It contains not less than 0.5% of total phenols. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Echinacea Pallida). It consists of the dried rhizome and roots of *Echinacea pallida* (Asteraceae), harvested in the autumn after 3 or more years of growth. It contains not less than 0.5% of total phenols. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Echinacea Purpurea Root). It consists of the dried rhizome and roots of *Echinacea purpurea* (Asteraceae), harvested in the autumn after 3 or more years of growth. It contains not less than 0.5% of total phenols. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Echinacea Purpurea Aerial Parts). The aerial parts of *Echinacea purpurea* (Asteraceae) harvested during the flowering stage. It contains not less than 1.0% of chicoric acid, and not less than 0.01% of dodecatetraenoic acid isobutylamides ($C_{16}H_{25}NO$), calculated on the dried basis. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile
Echinacea, the dried, whole, or cut underground parts of *Echinacea angustifolia* (*Brauneria angustifolia*), *E. pallida* (*B. pallida*), or *E. purpurea*, or the aerial parts of *E. purpurea*, is reported to have immunostimulant properties. It is used in herbal preparations for the prophylaxis of bacterial and viral infections.

Homoeopathy. Echinacea has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Echinacea purpurea; Echinacea purpurea ex planta tota; Echinacea purpurea, Planta tota; Echinacea angustifolia; Echin. an.

Adverse effects. The most common adverse effects reported on short-term use of echinacea were gastrointestinal and skin-related; these were generally transient and reversible.[1] Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylaxis have been reported.[1-4]

1. Huntley AL, *et al.* The safety of herbal medicinal products derived from Echinacea species. *Drug Safety* 2005; **28:** 387–400.
2. Mullins RJ, Heddle R. Adverse reactions associated with echinacea: the Australian experience. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol* 2002; **88:** 42–51.
3. Health Canada. Natural health products and adverse reactions. *Can Adverse React News* 2004; **14** (1): 2. Also available at: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/alt_formats/hpfb-dgpsa/pdf/medeff/carn-bcei_v14n1_e.pdf (accessed 11/08/05)
4. Adverse Drug Reactions Advisory Committee (ADRAC). Adverse reactions to complementary medicines. *Aust Adverse Drug React Bull* 2005; **24:** 2. Also available at: http://www.tga.health.gov.au/adr/aadrb/aadr0502.htm (accessed 11/08/05)

Pharmacokinetics. The pharmacokinetics of alkamides extracted from *Echinacea angustifolia* roots have been studied[1] in human subjects. Fast absorption of some alkamides was shown after oral use; highly lipophilic alkamides could not be detected in plasma.

1. Woelkart K, *et al.* Bioavailability and pharmacokinetics of alkamides from the roots of Echinacea angustifolia in humans. *J Clin Pharmacol* 2005; **45:** 683–9.

Use in respiratory disorders. Echinacea is widely used in herbal preparations to treat upper respiratory-tract infections such as the common cold. Studies[1-3] have produced conflicting results, but systematic reviews suggest that most have methodological flaws[4] rendering evidence of efficacy unconvincing.[4,5] A meta-analysis[6] of 14 randomised controlled studies suggested that echinacea does have a benefit in decreasing the incidence and duration of the common cold, although it was acknowledged that larger prospective studies controlling for several variables (e.g. species) are needed before it can be routinely recommended. Comparative evaluation of specific preparations is also difficult because of varying composition. Evaluation of the effect of 3 extracts of *Echinacea angustifolia* root, each produced by a different extraction method and with defined phytochemical profiles, demonstrated no clinically significant effects by any of them on experimental rhinovirus infection or ensuing illness compared with placebo.[7] Alkamides, polysaccharides, and caffeic acid derivatives, which have been proposed as the active components of echinacea preparations, were present in varying amounts in the extracts.

1. Turner RB, *et al.* Ineffectiveness of echinacea for prevention of experimental rhinovirus colds. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2000; **44:** 1708–9.
2. Barrett BP, *et al.* Treatment of the common cold with unrefined echinacea: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Ann Intern Med* 2002; **137:** 939–46.
3. Taylor JA, *et al.* Efficacy and safety of echinacea in treating upper respiratory tract infections in children: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2003; **290:** 2824–30.
4. Caruso TJ, Gwaltney JM. Treatment of the common cold with echinacea. *Clin Infect Dis* 2005; **40:** 807–10.
5. Linde K, *et al.* Echinacea for preventing and treating the common cold. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 1. Chichester: John Wiley; 2006 (accessed 31/07/08).
6. Shah SA, *et al.* Evaluation of echinacea for the prevention and treatment of the common cold: a meta-analysis. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2007; **7:** 473–80.
7. Turner RB,*et al.* An evaluation of Echinacea angustifolia in experimental rhinovirus infections. *N Engl J Med* 2005; **353:** 341–8.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Austral.: Echinacin; ***Austria:*** Echinacin; Echinaforce; Sanvita Immun; ***Belg.:*** Echinacin; ***Braz.:*** Enax; Equinacea†; Imunnal; Imunocel†; Imunogreen; ***Canad.:*** Citranacea†; Triple Blend Echinacea; ***Cz.:*** Echinacin; Immunal; ***Ger.:*** aar vir; Cefatox†; Echan; Echifit†; Echiherb†; Echinacin; Echinaforce; Echinapur; Echinatur; Episcorit; Esberitox mono; Lymphozil; Pascotox forte-Injektopas†; Pascotox mono†; Pascotox Purpurea; Resistan mono; Resplant†; toxi-loges; Wiedimmun†; ***Gr.:*** Echinacin; ***Hung.:*** Echinacin; ***Ital.:*** EuMunil; ***Mex.:*** Inmune Booster†; Regripax; ***Pol.:*** Echinapur; Echinerba; Immunal; Lymphozil; Purex; ***Rus.:*** Immunal (Иммунал); Immunorm (Иммунорм); ***Spain:*** Echinacin; Ekian; Revitonil; ***Switz.:*** Echinacin; Echinaforce; EchinaMed; Echiplant†; ***UK:*** Benylin Active Response†; Echinacea; Echinaforce; Phytocold; Skin Clear; ***Venez.:*** Flucaps.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Parodontax Fluor; SX-22; ***Austral.:*** Andrographis Complex; Andrographis Compound; Astragalus Complex; Broncafect; Cats Claw Complex; Cold and Flu Relief†; Cough Relief†; Diaco; Digest; Echinacea 4000; Echinacea ACE + Zinc; Echinacea Complex; Echinacea Lozenge; Euphrasia Complex; Flavons; Galium Complex†; Gartech; Herbal Cleanse†; Herbal Cold & Flu Relief†; Lifesystem Herbal Plus Formula 8 Echinacea†; Logicin Natural Lozenges†; Odourless Garlic†; Proyeast†; Sambucus Complex†; Urgenin†; Urinase†; ***Austria:*** Esberitox; Parodontax; Spasmo-Urgenin; Urgenin; ***Belg.:*** Medica Junior; Urgenin; ***Braz.:*** Infantoss†; Malvatricin Natural; Malvatricin Natural Organic; Malvatricin Natural Soft; Parodontax; ***Canad.:*** Bentasil Licorice with Echinacea†; Benylin First Defense†; Echinacea Goldenseal Formula†; ***Chile:*** Citro-C; Paltomiel Plus; ***Ger.:*** Ermsech†; Esberitox N; Hewenephron duo†; ***Hong Kong:*** Urgenin; ***Indon.:*** Biofos; Curmunos; Ekinase; Flavin; Hepasil; Hepatin; Imboost; Imboost Force; Imudator; Norflam; Primunox; Proimbus; Proza; Stamino; StarMuno; Stimox; Tribost; ***Israel:*** Parodontax†; Urgenin; ***Ital.:*** Bodyguard; Dermilia Flebozin; Golatux; Immumil Plus; Immumil†; Immun-up; Influ-Zinc; Nepiros; Probigol; Promix 3†; Promix†; Ribovir; Sclerovis H; ***Malaysia:*** Echinacea Plus†; Esberitox N; Total Man†; ***Mex.:*** Gripaleta†; ***NZ:*** Lice Blaster; Strepsils Echinacea Defence; ***Pol.:*** Cardiobonisol; Echinasal; Esberitox N; Immunofort; Pectobonisol; Plantifort; Reumaherb; ***Port.:*** Neo Urgenin; Spasmo-Urgenin†; Vitace; ***Rus.:*** Prostanorm (Простанорм); ***S.Afr.:*** Spasmo-Urgenin†; Wecesin; ***Singapore:*** Noricaven†; Proza; ***Spain:*** Neo Ur-

genin; Spasmo-Urgenin; Urgenin; **Switz.:** Demonatur Capsules contre les refroidissements; Demonatur Dragees pour les reins et la vessie; Drosana Resiston avec vitamine C; Esberitop; Gel a la consoude; Kytta Gel†; Parodontax F†; Parodontax†; Phytomed Prosta†; Prosta-Caps Chassot N; Spagymun; Spagyrom; Wala Echinacea; Wecesin†; **Thai.:** Spasmo-Urgenin; **UK:** Antifect; Echinacea; Goodypops; Hay Fever & Sinus Relief; Hayfever & Sinus Relief; Modern Herbals Cold & Catarrh; Revitonil; Sinotar.

Eculizumab *(USAN, rINN)*

Éculizumab; Eculizumabum; h5G1.1. Immunoglobulin, anti-(human complement C5 α-chain) (human-mouse monoclonal 5G1.1 heavy chain), disulfide with human-mouse monoclonal 5G1.1 light chain, dimer.

Экулизумаб

CAS — 219685-50-4.
ATC — L04AA25.
ATC Vet — QL04AA25.

Profile

Eculizumab is a recombinant humanised monoclonal antibody that acts as a complement blocker (p.2286) by inhibiting terminal complement activation at the C5 protein. It is used to reduce haemolysis in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria, a severe and disabling form of haemolytic anaemia (p.1043). Eculizumab is given by intravenous infusion over 25 to 45 minutes in a dose of 600 mg every 7 days for the first 4 weeks, followed by 900 mg 7 days later, and then 900 mg every 14 days thereafter. The infusion should be diluted to 5 mg/mL in sodium chloride 0.45% or 0.9%, glucose 5%, or Ringer's injection. The infusion rate may be decreased in the event of infusion reactions but the total infusion time should not exceed 2 hours; the infusion may be stopped in severe reactions. Patients should be monitored for at least one hour after the infusion for signs of infusion reactions. Patients who stop treatment altogether are at increased risk for serious haemolysis and should be monitored for 8 weeks.

Use of eculizumab increases susceptibility to meningococcal infections and patients who are not up to date with their meningococcal vaccinations should be vaccinated at least 2 weeks before receiving the first dose of eculizumab and receive booster vaccinations according to current guidelines. Patients should be monitored during treatment for early signs of meningococcal infections and treated as required. Susceptibility to other infections may also increase and eculizumab should be used with caution in patients with systemic infection. Other adverse effects that have been reported with eculizumab include headache, nasopharyngitis, back pain, and nausea.

◊ References.

1. Hillmen P, *et al.* The complement inhibitor eculizumab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *N Engl J Med* 2006; **355:** 1233–43.
2. Hillmen P, *et al.* Effect of the complement inhibitor eculizumab on thromboembolism in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Blood* 2007; **110:** 4123–8.
3. Schubert J, *et al.* Eculizumab, a terminal complement inhibitor, improves anaemia in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. *Br J Haematol* 2008; **142:** 263–72.
4. Charneski L, Patel PN. Eculizumab in paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. *Drugs* 2008; **68:** 1341–6.

Preparations

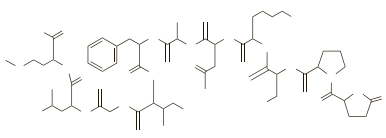
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Cz.: Soliris; ***Fr.:*** Soliris; ***Port.:*** Soliris; ***UK:*** Soliris; ***USA:*** Soliris.

Eledoisin *(rINN)*

ELD-950; Eledoisina; Élédoïsine; Eledoisinum. 5-Oxo-Pro-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ala-Phe-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-NH_2.

Эледоизин

$C_{54}H_{85}N_{13}O_{15}S$ = 1188.4.
CAS — 69-25-0 (eledoisin); 10129-92-7 (eledoisin trifluoroacetate).



Profile

Eledoisin is a peptide extracted from the posterior salivary glands of certain small octopuses (*Eledone* spp., Mollusca), or obtained by synthesis. Its actions resemble those of substance P; it is a potent vasodilator and increases capillary permeability. It has been given as the trifluoroacetate in eye drops to stimulate lachrymal secretion in Sjögren's syndrome and other dry eye conditions.

Preparations

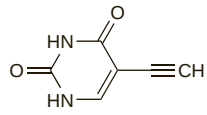
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Spain: Eloisin.

Eniluracil *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

776C85; Eniluracilo; Eniluracilum. 5-Ethynyluracil.

Энилурацил

$C_6H_4N_2O_2$ = 136.1.
CAS — 59989-18-3.



Profile

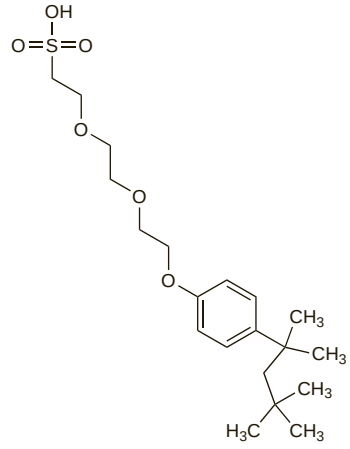
Eniluracil inactivates the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase, which plays an important role in the metabolism of the antineoplastic fluorouracil (p.723). Eniluracil increases the bioavailability of fluorouracil, particularly when the latter is given by mouth. It is being investigated as an adjunct to fluorouracil therapy in the treatment of colorectal, breast, and pancreatic cancer. However, the optimal dose and regimen remains to be determined.

Entsufon Sodium *(USAN, rINNM)*

Entsufón sódico; Entsufon Sodique; Natrii Entsufonum. Sodium 2-{2-[2-(*p*-1,3,3-tetramethylbutylphenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethanesulfonate.

Натрий Энтсуфон

$C_{20}H_{33}NaO_6S$ = 424.5.
CAS — 55837-16-6 (entsufon); 2917-94-4 (entsufon sodium).



(entsufon)

Profile

Entsufon sodium is a detergent used as a soap substitute for cleansing the skin.

Preparations

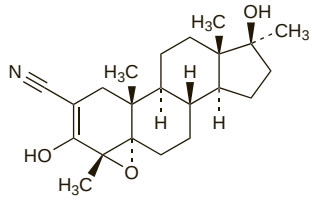
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Multi-ingredient: ***Canad.:*** pHisoHex; ***USA:*** pHisoHex.

Epostane *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Épostane; Epostano; Epostanum; Win-32729. 4α,5α-Epoxy-3,17β-dihydroxy-4β,17α-dimethyl-5α-androst-2-ene-2-carbonitrile.

Эпостан

$C_{22}H_{31}NO_3$ = 357.5.
CAS — 80471-63-2.



Profile

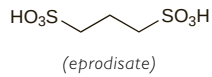
Epostane has antiprogestogenic activity and has been investigated for use with prostaglandins in the termination of pregnancy, and as a uterine stimulant for the induction of labour.

Eprodisate Disodium *(USAN, rINNM)*

Éprodisate Disodique; Eprodisato disódico; Eprodisatum Dinatricum; NC-503. Disodium propane-1,3-disulfonate.

Динатрий Эпродисат

$C_3H_6Na_2O_6S_2$ = 248.2.
CAS — 36589-58-9.



(eprodisate)

Profile

Eprodisate disodium is a glycosaminoglycan mimetic under investigation for the prevention of amyloid fibril formation and deposition in the treatment of AA amyloidosis.

◊ References.

1. Dember LM, *et al.* Eprodisate for the treatment of renal disease in AA amyloidosis. *N Engl J Med* 2007; **356:** 2349–60.

Equisetum

Åkerfräken; Asiūklių žolė; Cola de Caballo; Equiseti herba; Equiseto; Herba Equiseti; Horsetail; Peltokorte; Prêle; Prêle, tige de; Přesličková nať; Schachtelhalmkraut; Ziele skrzypu.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Equisetum Stem; Horsetail BP 2008). The whole or cut, dried sterile aerial parts of *Equisetum arvense*. It contains a minimum of 0.3% of total flavonoids expressed as isoquercitroside ($C_{21}H_{20}O_{12}$ = 464.4), calculated with reference to the dried drug.

Profile

Equisetum is an ingredient of herbal preparations that have been used in the treatment of genito-urinary and respiratory disorders. Similar preparations have been used in the treatment of cardiovascular disorders, rheumatic disorders, liver disorders, constipation, and as a tonic.

The related species *Equisetum hiemale* is used in China for the treatment of eye disorders.

Homoeopathy. Equisetum has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Equisetum arvense.

Preparations

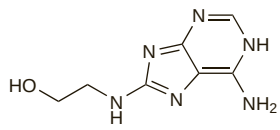
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Austral.: Bioglan Silica-Vite; ***Cz.:*** Nat Preslicky†; Preslicka; Preslickova; ***Fr.:*** Siliprele; ***Ger.:*** Lomaren; Nieron E; Prodiuret†; Pulvhydrops Mono†; Redaxa fit; Zinnkraut-Tropfen†; ***Ital.:*** Bioequiseto; Osteosil†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Arceligasol; Centella Queen Complex; Centellase Gel; Silueta Plus; ***Austral.:*** Cal Alkyline; Extralife Fluid-Care; Medinat Esten†; Serenoa Complex†; Silicic Complex†; ***Austria:*** Blasentee St Severin; Entschlackender Abfuhrtee EF-EM-ES; Nierentee St Severin; Pneumopan; St Bonifatius-Tee; Uropurat; ***Chile:*** Nature Complex Reduct-Te; Reduc-Te; ***Cz.:*** Alvisan Neo; Antirevmaticky Caj; Blasen- und Nierentee†; Nephrosal†; Senalax; Species Diureticae Planta†; Stoffwechseltee N†; Urcyston Planta; ***Fr.:*** Arterase; Obeflorine; ***Ger.:*** Equisil N; Eviprostat N; Harntee STADA; Hevert-Blasen-Nieren-Tee N; nephro-loges; Nephroselect M; Nieron-Tee N†; Presselin Nieren-Blasen K 3†; Presselin Stoffwechsel-Tee Hapeka 225 N†; Solidagoren N; Solum Ol; Tonsilgon; ***Indon.:*** Eviprostat; ***Ital.:*** Osteosil Calcium; Pik Gel; ***Jpn:*** Eviprostat; ***Pol.:*** Betasol; Cholesol; Nefrobonisol; NeoFitolizyna; Reumosol; Sanofil; ***Rus.:*** Herbion Urological Drops (Гербион Урологические Капли); Tonsilgon N (Тонзилгон Н); ***Singapore:*** Eviprostat; ***Spain:*** Diurette; Diurinat; Natusor Artilane†; Natusor Harpagosinol†; Natusor Infenol†; Natusor Renal†; Resolutivo Regium; ***Switz.:*** Nephrosolid; Tisane Diuretique; Urinex; ***UK:*** Antiglan; Antitis; Aqualette; Kas-Bah; ***Venez.:*** Demerung; Rheu-Tarx 1.

Etaden

Ethaden. 2-[(6-Amino-1*H*-purin-8-yl)amino]ethanol.

$C_7H_{10}N_6O$ = 194.2.
CAS — 66813-29-4.



Profile

Etaden is used in the form of eye drops to stimulate epithelial regrowth.