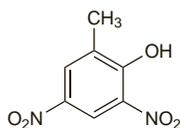


**Dinitro-*o*-cresol**DNOC, 4,6-Dinitro-*o*-cresol. $C_7H_6N_2O_5 = 198.1$ .

CAS — 534-52-1.

**Profile**

Dinitro-*o*-cresol is a dinitrophenol formerly used as an insecticide and herbicide. It increases metabolism by uncoupling oxidative phosphorylation and was also formerly used in obesity. Fatal poisoning has occurred.

## ◇ References.

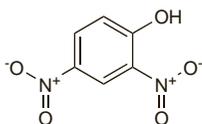
1. WHO. Dinitro-ortho-cresol. *Environmental Health Criteria* 220. Geneva: WHO, 2000. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc220.htm> (accessed 26/04/04)

**Dinitrophenol**

Dinitrofenol, 2,4-Dinitrophenol.

 $C_6H_4N_2O_5 = 184.1$ .

CAS — 51-28-5.

**Profile**

Dinitrophenol has been used as a herbicide. Since dinitrophenol increases metabolism by uncoupling oxidative phosphorylation it was formerly used in the treatment of obesity. Fatal poisoning has occurred.

**Diocetyl Adipate**

DEHA; Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate; Diocitilo, adipato de.

 $C_{22}H_{42}O_4 = 370.6$ .**Profile**

Diocetyl adipate is used as an insect repellent. It is also used as a plasticiser by the plastics industry; concern about the migration of this and other plasticisers into foodstuffs from polythene films used to wrap them ('cling film') have led to its use at lower concentrations.

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

UK: Protec.

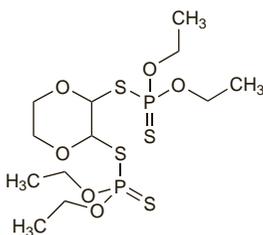
**Dioxation** (BAN, rINN)

Dioxathion; Dioxation; Dioxationum. It consists mainly of *cis* and *trans* isomers of *S,S'*-1,4-dioxan-2,3-diyl bis(*O,O*-diethyl phosphorodithioate).

Диоксатион

 $C_{12}H_{26}O_6P_2S_4 = 456.5$ .

CAS — 78-34-2.

**Profile**

Dioxation is an organophosphorus insecticide (p.2047) that has been used in agriculture and as a topical ectoparasiticide in veterinary practice.

**Diphenadione** (BAN, pINN)

Difenadiona; Diphacinone; Diphénadione; Diphenadionum. 2-(Diphenylacetyl)indan-1,3-dione.

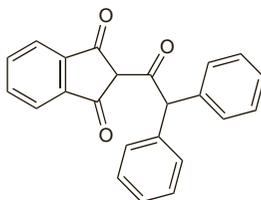
Дифенадион

 $C_{23}H_{16}O_3 = 340.4$ .

CAS — 82-66-6.

ATC — B01AA10.

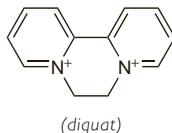
ATC Vet — QB01AA10.

**Profile**

Diphenadione is used as an anticoagulant rodenticide.

**Diquat Dibromide**

Diquat, dibromuro de. 9,10-Dihydro-8a,10a-diazoniaphenanthrene dibromide; 1,1'-Ethylene-2,2'-bipyridyldiylium dibromide.

 $C_{12}H_{12}Br_2N_2 = 344.0$ .CAS — 2764-72-9 (*diquat*); 85-00-7 (*diquat dibromide*).**Profile**

Diquat dibromide is a contact herbicide used in agriculture and horticulture. It has similar adverse effects to those of paraquat (p.2047).

## ◇ References.

1. WHO. Paraquat and diquat. *Environmental Health Criteria* 39. Geneva: WHO, 1984. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc39.htm> (accessed 26/04/04)
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3. Proudfoot A, ed. Pesticide poisoning: notes for the guidance of medical practitioners. 2nd ed. London: DoH, The Stationery Office, 1996.
4. Jones GM, Vale JA. Mechanisms of toxicity, clinical features, and management of diquat poisoning: a review. *J Toxicol Clin Toxicol* 2000; **38**: 123-8.

**Emamectin**

Emamectina. A mixture of (4''-R)-5-O-Demethyl-4''-deoxy-4''-(methylamino)avermectin  $A_{13}$  and (4''-R)-5-O-Demethyl-25-de(1-methylpropyl)-4''-deoxy-4''-(methylamino)-25-(1-methyl-ethyl)avermectin  $A_{13}$  in the ratio of 9:1.

CAS — 121124-29-6 (*major component*); 121424-52-0 (*minor component*); 137335-79-6.

ATC Vet — QP54AA06.

**Profile**

Emamectin is an avermectin insecticide used for the control of sea-lice infestation in salmon.

**Endos****Profile**

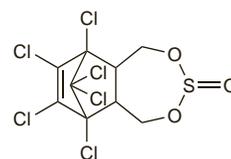
Endos is obtained from the dried fruits of *Phytolacca dodecandra* (Phytolaccaceae) and has molluscicidal properties. It has been investigated for the control of the snail vector of schistosomiasis.

**Endosulfan**

Endosulfán. 1,4,5,6,7,7-Hexachloro-8,9,10-trinorborn-5-en-2,3-ylenebismethylene sulphate.

 $C_9H_6Cl_6O_3S = 406.9$ .

CAS — 115-29-7.

**Profile**

Endosulfan is a chlorinated insecticide (p.2037) used in agriculture.

## ◇ References.

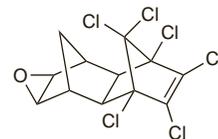
1. WHO. Endosulfan. *Environmental Health Criteria* 40. Geneva: WHO, 1984. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc40.htm> (accessed 26/04/04)
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3. Blanco-Coronado JL, et al. Acute intoxication by endosulfan. *J Toxicol Clin Toxicol* 1992; **30**: 575-83.
4. Boereboom FT, et al. Nonaccidental endosulfan intoxication: a case report with toxicokinetic calculations and tissue concentrations. *J Toxicol Clin Toxicol* 1998; **36**: 345-52.
5. Chugh SN, et al. Endosulfan poisoning in Northern India: a report of 18 cases. *Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther* 1998; **36**: 474-7.
6. Venkateswarlu K, et al. Endosulfan poisoning—a clinical profile. *J Assoc Physicians India* 2000; **48**: 323-5.
7. Karatas AD, et al. Characteristics of endosulfan poisoning: a study of 23 cases. *Singapore Med J* 2006; **47**: 1030-2.
8. Bektas M, et al. Management of acute endosulfan poisoning in an organophosphate poisoning clinic. *Clin Toxicol* 2007; **45**: 563-4.

**Endrin**

Endrin; Endryna. (1R,4S,4aS,5S,6S,7R,8R,8aR)-1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,5,8-dimethanonaphthalene.

 $C_{12}H_8Cl_6O = 380.9$ .

CAS — 72-20-8.

**Profile**

Endrin is a chlorinated insecticide (p.2037), but its use was prohibited, at least in some countries, because of toxicity and persistence in the environment.

◇ General references to endrin,<sup>1-4</sup> including reports of poisoning.<sup>2,3</sup>

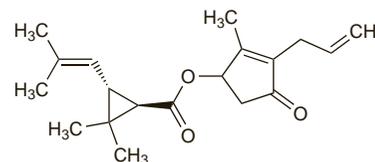
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2. Runhaar EA, et al. A case of fatal endrin poisoning. *Hum Toxicol* 1985; **4**: 241-7.
3. WHO. Endrin health and safety guide. *IPCS Health and Safety Guide* 60. Geneva: WHO, 1991. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/hsg/hsg/hsg060.htm> (accessed 26/04/04)
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**Esdepallethrine**

Esdepaletrina. (S)-3-Allyl-2-methyl-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl (1R,3R)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylate.

 $C_{19}H_{26}O_3 = 302.4$ .

CAS — 28434-00-6.

**Profile**

Esdepallethrine is a pyrethroid insecticide (see Pyrethrum Flower, p.2049). It is used as an acaricide with piperonyl butoxide (p.2049) in the topical treatment of scabies (p.2035).

Esdepallethrine is also used in devices and sprays to control insects, including mosquitoes.