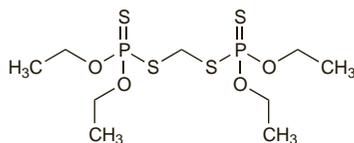


**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Fr.:** Cinq sur Cinq; Mousticologne.**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg.:** Acardust†; **Canad.:** Scabene†; **Fr.:** A-Par; Acardust; Cinq sur Cinq; Spregal; **Gr.:** Spregal; **Israel:** Acardust; **Neth.:** Spregal; **Rus.:** Spregal (Спрегал); **S.Afr.:** Spregal.**Ethion**Diethion; Etión; Etion. *O,O,O',O'*-Tetraethyl *S,S'*-methylenedi-phosphorodithioate. $C_9H_{22}O_4P_2S_4 = 384.5$   
CAS — 563-12-2.**Profile**

Ethion is an organophosphorus insecticide used as a topical ectoparasiticide in veterinary practice.

**Ethohexadiol**

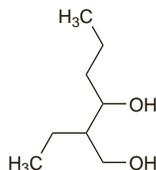
Ethylhexanediol; Ethohexadiol. 2-Ethylhexane-1,3-diol.

 $C_8H_{18}O_2 = 146.2$ 

CAS — 94-96-2.

ATC — P03BX06.

ATC Vet — QP53GX04.

**Profile**

Ethohexadiol is an insect repellent. It may be applied topically to the skin and to clothing. It has been used with dimethyl phthalate.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Fr.:** Moustidose Adult et Enfant.**Ethyl Butylacetylaminopropionate**EBAAP; IR-3535; Merck-3535; Repellent 3535. (*N*-Butyl-*N*-acetyl)-3-ethylaminopropionate; *N*-Acetyl-*N*-butyl-beta-alanine ethyl ester; . $C_{11}H_{21}NO_3 = 215.3$ 

CAS — 52304-36-6.

**Profile**

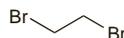
Ethyl butylacetylaminopropionate is used as an insect repellent; it may be applied to the skin.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Belg.:** Mouskito; Shampoox Repel; **Braz.:** Johnson's Baby Locao Anti-Mosquito; **Fr.:** Cinq sur Cinq; Prebutix; **Thal.:** Johnson's Baby Clean†; **UK:** Mijex Extra.**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg.:** Standard XXI; **Austral.:** Apex Repel Super; Apex Repel Ultra; **Belg.:** Mouskito Sun; **Fr.:** Guep/Away†; Mousticologne; Moustidose Bebe-Nourisson; Prebutix; **NZ:** Apex Repel Super; Apex Repel Ultra.**Ethylene Dibromide**

EDB; Etileno, dibromuro de. 1,2-Dibromoethane.

 $C_2H_4Br_2 = 187.9$ 

CAS — 106-93-4.

**Profile**Ethylene dibromide is an insecticidal fumigant and a lead scavenger used in the petroleum industry. Its use has been restricted in certain areas because of carcinogenicity in *animals* and because of evidence of persistence in fruit and cereals that have undergone fumigation.

Ethylene dibromide is more toxic than carbon tetrachloride or ethylene dichloride. It is irritant to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes. Inhalation leads to drowsiness, CNS depression,

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

and possibly pulmonary oedema. Contact with the skin causes blistering and it is readily absorbed. Kidney and liver damage may occur.

◇ Reports of poisoning due to ethylene dibromide.

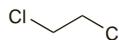
- Letz GA, *et al.* Two fatalities after acute occupational exposure to ethylene dibromide. *JAMA* 1984; **252**: 2428–31.
- Singh S, *et al.* Non-fatal ethylene dibromide ingestion. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 2000; **19**: 152–3.
- Mehrotra P, *et al.* Two cases of ethylene dibromide poisoning. *Vet Hum Toxicol* 2001; **43**: 91–2.
- Singh N, *et al.* Outcome of sixty four cases of ethylene dibromide ingestion treated in tertiary care hospital. *J Assoc Physicians India* 2007; **55**: 842–5.

**Ethylene Dichloride**

Brocide; Dutch Liquid; Etileno, dicloruro de. 1,2-Dichloroethane.

 $C_2H_4Cl_2 = 98.96$ 

CAS — 107-06-2.

**Profile**

Ethylene dichloride is an insecticidal fumigant. It is also used in the petroleum industry and as an industrial solvent. Exposure to the vapour may cause lachrymation and corneal clouding, nasal irritation, and vertigo due to the depressant effect on the CNS. Contact with the skin may cause dermatitis. Kidney and liver damage, hypotension and cardiac impairment, gastrointestinal disturbances, haemorrhage, coma, and pulmonary oedema may follow absorption after inhalation, topical application, or ingestion.

Ethylene dichloride has been reported to be carcinogenic in *animals*.

◇ References.

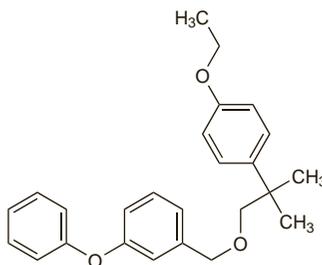
- WHO. 1,2 Dichloroethane. *Environmental Health Criteria* 176. Geneva: WHO, 1995. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc176.htm> (accessed 06/06/06)
- WHO. 1,2-Dichloroethane health and safety guide. *IPCS Health and Safety Guide* 55. Geneva: WHO, 1991. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/hsg/hsg/hsg055.htm> (accessed 26/04/04)
- Proudfoot A, ed. Pesticide poisoning: notes for the guidance of medical practitioners. 2nd ed. London: DoH, The Stationery Office, 1996.

**Etofenprox (rINN)**Étofenprox; Etofenproxum.  $\alpha$ -[(*p*-Etoxy- $\beta$ , $\beta$ -dimethylphenethyl)oxy]-*m*-phenoxytoluene.

Этофенпрокс

 $C_{25}H_{28}O_3 = 376.5$ 

CAS — 80844-07-1.

**Profile**

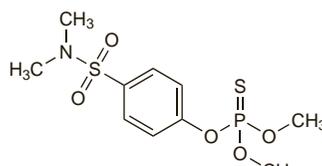
Etofenprox is a pyrethroid insecticide (see Pyrethrum Flower, p.2049) used in the vector control of malaria (p.594).

**Famphur**

Famfur; Famophos.

 $C_{10}H_{16}NO_5PS_2 = 325.3$ 

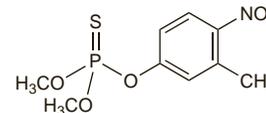
CAS — 52-85-7.

**Profile**

Famphur is an organophosphorus insecticide (p.2047) used as a systemic ectoparasiticide in veterinary practice; it is applied topically to the host animal.

**Fenitrothion (BAN)**Fenitrothión. *O,O*-Dimethyl *O*-4-nitro-*m*-tolyl phosphorothioate. $C_9H_{12}NO_5PS = 277.2$ 

CAS — 122-14-5.

**Profile**

Fenitrothion is an organophosphorus insecticide (p.2047) used as a topical ectoparasiticide in veterinary practice. It is also used as an agricultural insecticide.

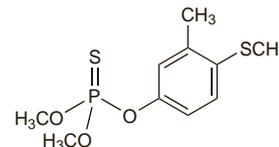
◇ References.

- WHO. Fenitrothion health and safety guide. *IPCS Health and Safety Guide* 65. Geneva: WHO, 1991. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/hsg/hsg/hsg065.htm> (accessed 26/04/04)
- WHO. Fenitrothion. *Environmental Health Criteria* 133. Geneva: WHO, 1992. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc133.htm> (accessed 26/04/04)
- Bouma MJ, Nesbit R. Fenitrothion intoxication during spraying operations in the malaria programme for Afghan refugees in North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. *Trop Geogr Med* 1995; **47**: 12–14.
- Inoue S, *et al.* Prognostic factors and toxicokinetics in acute fenitrothion self-poisoning requiring intensive care. *Clin Toxicol* 2008; **46**: 528–33.

**Fenthion (BAN)**Bayer-29493; Fentión; S-752. *O,O*-Dimethyl *O*-4-methylthio-*m*-tolyl phosphorothioate. $C_{10}H_{15}O_3PS_2 = 278.3$ 

CAS — 55-38-9.

ATC Vet — QP53BB02.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *BP* (Vet).**BP** (Vet) 2008 (Fenthion). A yellowish-brown oily substance. Immiscible with water; miscible with alcohol and with chloroform.**Profile**

Fenthion is an organophosphorus insecticide (p.2047) used as a systemic ectoparasiticide in veterinary practice; it is applied topically to the host animal. Fenthion has also been used in agriculture.

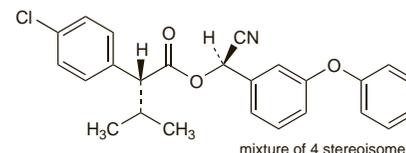
**Toxicity.** Macular changes have been detected in the eyes of workers regularly exposed to fenthion.<sup>1</sup> It was considered that there was a need for long-term studies on subjects exposed to different organophosphorus compounds to assess their role in producing macular changes.

- Misra UK, *et al.* Some observations on the macula of pesticide workers. *Hum Toxicol* 1985; **4**: 135–45.

**Fenvalerate (BAN)**Fenvalerato; Fenwalerianian; OMS-2000; Pydrin; S-5602; SD-43775; VWL-43775. (*RS*)- $\alpha$ -Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (*RS*)-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-methylbutyrate. $C_{25}H_{22}ClNO_5 = 419.9$ 

CAS — 51630-58-1.

ATC Vet — QP53AC14; QP53AX02.



mixture of 4 stereoisomers