poultice. Linseed is the source of linseed oil, below. Linseed has also been tried as a dietary supplement to improve postmenopausal symptoms.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***Chile:*** Aloelax; Instalax; ***Ger.:*** Duoventrin; Pascomag†; ***Pol.:*** Laxantol; ***Singapore:*** Tofupill†; ***Switz.:*** Linoforce; LinoMed; ***UK:*** Salinum.

Linseed Oil

Aceite de Linaza; Flaxseed Oil; Huile de Lin; Leinöl; Lenolaj; Lin, huile de; Linaza, aceite de; Lini oleum; Linolja; Lněný olej; Oleum Lini; Pellavaöljy; Sėmenų aliejus.

ATC — A06AC05.
ATC Vet — QA06AC05.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Linseed Oil, Virgin). The oil obtained by cold expression from ripe seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*. A suitable antoxidant may be added. A clear, yellow or brownish-yellow liquid. It turns dark and gradually thickens on exposure to air. When cooled, it becomes a soft mass at about –20°. Relative density about 0.931. Very slightly soluble in alcohol; miscible with petroleum spirit. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Linseed oil is used in veterinary medicine as a purgative for horses and cattle. In man, linseed oil is included in topical preparations for a variety of skin disorders. It has been tried as a vegetable source of omega-3 fatty acids (p.1362).

Boiled linseed oil ('boiled oil') is linseed oil heated with litharge, manganese resinate, or other driers, to a temperature of about 150° so that metallic salts of the fatty acids are formed and cause the oil to dry more rapidly. It must not be used for medicinal purposes.

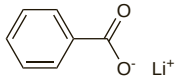
Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Chile: Linna-Oil; ***Mex.:*** Omelina.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Dermowund; ***Canad.:*** Prostate Ease; ***India:*** Buta-Proxyvon; Duoflam Gel; Nicip Super; Nimulid Nugel; ***Rus.:*** Dicloran Plus (Диклоран Плюс); ***Switz.:*** Epithelial†; Malvedrin; ***UK:*** Nine Rubbing Oils.

Lithium Benzoate ⊗

Litio, benzoato de.
$C_7H_5LiO_2$ = 128.1.
CAS — 553-54-8.



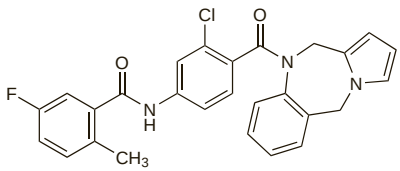
Profile

Lithium benzoate has been used as a diuretic and urinary disinfectant. Its use cannot be recommended because of the pharmacological effect of the lithium ion (p.401). Each g contains 7.8 mmol of lithium.

Lixivaptan *(USAN, rINN)* ⊗

Lixivaptán; Lixivaptanum; VPA-985; WAY-VPA-985. 3′-Chloro-5-fluoro-4′-(5*H*-pyrrolo[2,1-*c*][1,4]benzodiazepin-10(11*H*)-ylcarbonyl)-*o*-toluanilide.

Ликсиваптан
$C_{27}H_{21}ClFN_3O_2$ = 473.9.
CAS — 168079-32-1.



Profile

Lixivaptan is a selective vasopressin V_2-receptor antagonist under investigation for the treatment of hyponatraemia in patients with heart failure.

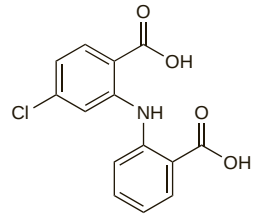
◊ References.

1. Abraham WT, *et al*. Aquaretic effect of lixivaptan, an oral, nonpeptide, selective V2 receptor vasopressin antagonist, in New York Heart Association functional class II and III chronic heart failure patients. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2006; **47:** 1615–21.

Lobenzarit Sodium *(USAN, rINNM)*

CCA; Lobenzarit sódico; Lobenzarit Sodique; Natrii Lobenzaritum. 4-Chloro-2,2′-iminodibenzoate disodium.

Натрий Лобензарит
$C_{14}H_8ClNNa_2O_4$ = 335.7.
CAS — 63329-53-3 (lobenzarit); 64808-48-6 (lobenzarit sodium).



(lobenzarit)

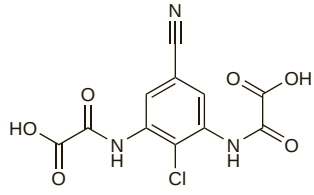
Profile

Lobenzarit sodium has been used as an immunomodulator in rheumatoid arthritis.

Lodoxamide *(BAN, rINN)*

Lodoksamidi; Lodoxamid; Lodoxamida; Lodoxamidum; U-42585. *N,N*′-(2-Chloro-5-cyano-*m*-phenylene)dioxamic acid.

Лодоксамид
$C_{11}H_6ClN_3O_6$ = 311.6.
CAS — 53882-12-5.
ATC — S01GX05.
ATC Vet — QS01GX05.



Lodoxamide Ethyl *(BANM, USAN, rINNM)*

Ethylum Lodoxamidum; Lodoxamida etilo; Lodoxamide Ethyle; U-42718. Diethyl *N,N*′-(2-Chloro-5-cyano-*m*-phenylene)dioxamate.

Этил Лодоксамид
$C_{15}H_{14}ClN_3O_6$ = 367.7.
CAS — 53882-13-6.

Lodoxamide Trometamol *(BANM, rINNM)*

Lodoksamid Trometamin; Lodoxamida trometamol; Lodoxamide Trométamol; Lodoxamide Tromethamine *(USAN)*; Lodoxamidum Trometamolum; U-42585E. *N,N*′-(2-Chloro-5-cyano-*m*-phenylene)dioxamic acid compound with trometamol.

Лодоксамид Трометамол
$C_{11}H_6ClN_3O_6.2C_4H_{11}NO_3$ = 553.9.
CAS — 63610-09-3.
ATC — S01GX05.
ATC Vet — QS01GX05.

Adverse Effects

Lodoxamide eye drops may cause local irritation. Reported effects include burning or stinging, and itching. Flushing and dizziness have also been reported.

Uses and Administration

Lodoxamide has a stabilising action on mast cells resembling that of sodium cromoglicate (p.1136). Lodoxamide trometamol is used in eye drops for allergic conjunctivitis (p.564), particularly vernal keratoconjunctivitis; a concentration equivalent to 0.1% of lodoxamide is used, 1 or 2 drops usually being instilled into the eye four times daily.

Lodoxamide has also been studied for its prophylactic effect in the treatment of asthma, but has not proved to be of benefit; it has usually been given orally as the ethyl ester or by inhalation as the trometamol salt.

Conjunctivitis. Lodoxamide is an effective treatment for vernal keratoconjunctivitis.[1,2] There is some evidence that it may be more effective than sodium cromoglicate for this purpose (see p.1138).

1. Anonymous. Lodoxamide for vernal keratoconjunctivitis. *Med Lett Drugs Ther* 1994; **36:** 26.
2. Lee S, Allard TRFK. Lodoxamide in vernal keratoconjunctivitis. *Ann Pharmacother* 1996; **30:** 535–7.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Alomide; ***Austral.:*** Lomide; ***Austria:*** Alomide†; ***Belg.:*** Alomide; ***Braz.:*** Alomide; ***Canad.:*** Alomide; ***Chile:*** Alomide; ***Cz.:*** Alomide; ***Denm.:*** Alomide; ***Fin.:*** Alomide; ***Fr.:*** Almide; ***Ger.:*** Alomide; ***Gr.:*** Alomide; Thilomide; ***Hong Kong:*** Alomide; ***Hung.:*** Alomide; ***Indon.:*** Alomide; ***Irl.:*** Alomide; ***Israel:*** Alomide; ***Ital.:*** Alomide; ***Malaysia:*** Alomide; ***Mex.:*** Alomide; ***Norw.:*** Alomide; ***NZ:*** Lomide; ***Philipp.:*** Alconmide; ***Pol.:*** Alomide; ***Port.:*** Alomide; ***Rus.:*** Alomide (Аломид); ***S.Afr.:*** Alomide; ***Singapore:*** Alomide; ***Spain:*** Alomide; ***Switz.:*** Alomide†; ***Thai.:*** Alomide; ***Turk.:*** Alomide; Thilomide; ***UK:*** Alomide; ***USA:*** Alomide; ***Venez.:*** Alomide.

Lomifylline *(rINN)*

Lomifilina; Lomifyllinum. 7-(5-Oxohexyl)theophylline.

Ломифиллин
$C_{13}H_{18}N_4O_3$ = 278.3.
CAS — 10226-54-7.

Profile

Lomifylline is a theophylline derivative that has been used in preparations for cerebrovascular disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Cervilane; Micerfin; ***Braz.:*** Norogil; ***Chile:*** Cervilane; ***Mex.:*** Cervilan; ***Port.:*** Cervilane†.

Loosestrife

Fackelblomster; Kyprejová nať; Lythri herba; Purple Loosestrife; Rantakukka; Raudoklių žolė; Réti fűzényfű; Salicaire.

NOTE. Do not confuse with yellow willowherb, *Lysimachia vulgaris* which is also known as loosestrife.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Loosestrife; Lythri Herba). The dried flowering tops, whole or cut, of *Lythrum salicaria*. It contains not less than 5.0 % of tannins, expressed as pyrogallol and calculated with reference to the dried drug. Protect from light.

Profile

Purple loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria* (Lythraceae), is used in herbal medicine for the treatment of diarrhoea. It is also used for its astringent and antimicrobial properties.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Fr.: Salicairine.

Multi-ingredient: ***Fr.:*** Saugella; ***Ital.:*** Gynegella P†; ***Spain:*** Natusor Astringel†.

Lorenzo's Oil

Lorenzo, aceite de.

Glyceryl Trierucate

Trierucin. 1,2,3-Propanetriol tri(13-docosenoate).
$C_{69}H_{128}O_6$ = 1053.8.
CAS — 2752-99-0.

Glyceryl Trioleate

Triolein. 1,2,3-Propanetriol tri(9-octandecenoate).
$C_{57}H_{104}O_6$ = 885.4.
CAS — 122-32-7.

Profile

Lorenzo's oil is a liquid containing glyceryl trierucate (a source of erucic acid) and glyceryl trioleate (a source of oleic acid), in the ratio 1 part to 4 parts respectively. It has been used with dietary modification for the treatment of adrenoleucodystrophy, a genetic disorder characterised by demyelination, adrenal cortical insufficiency, and accumulation of saturated 'very-long-chain fatty acids'.

Adrenoleucodystrophy. Adrenoleucodystrophy is a rare X-linked metabolic disorder in which accumulation of saturated very-long-chain fatty acids results in diffuse and multifocal demyelination of the nervous system and adrenocortical insufficiency. The most common form usually affects children and is characterised primarily by cerebral demyelination; it is usually fatal within a few years. In the adult variant, called adrenomyeloneuropathy, demyelination of the spinal cord and peripheral neuropathy progress slowly over many years.[1,2]

There appears to be no effective treatment for adrenoleucodystrophy or its variants. A high dietary intake of long-chain monounsaturated fatty acids, as provided by the mixture Lorenzo's oil (glyceryl trierucate with glyceryl trioleate), has been tried, the idea being to monopolise the specific enzyme involved in the conversion of long-chain fatty acids to very-long-chain fatty acids. Although dietary therapy with Lorenzo's oil has reduced plasma concentrations of saturated very-long-chain fatty acids, there is no evidence that this improves or delays progression of adrenoleucodystrophy or adrenomyeloneuropathy.[3-6] However, it has been suggested that these disorders may not respond to correction of the biochemical abnormality once neurological damage has occurred.[5] The effectiveness of treatment before the

appearance of neurological symptoms is currently being studied with some encouraging results.[7] There is some evidence to suggest that the childhood form may have an immunological component, but results using immunosuppressants or immunoglobulins have been reported to be disappointing.[5] Bone marrow transplants may improve symptoms but should only be tried in those with mild cerebral involvement.[1] Lovastatin can also reduce plasma concentrations of very-long-chain fatty acids.[8]

1. van Geel BM, *et al.* X linked adrenoleukodystrophy: clinical presentation, diagnosis, and therapy. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1997; **63:** 4–14.
2. Moser HW, *et al.* Adrenoleukodystrophy: new approaches to a neurodegenerative disease. *JAMA* 2005; **294:** 3131–4.
3. Aubourg P, *et al.* A two-year trial of oleic and erucic acids ("Lorenzo's oil") as treatment for adrenomyeloneuropathy. *N Engl J Med* 1993; **329:** 745–52.
4. Kaplan PW, *et al.* Visual evoked potentials in adrenoleukodystrophy: a trial with glycerol trioleate and Lorenzo oil. *Ann Neurol* 1993; **34:** 169–74.
5. Rizzo WB. Lorenzo's oil—hope and disappointment. *N Engl J Med* 1993; **329:** 801–2.
6. van geel BM, *et al.* Progression of abnormalities in adrenomyeloneuropathy and neurologically asymptomatic X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy despite treatment with "Lorenzo's oil". *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1999; **67:** 290–9.
7. Moser HW, *et al.* Follow-up of 89 asymptomatic patients with adrenoleukodystrophy treated with Lorenzo's oil. *Arch Neurol* 2005; **62:** 1073–80.
8. Pai GS, *et al.* Lovastatin therapy for X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy: clinical and biochemical observations on 12 patients. *Mol Genet Metab* 2000; **69:** 312–22.

Adverse effects. Thrombocytopenia has been reported in patients receiving Lorenzo's oil, although patients are often asymptomatic.[1] It is possible that giant platelets which retain most of their function are produced and that these are not counted by automatic counting procedures giving a false impression of thrombocytopenia.[2]

Lymphocytopenia with an increased incidence of infection has also been reported in few patients.[3]

1. Zinkham WH, *et al.* Lorenzo's oil and thrombocytopenia in patients with adrenoleukodystrophy. *N Engl J Med* 1993; **328:** 1126–7.
2. Stöckler S, *et al.* Giant platelets in erucic acid therapy for adrenoleukodystrophy. *Lancet* 1993; **341:** 1414–15.
3. Unkrig CJ, *et al.* Lorenzo's oil and lymphocytopenia. *N Engl J Med* 1994; **330:** 577.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Ital.: GTO Oil.

Lovage Root

Gelsvių šaknys; Korzeń lubczyka; Lestyángyökér; Levistici radix; Levístico; Libečkový kořen; Libstickerot; Liebstöckelwurzel; Liperinjuuri; Livèche (racine de); Livèche, racine de.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Lovage Root). The whole or cut, dried rhizome and root of *Levisticum officinale*. The whole drug contains not less than 0.4% v/w of essential oil and the cut drug not less than 0.3% v/w of essential oil, calculated with reference to the dried drug. Protect from light.

Profile
Lovage root is used in herbal medicine for gastrointestinal and urinary-tract disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

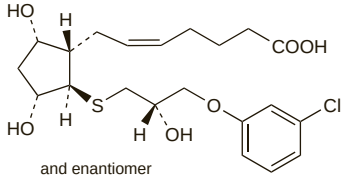
Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Ehrenhofer-Salbe; ***Cz.:*** Zaludecni Cajova Smes; ***Ger.:*** Canephron; Nephroselect M; Presselin Nieren-Blasen K 3†; ***Rus.:*** Canephron N (Канефрон Н); ***Switz.:*** Tisane pour les reins et la vessie.

Luprostiol *(BAN, rINN)*

Luprostioli; Luprostiolum. (±)-(*Z*)-7-{(1*S*,2*R*,3*R*,5*S*)-2-[(2*S*)-3-(3-Chlorophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropylthio]-3,5-dihydroxycyclopentyl}hept-5-enoic acid.

Лупростиол

$C_{21}H_{29}ClO_6S$ = 445.0.
CAS — 67110-79-6.
ATC Vet — QG02AD91.



and enantiomer

Profile
Luprostiol is a synthetic analogue of dinoprost (prostaglandin F_2). It is used as a luteolytic in veterinary medicine.

Lupulus

Apynių spurgai; Chmelová šištice; Hop Strobile; Hopfenzapfen; Hops; Houblon; Houblon, cône de; Humalankukka; Humlekotte; Humulus; Komlótoboz; Lupuli flos; Lupuli Strobulus; Lúpulo; Strobili Lupuli; Szyszka chmielu.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Hop Strobile). The dried, generally whole, female inflorescences (strobiles) of the hop plant *Humulus lupulus*. It has a characteristic aromatic odour. Protect from light.

Profile
Lupulus has been used as a bitter, and supplies the characteristic flavour of beers. It is used in herbal and folk medicine as a sedative.

Homoeopathy. Lupulus has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Humulus lupulus; Lupulinum; Humulus lupulus e glandulis; Lupul.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger.: Lactidorm†; ***Rus.:*** Novo-Passit (Ново-Пассит); ***Switz.:*** Klosterfrau Nervenruh Dragees.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Calmtabs†; ***Austral.:*** Extralife Sleep-Care; Humulus Compound; Natural Deep Sleep; Pacifenity†; Passiflora Complex†; Passionflower Plus; Prosed-X†; ReDormin; Relaxaplex†; ***Austria:*** Baldracin; Baldrian AMA; Hova; Montana; Nervenruh; Nerventee St Severin; Sedadorm; Wechseltee St Severin; ***Braz.:*** Remilev; ***Canad.:*** Herbal Nerve; Herbal Sleep Well†; Relax and Sleep; ***Chile:*** Valupass; ***Cz.:*** Baldracin; Detsky Caj s Hermankem; Fytokliman Planta; Hova; Klosterfrau Beruhigungs Forte†; Novo-Passit; Sanason; Schlaf-Nerventee N†; Species Nervinae Planta; Valofyt Neo; Visinal†; ***Fr.:*** Nostress; Notabac; ***Ger.:*** Alluna Nacht; Ardeysedon; Avedorm duo; Baldrian-Dispert Nacht; Baldriparan N Stark†; Biosedon†; Boxocalm; Cefasedativ†; Dormeasan; Dormoverlan; Gutnacht†; Hicoton†; Ilja Rogoff; JuDorm†; Kneipp Gute Nacht; Kytta-Sedativum; Leukona-Beruhigungsbad†; Lomasleep†; Luvased; Moradorm S; Nervendragees†; Nervenkapseln; Nervinfant N†; Nervoregin forte†; Nervoregin phyto; Pascosedon; Phytogran†; Presselin Nerven K I N†; Schlaf- und Nerventee; Seda-Plantina†; Sedacur; Sedaselect D; Sedasyx†; Selon; Sensinerv forte†; Somnuvis S†; Stomasal Med†; Valdispert comp†; Valeriana mild†; Valverde Baldrian Hopfen bei Einschlafstorungen und zur Beruhigung†; Vivinox Day; ***Hung.:*** Hova; ReDormin; Sedacur; ***Israel:*** Nerven-Dragees; ***Ital.:*** Calmason; Emmenoiasi; Melissa (Specie Composta)†; Valeriana (Specie Composta)†; ***Mex.:*** Ivel; Nervinetas; ***Pol.:*** Calmina; Hova; Kalms; Klimax†; Lekosen; Lumewal; Nervendragees; Nervinolum; Nervomix; Nervosol; Nerwobonisol; Passispasmin; Passispasmol; Sedomix; Tabletki Uspokajajace; Vallup; Valused; ***Rus.:*** Doppelherz Vitalotonik (Доппельгерц Виталотоник); Passifit (Пассифит); Sanason (Санасон); ***S.Afr.:*** Avena Sativa Comp; ***Switz.:*** Baldriparan; Dicalm†; Dormeasan; Dragees pour le coeur et les nerfs; Dragees pour le sommeil; Dragees sedatives Dr Welti; Hova; Hyperiforce comp; Nervinetten; Phytomed Nervo†; Phytomed Somni†; ReDormin; Relaxo; Soporin; Tisane calmante pour les enfants; Tisane pour le sommeil et les nerfs; Valverde Coeur; Valverde Sommeil; Zeller Sommeil; ***UK:*** Anased; Avena Sativa Comp; Gerard House Serenity; Gerard House Somnus; HRI Calm Life; HRI Night; Kalms; Kalms Sleep; Natrasleep; Newrelax; Nodoff; Nytol Herbal; Quiet Days; Quiet Life; Quiet Nite; Quiet Tyme; Relax B ; Slumber; Sominex Herbal; Stressless; Unwind Herbal Nytol; Valerina Night-Time; Ymea; ***Venez.:*** Insocaps; Lupassin; Nervinetas.

Lycopene

E160(d).

CAS — 502-65-8.

Pharmacopoeias. In *US* which also includes Tomato Extract Containing Lycopene.
USP 31 (Lycopene). A mixture of geometrical isomers of lycopene. Store in airtight containers under an inert gas at a temperature of 8° to 15°. Protect from light.

Profile
Lycopene is a carotenoid responsible for the red colour of tomatoes and some other fruits including rose fruit (p.2381). It is used as a colouring agent and antoxidant. Much interest has been expressed in the antoxidant properties of lycopene for the potential prevention of diseases such as cardiovascular disease and some cancers, particularly of the prostate gland. Lycopene is also an ingredient of some skin preparations.

◊ References.

1. Everson KM, McQueen CE. Lycopene for prevention and treatment of prostate cancer. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm* 2004; **61:** 1562–6.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Licopenox.

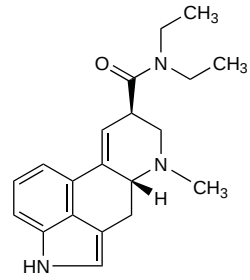
Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Natubrown; ***Braz.:*** Licovit; ***Fr.:*** Phytolongbronze; Phytosolaire; ***Hong Kong:*** Palmetto Plus†; ***India:*** Lycored; ***Indon.:*** Legres; Legreskin; Lycoq; Optimax; Stacare; ***Philipp.:*** Nutrotal; ***Singapore:*** Palmetto Plus.

Lysergide *(BAN, rINN)*

Lisergida; Lisérgido; LSD; LSD-25; Lysergic Acid Diethylamide; Lysergidum. (+)-*NN*-Diethyl-D-lysergamide; (6a*R*,9*R*)-*NN*-Diethyl-4,6,6a,7,8,9-hexahydro-7-methylindolo[4,3-*fg*]quinoline-9-carboxamide.

Лизергид

$C_{20}H_{25}N_3O$ = 323.4.
CAS — 50-37-3.



NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of lysergide:
25; 25s; 100s; A; Acid; Acid tabs; Acido; Aeon flux; Alice; Alphabet; Angel tears; Angry paper; Animal; Barrels; Bart Simpson; Battery acid; Beast; Beavis & Butthead; Bells; Bevis & Butthead; Big D; Big daddy; Bird head; Birdhead; Black acid; Black star; Black sunshine; Black tabs; Blackbird; Blaze; Blotter; Blotter acid; Blotter cube; Blotters; Blue acid; Blue barrels; Blue chairs; Blue cheers; Blue fly; Blue heaven; Blue heavens; Blue microdot; Blue mist; Blue moons; Blue star; Blue tabs; Blue vials; Boomers; Brown bombers; Brown dots; Buvard; California sunshine; Cap; Caps; Casper the ghost; Caviar; Cheap basing; Cheers; Chief; Chinese dragons; Cid-drip the entertainer; Chocolate chips; Church; Cid; Class; Coffee; Colors; Comic book; Conductor; Contact lens; Crackers; Crystal; Crystal tea; Cube; Cupcakes; D; Deeda; Dental floss; Diablo; Dinosaurs; Domes; Dose; Doses; Dosure; Dots; Double dome; Dragon; DSL; El Cid; Electric Kool Aid; Ellis Day; Elvis; Eye Candy; Felix; Felix the Cat; Fields; Flash; Flashers; Flat blues; Flats; Flying triangle; Frogs; Fry; Gel; Gel caps; Gelatine squares; Geltab; Ghost; God's flesh; Golden dragon; Golf balls; Goofy's; Gooney birds; Grape parfait; Green double domes; Green single dome; Green single domes; Green wedge; Grey shields; Groovy lemon; Hats; Hawaiian sunshine; Hawk; Haze; Head light; Head lights; Headlights; Heaven; Heavenly; Heavenly blue; Illusions; Infinity; Instant zen; Jesus Christ acid; Kaliedescope; Keys to the kingdom; L; LAD; Lake Shore Drive; Laogor; Lason daga; Lason sa daga; Lavender; LBJ; Leary's; Lenos; Lens; Lids; Lime acid; Little smoke; Live, Spit and Die; Logor; Loony Toons; LSD; LSD-25; Lucy; Lucy in the sky with diamonds; Magic Tickets; Mellow yellow; Mickey's; Microdot; Microdots; Midnight Quinn; Mighty Quinn; Mikes; Mind blow; Mind detergent; Mist; Mister Natural; Monstre rouge; Monstre vert; Monterey Purple; Moons; Mother of God; Newspapers; One way; Oneway; Optical illusions; Orange ba; Orange barrels; Orange cubes; Orange haze; Orange micro; Orange sunshine; Orange wedges; Owsley; Owsley's acid; Owsley's blue dot; Ozzie's stuff; Pane; Paper; Paper acid; Peace; Peace tablets; Peaks; Pearly gates; Pellets; Pepa; Phoenix; Pills; Pink blotters; Pink panther; Pink robots; Pink wedge; Pink wedges; Pink witche; Pink witches; Pizza; Potato; Pure love; Purple barrels; Purple dome; Purple dots; Purple flats; Purple gel tabs; Purple haze; Purple hearts; Purple mikes; Purple ozoline; Purple wedge; Pyramid; Pyramids; Rain Drops; Rainbow; Recycle; Red lips; Rips; Royal blues; Roz-rox; Russian sickles; Sacrament; Sandoz; Serenity; Sheets; Shields; Sherman; Sid; Smears; Smiley; Snowmen; South parks; Specks; Square dancing tickets; Squirrel; Stamp; Stanley's stuff; Star; Strawberries; Strawberry; Strawberry fields; Sugar; Sugar cubes; Sugar lumps; Sunrise; Sunshine; Sunshine Acid; Superman; Syd; T; Tab; Tabs; Tail lights; Teddy bears; The Ghost; The Hawk; Ticket; Tickets; Ticket to ride; Timothy Leary; Timothy Leary Ticket; Trip; Trippers; Trips; Twenty-five; Uncle Sid; Uncle Sidney; Valley dolls; Vodka acid; Volcano 5; Vulcoes; Wafer; Waffles; Watercolors; Wedding bells; Wedge; Wedges; White dust; White lightning; White Owsley's; Window glass; Window pane; Woodstock; Yellow; Yellow dimples; Yellow sunshine; Yellows; Ying Yang; Zen; Zig Zag man.

Profile
Lysergide was formerly used therapeutically but is now encountered as a drug of abuse for its hallucinogenic and psychedelic properties.

There is considerable variation in individual reaction to lysergide. Disorders of visual perception are among the first and most constant reactions to lysergide. Subjects may be hypersensitive to sound. Extreme alterations of mood, depression, distortion of body image, depersonalisation, disorders of thought and time sense, and synaesthesia may be experienced. Anxiety, often amounting to panic, may occur (a 'bad trip'). Duration of effects may last for up to 12 hours after ingestion, although hallucinations can sometimes last up to 48 hours and psychoses for up to 4 days. The effects of lysergide may recur months after ingestion