and other neurological disorders, but its use has been associated with bone-marrow suppression in some patients.

♦ References

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Guanosine

Guanine Riboside; NSC-19994; Vernine. 2-Amino-9-β-D-ribo-furanosyl-9*H*-purin-6(1*H*)-one.

Гуанозин

 $C_{10}H_{13}N_5O_5 = 283.2.$ CAS — 118-00-3.

Profile

Guanosine is an endogenous guanine nucleoside involved in many biological processes; it is one of the components of nucleic acids (p.2355). Guanosine is included in preparations for peripheral and cerebral vascular disorders and myopathies; guanosine monophosphate has been used similarly.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3) **Multi-ingredient:** *Cz.:* Laevadosin†; *Spain:* Nutracel.

Gutta Percha

Gummi Plasticum: Gutapercha: Gutt. Perch.

Pharmacopoeias. In US.

USP 31 (Gutta Percha). The coagulated, dried, purified latex of the trees of the genera *Palaquium* and *Payena* and most commonly *Palaquium gutta* (Sapotaceae). It occurs in lumps or blocks of variable size; externally brown or greyish-brown to greyish-white in colour; internally reddish-yellow or reddish-grey and having a laminated or fibrous appearance. It is flexible but only slightly elastic. Has a slight, characteristic odour. Insoluble in water; partly soluble in carbon disulfide, in turpentine oil, and in benzene; about 90% soluble in chloroform. Store under water. Protect from light.

Profile

Gutta percha has been used in various dressings. In dentistry, gutta percha has been used as a filling material and as the basis of compounds for taking dental impressions.

Haematoporphyrin

Hematoporfirina. $C_{34}H_{38}N_4O_6 = 598.7$. CAS — 14459-29-1.

Profile

Haematoporphyrin is a red pigment, free from iron, obtained from haematin. It is an ingredient of preparations promoted as tonics, particularly for the elderly, and has been used in the treatment of depression. Derivatives of haematoporphyrin are used as photosensitisers in the photodynamic therapy of malignant neoplasms (see Porfimer Sodium, p.764).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: Austria: KH3; Chile: Actebral; KH3-Vit†; KH3†; Ger.: KH3†; Revicain comp plus†; Hong Kong: KH3; Ital.: Porfirin 12; Tonogen; Vit-Porphyrin†; NZ: KH3; Thai.: KH3.

Hamamelis

Amamelide; Csodamogyorólevél (hamamelis leaf); Hamamelidis; Hamamelidis folium (hamamelis leaf); Hamameliksenlehti (hamamelis leaf); Hamamélis de virginie; Hamamélis, feuille d' (hamamelis leaf); Hamamelisblad (hamamelis leaf); Hamameliju lapai (hamamelis leaf); Trollhassel; Vilínový list (hamamelis leaf); Virginsk Troldnød; Witch Hazel; Zauberhasel; Zaubernuss.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Hamamelis Leaf). The whole or cut dried leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana* containing not less than 3% tannins, expressed as pyrogallol $(C_6H_6O_3=126.1)$, calculated with reference to the dried drug. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Witch Hazel). A clear, colourless distillate prepared from recently cut and partially dried dormant twigs of *Hamamelis virginiana*. pH between 3.0 and 5.0. Store in airtight containers at a temperature not exceeding 40° .

Profile

Hamamelis has astringent properties and contains gallic acid, a bitter principle, and a trace of volatile oil. It is used in preparations for the symptomatic relief of haemorrhoids (p.1697). Hamamelis water is used as a cooling application and has been applied as a haemostatic.

Hamamelis is used in herbal preparations for a variety of disor-

Homoeopathy. Hamamelis has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Hamamelis virginiana; Hamamelis, Folium; Hamamelis virginiana e foliis; Hamamelis virginiana ex cortice summitatibusque; Hamamelis virginica; Ham. virg.

Preparations

USP 31: Witch Hazel.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austral.: Optrex Original; Witch Doctor†; Austria: Hametum; Sperti Praparation H†; Canad.: Optrex; Chile: Similia†; Sperti Preparacion H Clear Gel†; Fr.: Optrex; Ger.: Aescorin N†; Hamelis†; Haemo Duoform†; Hamasana†; Hametum; Posterine; Tampositorien H†; Venoplant top†; Ital.: Acqua Virginiana; Derminiol; Optrex; Malaysia: Optrex; Mex.: Tia Puppy; NZ: Optrex; Dic.: Phloderm; Port.: Optrex; Singapore: Optrex; Smilo; Derminiol; Hametol; Hemo Derminiol; Optrex; Switz.: Mavena Anal-Gen; Optrex; Thal.: Optrex; Turk.: Hametan; UK: Optrex; Preparation H Clear Gel; Witch Doctor; Witch Sunsore; USA: A-E-R; Fleet Medicated Pads†; Neutrogena Drying.

Multi-ingredient: Arg.: Banofial†, Clematis III Oligoplex†, Domuderm; Ecnagel; Esculeol P; Lavandula Oligoplex, Manzan; Venoful; VNS 45; Austral.: Anusoi; Bioglan Cirilo†, Gentlees; Hemocane; Optrex; Proflo†, Austral.: Anusoi; Bioglan Cirilo†, Gentlees; Hemocane; Optrex; Proflo†, Austral.: Anusoi; Bioglan Cirilo†, Fig. 199; Tampositorien mit Belladonna; Belg.: Hemorhinol; Purigel Crisp; Rectovasoi; Braz.: Bromidrastina†; Hemodotit; Hemorroidex†, Higicler; Makartrion Natural Organic Manolio†, Mirorroidin†; Proctosan; Supositorio Hamamelis Composto†; Varizol†, Visionom; Canad.: Onrectal; Penaten; Preparation H Cooling Gel; Tucks; Chile: Hemorroidex†, Keracryl stop bouton; Medillor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12: Ophtalmine; Pastilles Monleon; Medillor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12: Ophtalmine; Pastilles Monleon; Medillor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12: Ophtalmine; Pastilles Monleon; Medillor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12: Ophtalmine; Pastilles Monleon; Medillor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12: Ophtalmine; Pastilles Monleon; Medillor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12: Ophtalmine; Pastilles Monleon; Medillor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12: Ophtalmine; Pastilles Monleon; Medillor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12: Ophtalmine; Pastilles Monleon; Medillor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12: Ophtalmine; Pastilles Monleon; Dellore Sand; Philosopethy Philosopethy Philosopethy Pintonion; Purison; Eva Cheron; Eva Cheron; Policulation; Protopolity; Pintonion; Purison; Eva Cheron; Policulation; Dermitina; Dermoprolyn†; Eulux; Ginoxil Ecoschiuma; Hamamilla†, Herbe†; Inotyol†; Intim; Indii; Lycia Luminique; Nevril; Protonet†; Protopure; Sacnet; Salviette H†; Sedalen Cort†; Sedilene Protot†; Steril Zeta; Stilomagic†, Varicogel†; Venactive; Venalta; Venoplus†; Venortzuma†; Mex.: A†, Herbe†; Nondori, Prepsiculation; Subium Comp; Singapore; HEC†; Stop-Chich Plus; Spain: Banoffal; Hemodren Compuesto†; Lamnotyl†; Ojosbel; Roidherno†; Ruscimel†; Solucio Schoum; Venofix; Switz.: Anal-Gen†; Collyani†; Lycia Luminien; Modern He

Harmaline

Harmalina. 3,4-Dihydroharmine. $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O = 214.3$. CAS — 304-21-2.

Description. Harmaline is an alkaloid obtained from peganum, the dried seeds of *Peganum harmala* (7xgophyllaceae)

the dried seeds of *Peganum harmala* (Zygophyllaceae). The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of harmaline or preparations containing harmaline:

Caapi; Huasca; Purga, la; Vine; Yage.

Harmine

Harmina; 7-Methoxy-1-methyl-9H-pyrido[3,4-b]indole. Хармин $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O=2$ 1 2.2.

C₁₃H₁₂N₂O = 212.2 CAS — 442-51-3.

Description. Harmine is an alkaloid obtained from peganum, the dried seeds of *Peganum harmala* (Zygophyllaceae), also known as syrian rue.

Harmine is identical with an alkaloid known as banisterine or telepathine obtained from *Banisteriopsis caapi* (Malpighiaceae). The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of harmine or preparations containing harmine:

Profile

Harmine and harmaline are the main active principles of a hallucinogenic drink, known in South American regions as 'ayahuas-ca', 'caapi', or 'yage', that is made from closely related plants of the family Malpighiaceae. They have no therapeutic use.

Helonias

Blazing Star; Chamaelirium; False Unicorn; Starwort.

Profile

Helonias is the root of *Chamaelirium luteum (Helonias dioica)* (Liliaceae). It is used in herbal medicine particularly for gynaecological disorders.

Homoeopathy. Helonias has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Chamaelirium luteum; Helonias dioica; Helon.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: Austral.: Capsella Complex; Nervatona Calm; Nervatona Focus; UK: Period Pain Relief.

Henna

Henna Leaf; Henné; Lawsonia.

Profile

Henna is the dried leaves of *Lawsonia inermis* (*L. alba*) (Lythraceae), containing lawsone (p.2331). Powdered henna is used for dyeing the hair, skin, and nails.

Adverse effects. Allergic skin reactions to henna used to dye the skin have been reported. Such reactions were usually due to additives used to shorten the application time of the dye and allergic reactions to 'plain' henna were rare. Similar reactions have been reported²⁻¹⁰ after henna tattoos on the skin. The adulterant, which is added to natural henna to darken it ('black henna'), was identified²⁻⁵ as paraphenylenediamine (p.2363). There have been reports of the paraphenylenediamine adulterant producing permanent skin pigment changes^{7,10} and also cross-sensitisation to paraphenylenediamine-containing hair dyes^{7,10} and textile dyes; ¹⁰ there is also the possibility of sensitisation to other allergens such as natural rubber latex. ¹⁰

The suggestion that henna may cause neonatal hyperbilirubinaemia is discussed under Lawsone, p.2331.

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