Hyoscine Butylbromide *(BANM)*

Butilbromuro de hioscina; Butylscopolamine Bromide; Butylscopolaminii Bromidum; *N*-Butylscopolammonium Bromide; Butylscopolamonii Bromidum; Butylskopolaminium-bromid; Escopolamina, butilbromuro de; Hioscino butilbromidas; Hioszcin-butilbromid; Hiyosin Bütilbromür; Hyoscinbutylbromid; Hyoscine-*N*-butyl Bromide; Hyoscini butylbromidum; Hyoskiinibutyylibromidi; Scopolamine *N*-Butyl Bromide; Scopolamine Butylbromide; Scopolamine, butylbromure de; Scopolamini butylbromidum; Scopolomini Butylbromidum; Skopolamino butilbromidas; Szkopolamin-butilbromid. (–)-(1*S*,3*s*,5*R*,6*R*,7*S*,8*r*)-6,7-Epoxy-8-butyl-3-[(*S*)-tropoyloxy]tropanium bromide.

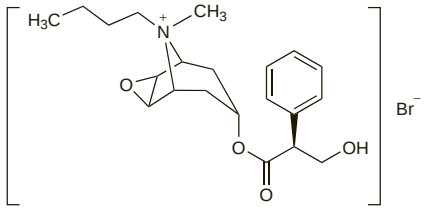
Гиосцина Бутилбромид

$C_{21}H_{30}BrNO_4$ = 440.4.

CAS — 149-64-4.

ATC — A03BB01.

ATC Vet — QA03BB01.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *Jpn*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Hyoscine Butylbromide). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water and in dichloromethane; sparingly soluble in dehydrated alcohol. A 5% solution in water has a pH of 5.5 to 6.5.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide *(BANM)*

Bromhidrato de Escopolamina; Escopolamina, hidrobromuro de; Hidrobromuro de hioscina; Hioscino hidrobromidas; Hioscyny bromowodorek; Hioszcin-hidrobromid; Hiyosin Hidrobromür; Hyoscinhydrobromid; Hyoscini hydrobromidum; Hyoskiinihydrobromidi; Ioscina Bromidrato; Scopolamine Bromhydrate; Scopolamine, bromhydrate de; Scopolamine Hydrobromide; Scopolamini hydrobromidum; Scopolamini Hydrobromidum Trihydricum; Skopolamiinihydrobromidi; Skopolamin-bromid trihydrát; Skopolaminhydrobromid; Skopolamino hidrobromidas; Szkopolamin-butilbromid. (–)-(1*S*,3*s*,5*R*,6*R*,7*S*)-6,7-Epoxytropan-3-yl (*S*)-tropate hydrobromide trihydrate.

Гиосцина Гидробромид

$C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$,HBr,$3H_2O$ = 438.3.

CAS — 114-49-8 (anhydrous hyoscine hydrobromide); 6533-68-2 (hyoscine hydrobromide trihydrate).

ATC — A04AD01; N05CM05; S01FA02.

ATC Vet — QA04AD01; QN05CM05; QS01FA02.

NOTE. HYO is a code approved by the BP 2008 for use on single unit doses of eye drops containing hyoscine hydrobromide where the individual container may be too small to bear all the appropriate labelling information.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn*, and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Hyoscine Hydrobromide). A white or almost white, efflorescent, crystalline powder or colourless crystals. Freely soluble in water; soluble in alcohol. A 5% solution in water has a pH of 4.0 to 5.5. Store in well-filled airtight containers of small capacity. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Scopolamine Hydrobromide). Colourless or white crystals, or white granular powder. Is odourless and slightly efflorescent in dry air. Soluble 1 in 1.5 of water and 1 in 20 of alcohol; slightly soluble in chloroform; insoluble in ether. pH of a 5% solution in water is between 4.0 and 5.5. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Hyoscine Methobromide *(BAN)*

Epoxymethamine Bromide; Escopolamina, metilbromuro de; Hyoscine Methylbromide; Methscopolamine Bromide; Metilbromuro de hioscina; Metobromuro de escopolamina; Metobromuro de hioscina; Scopolamine Methobromide; Scopolamine Methylbromide. (–)-(1*S*,3*s*,5*R*,6*R*,7*S*)-6,7-Epoxy-8-methyl-3-[(*S*)-tropoyloxy]tropanium bromide.

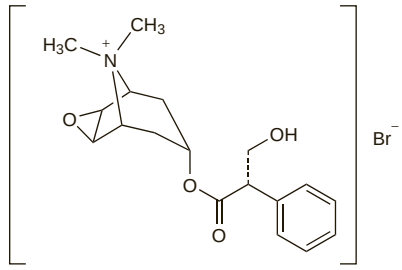
Гиосцина Метобромид

$C_{18}H_{24}BrNO_4$ = 398.3.

CAS — 155-41-9.

ATC — A03BB03; S01FA03.

ATC Vet — QA03BB03; QS01FA03.



Pharmacopoeias. In *US*.
USP 31 (Methscopolamine Bromide). Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Hyoscine Methonitrate *(BANM)*

Escopolamina, metilnitrato de; Hyoscine Methylnitrate; Methscopolamine Nitrate; Methylhyoscini Nitras; Methylscopolamine Nitrate; Methylscopolamini Nitras; Metilnitrato de hioscina; Metonitrato de escopolamina; Metonitrato de hioscina; Metylskopolaminnitrat; Metyyliskopolamiininitraatti; Scopolamine Methonitrate; Scopolamine Methylnitrate. (–)-(1*S*,3*s*,5*R*,6*R*,7*S*)-6,7-Epoxy-8-methyl-3-[(*S*)-tropoyloxy]tropanium nitrate.

Гиосцина Метонитрат

$C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_7$ = 380.4.

CAS — 6106-46-3.

ATC — A03BB03; S01FA03.

ATC Vet — QA03BB03; QS01FA03.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

As for Atropine Sulfate, p.1219. In contrast to atropine, hyoscine produces central depression at therapeutic doses and symptoms include drowsiness and fatigue. Toxic doses of hyoscine produce stimulation of the CNS in a similar manner to atropine. However, hyoscine does not stimulate the medullary centres and therefore does not produce the increases in respiration rate or blood pressure seen with atropine. Hyoscine may produce CNS stimulation rather than depression at therapeutic doses if used in the presence of pain without opioid analgesics; symptoms include excitement, restlessness, hallucinations, or delirium.

Patients who experience drowsiness should not drive or operate machinery. Caution has been advised in elderly patients and in patients with impaired liver, or kidney function, as adverse CNS effects have been stated to be more likely in these patients. There have been rare reports of an increase in frequency of seizures in epileptic patients.

The quaternary derivatives, such as the butylbromide, methobromide, or methonitrate, do not readily cross the blood-brain barrier, so central effects are rare.

Abuse. Hyoscine has been used by criminals to incapacitate and produce anterograde amnesia in their victims in crimes such as drug-facilitated rape ('date rape'), robbery, and kidnapping. In some countries in South America there has been a particular problem with the use of powders or extracts of plants containing hyoscine for such crimes. A powder, known locally as burundanga, prepared from the borrachero or borracchio tree (also referred to as cacao sabanero) has been blown into the victim's face or given in drinks, chocolate, or chewing gum.

Breast feeding. The American Academy of Pediatrics[1] states that there have been no reports of any clinical effect on the infant associated with the use of hyoscine by breast-feeding mothers, and that therefore it may be considered to be usually compatible with breast feeding.

1. American Academy of Pediatrics. The transfer of drugs and other chemicals into human milk. *Pediatrics* 2001; **108:** 776–89. Correction. *ibid.*; 1029. Also available at: http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/pediatrics%3b108/3/776 (accessed 19/01/06)

Effects on the eyes. ***ANISOCORIA.*** Although bilateral mydriasis has occurred with the use of transdermal hyoscine, development of a unilateral fixed dilated pupil (anisocoria) may be due to contamination of a finger with hyoscine in handling the device, and then rubbing the eye.[1-6] Similarly, anisocoria has been attributed[7] to ocular contamination after handling broken hyoscine methobromide tablets.

1. Chiaramonte JS. Cycloplegia from transdermal scopolamine. *N Engl J Med* 1982; **306:** 174.
2. Lepore FE. More on cycloplegia from transdermal scopolamine. *N Engl J Med* 1982; **307:** 824.
3. McCrary JA, Webb NR. Anisocoria from scopolamine patches. *JAMA* 1982; **248:** 353–4.
4. Bienia RA, *et al.* Scopolamine skin-disks and anisocoria. *Ann Intern Med* 1983; **99:** 572–3.
5. Riddick FA, Jordan JD. Cruise ship anisocoria. *Ann Intern Med* 1992; **117:** 95.
6. Lin Y-C. Anisocoria from transdermal scopolamine. *Paediatr Anaesth* 2001; **11:** 626–7.
7. Nussdorf JD, Berman EL. Anisocoria associated with the medical treatment of irritable bowel syndrome. *J Neuroophthalmol* 2000; **20:** 100–101.

GLAUCOMA. A few cases of angle-closure glaucoma, both unilateral[1] and bilateral,[2] have been associated with transdermal hyoscine devices.

1. Hamill MB. *et al.* Transdermal scopolamine delivery system (TRANSDERM-V) and acute angle-closure glaucoma. *Ann Ophthalmol* 1983; **15:** 1011–12.
2. Fraunfelder FT. Transdermal scopolamine precipitating narrow-angle glaucoma. *N Engl J Med* 1982; **307:** 1079.

STRABISMUS. Strabismus developed in a 4-year-old boy during treatment with transdermal hyoscine patches for drooling.[1] The strabismus resolved shortly after stopping hyoscine.

1. Good WV, Crain LS. Esotropia in a child treated with a scopolamine patch for drooling. *Pediatrics* 1996; **97:** 126–7.

Effects on mental function. There have been reports of psychotic reactions associated with the transdermal use of hyoscine.[1-6] Psychotic reactions have also occurred after instillation of hyoscine eye drops.[7]

1. Osterholm RK, Camoriano JK. Transdermal scopolamine psychosis. *JAMA* 1982; **247:** 3081.
2. Rodysill KJ, Warren JB. Transdermal scopolamine and toxic psychosis. *Ann Intern Med* 1983; **98:** 561.
3. MacEwan GW, *et al.* Psychosis due to transdermally administered scopolamine. *Can Med Assoc J* 1985; **133:** 431–2.
4. Ziskind AA. Transdermal scopolamine-induced psychosis. *Postgrad Med* 1988; **84:** 73–6.
5. Rubner O, *et al.* Ungewöhnlicher Fall einer Psychose infolge einer Langzeiteinwirkung mit einem Skopolaminmembranpflaster: Paranoid-halluzinatorische und delirante Symptomatik. *Nervenarzt* 1997; **68:** 77–9.
6. Minagar A, *et al.* Transderm-induced psychosis in Parkinson's disease. *Neurology* 1999; **53:** 433–4.
7. Barker DB, Solomon DA. The potential for mental status changes associated with systemic absorption of anticholinergic ophthalmic medications: concerns for the elderly. *DICP Ann Pharmacother* 1990; **24:** 847–50.

Effects on the oesophagus. A patient developed pain on swallowing after 4 days of treatment with hyoscine. Endoscopy showed oesophageal ulceration, which healed completely after 8 weeks of esomeprazole treatment.[1]

1. Philcox S, Keegan A. A case of hyoscine-related oesophagitis. *Med J Aust* 2007; **186:** 650–1.

Effects on the skin. Contact dermatitis occurred in 16 men being treated for seasickness with transdermal hyoscine for 6 weeks to 15 months.[1]

1. Gordon CR, *et al.* Allergic contact dermatitis caused by transdermal hyoscine. *BMJ* 1989; **298:** 1220–1.

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

Pregnancy. A report[1] of hyoscine toxicity in a neonate born to a mother who had received a total of 1.8 mg of hyoscine in divided doses with pethidine and levorphanol before delivery. The neonate was lethargic, barrel chested, and had a heart rate of 200 beats/minute. Symptoms subsided when physostigmine 100 micrograms was given intramuscularly.

1. Evens RP, Leopold JC. Scopolamine toxicity in a newborn. *Pediatrics* 1980; **66:** 329–30.

Withdrawal. A withdrawal syndrome of dizziness and nausea[1,2] can occur in patients who have used transdermal hyoscine patches for several days; hypersalivation and diarrhoea has also been described.[3] In reported cases, transdermal hyoscine had been used continuously for 7 or 10 days to prevent motion sickness. Symptoms usually begin 2 or 3 days after the last patch has been removed, and may last for a few days.

1. Meyboom RHB. More on Transderm Scop patches. *N Engl J Med* 1984; **311:** 1377.
2. Saxena K, Saxena S. Scopolamine withdrawal syndrome. *Postgrad Med* 1990; **87:** 63–6.
3. Feder RE. Transdermal scopolamine withdrawal syndrome. *Clin Neuropharmacol* 1999; **22:** 120.

Interactions

As for antimuscarinics in general (see Atropine Sulfate, p.1220).

The sedative effect of hyoscine may be enhanced by alcohol or other CNS depressants.

Pharmacokinetics

Hyoscine is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract after oral doses of the hydrobromide. It is almost entirely metabolised, probably in the liver; only a small proportion of an oral dose is excreted unchanged in the urine. It crosses the blood-brain barrier and has been stated to cross the placenta. Hyoscine is also well absorbed after application to the skin.