

New and Non-Official Remedies

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES HAVE BEEN TENTATIVELY ACCEPTED BY THE COUNCIL ON PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR INCLUSION IN THE PROPOSED ANNUAL, "NEW AND NON-OFFICIAL REMEDIES." THEIR ACCEPTANCE HAS BEEN BASED LARGELY ON EVIDENCE SUPPLIED BY THE MANUFACTURER OR HIS AGENT, BUT TO SOME EXTENT ON INVESTIGATION MADE BY OR UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COUNCIL. CRITICISMS AND CORRECTIONS ARE ASKED FOR TO AID IN THE REVISION OF THE MATTER BEFORE FINAL ACCEPTANCE AND PUBLICATION IN BOOK FORM.

THE COUNCIL DESIRES PHYSICIANS TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE ACCEPTANCE OF AN ARTICLE DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN A RECOMMENDATION, BUT THAT SO FAR AS KNOWN IT COMPLIES WITH THE RULES ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

W. A. PUCKNER, SECRETARY.

ADRENALIN INHALANT.

A neutral oily solution for application to mucous membranes, containing 2.5 per cent. of chloretone, adrenalin chloride (1:1000), 13 per cent. of alcohol, and aromatics.

Actions and Uses.—Astringent, antiseptic and mildly anesthetic.

Dosage.—See adrenalin.

Prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

ADRENALIN OINTMENT.

One part of adrenalin chloride in 1,000 parts of oleaginous ointment base.

Dosage.—See adrenalin.

Prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

ADRENALIN AND CHLORETONE OINTMENT.

Contains 5 per cent. of chloretone and 0.1 per cent. of adrenalin chloride, in an ointment base of hydrous wool fat and petrolatum. See adrenalin inhalant.

Dosage.—See adrenalin.

Prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

ADRENALIN TABLETS.

Each tablet contains 3/200 grain (1 mg.) adrenalin, as borate, yielding a 1:1000 solution when dissolved in 15 minims (1 Cc.) of water.

Dosage.—See adrenalin.

Prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

ADRENALIN AND COCAIN TABLETS.

Each hypodermic tablet contains cocain hydrochloride 1/6 grain (10 mg.) and adrenalin, as borate, 1/300 grain (0.2 mg.)

Actions and Uses.—Local anesthetic for dentistry and minor surgery.

Dosage.—See adrenalin.

Prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

ATOXYL.

AtoxyL, $C_6H_4(NH_2)(AsO.OH.ONa) + xH_2O = C_6H_7O_3NAsNa + xH_2O$, is sodium aminophenyl arsenate. Its composition corresponds to sodium-dihydrogen arsenate in which one hydroxyl of the arsenic acid is replaced by a molecule of phenylamine (aniline). It contains about 26 per cent. arsenic.

AtoxyL is a white powder having a faint salty taste, soluble in about 6 parts of water at ordinary temperature and more soluble in warm water. On standing the aqueous solution assumes a yellowish tint.

An acid solution of AtoxyL is not affected by hydrogen sulphide in the cold; when the solution is warmed the arsenic may be completely precipitated by hydrogen sulphide. If a solution of AtoxyL is treated with hydrochloric acid and potassium iodide, iodine is set free. The resulting liquid, whether freed of iodine or not, gives even in the cold a precipitate of arsenous sulphide when treated with hydrogen sulphide.

The per cent. of arsenic and of water contained in AtoxyL may be determined by the methods given, J. A. M. A., p. 1041.

Actions and Uses.—AtoxyL has the same action as arsenic in other forms, but is said to be less poisonous than other forms of arsenic. Investigation appears to

show that the aniline takes no part in the poisonous action. It is claimed that the use of atoxyl is not followed by irritation, abscess formation, etc., which sometimes follow the use of other preparations of arsenic.

AtoxyL has been recommended for the conditions which are favorably influenced by arsenic, such as anemia, nervous affections and diseases of the skin. It is said to have been very successful as a remedy for trypanosomiasis, both of animals and of man.

Dosage.—Hypodermically from 0.02 to 0.04 Gm. (1/3 to 2/3 grain) may be given every other day. In sterilizing atoxyl solutions prolonged and excessive heating is to be avoided.

Manufactured by Vereinigte Chemische Werke Actiengesellschaft, Charlottenburg, Germany. (Victor Koechl & Co., New York.) U. S. trademark No. 38879.

CODRENIN.

SOLUTION ADRENALIN AND COCAIN.

Contains cocain hydrochloride 1 per cent., adrenalin chloride 0.02 per cent., chloretone 0.5 per cent., dissolved in physiological salt solution.

Actions and Uses.—Local anesthetic and hemostatic in dentistry and surgery. The adrenalin delays the absorption of cocain and thus intensifies and prolongs its effects.

Dosage.—See adrenalin.

Prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

COLALIN.

Colalin consists essentially of a mixture of bile acids.

It is said to be obtained from bile by a process similar to that used by Jolin to obtain hyocholalic acid. To preserve the pulverent condition, a little magnesium carbonate is added.

Colalin is a yellow powder of faint odor and persistent bitter taste. It melts at 103 degrees to 107 degrees C. It is slightly soluble in water and acid toward litmus.

Colalin should be readily soluble in alcohol and this solution should rotate polarized light to the right. It should dissolve almost entirely in a dilute solution of sodium carbonate with evolution of carbon dioxide and in a dilute solution of sodium hydroxide. The solution in sodium hydroxide should not be rendered turbid by the addition of barium hydroxide T.S. (absence of fatty acids). It should not contain more than a trace of sulphur (absence of taurin).

Actions and Uses.—It is claimed that Colalin represents the active principles of the bile and acts like it in the intestinal canal, assisting in the saponification and emulsification of fats, aiding the pancreatic juice, promoting peristalsis and acting as an antiseptic. Being absorbed and conveyed to the liver, it stimulates that organ to the production of bile.

Colalin is said to be useful in cholelithiasis as a preventive and as a remedy to obviate the recurrence of attacks of colic. It is claimed that it acts as an intestinal antiseptic, and by preventing intestinal autotoxemia is helpful in the treatment of various neuroses, such as epilepsy, neuralgia, etc., which are supposed to depend on the absorption of poisons from the intestinal canal. In addition, it is claimed that it is useful as a hepatic stimulant in affections in which the liver is insufficiently active.

Dosage.—0.015 to 0.030 Gm. (1/4 to 1/2 grain) three to four times daily; for children from 0.008 to 0.015 Gm. (1/8 to 1/4 grain).

Colalin is marketed in the form of powder and in tablets of 1/8, 1/4 and 1/2 grain each.

Manufactured by Rufus Crowell & Co., Somerville, Mass. (Schiefelin & Co., New York). Not patented or trademarked.

(To be continued.)