

SEVENTH EDITION

THE MERCK INDEX OF CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR CHEMISTS,
PHARMACISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND
MEMBERS OF ALLIED PROFESSIONS

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PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

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l-Arterenol *d*-bitartrate monohydrate, crystals, m. 102–104°. $[\alpha]_D^{25} -10.7^\circ$ ($c = 1.6$ in H_2O). When anhydrous, m. 158–159° (some decompn.). Freely soluble in water.

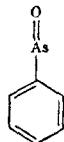
Med. Use: Sympathomimetic agent employed as vasopressor in hypotension due to impaired vasomotor activity. Used as the bitartrate. **Dose:** Initial—0.25 to 0.5 cc./10 kg. of body weight of a solution containing 8 mg. (4 cc. of 0.2% solution) of *l*-arterenol bitartrate in 1,000 cc. of 5% glucose in water or 5% glucose in saline i.v. Subsequent rate of flow to be determined by frequent blood pressure determinations. (Average dose ranges from 0.5 to 1 cc. of the soln. per minute.) **Human Toxicity:** Headache, hypersensitivity reactions and bradycardia may occur. Too rapid administration may cause severe hypertension. Subcutaneous extravasation often produces local tissue necrosis. **Antidote:** Atropine abolishes the bradycardia which *l*-arterenol sometimes produces. **Contraindications:** Shock due to decreased blood volume. **Caution:** The risk of ventricular fibrillation may be increased when *l*-arterenol is employed during the administration of cyclopropane or other cardiac-sensitizing agents.

Vet. Use: Recommended in acute vascular hypotension during induction of anesthesia, acute nervous shock from pain or trauma, surgical shock. **Dose:** **Hypotension:** 0.001–0.002 mg./kg. i.v. **Nervous shock:** 0.01 mg./kg. i.m. **Surgical shock:** 0.05 mg./kg. in intravenous infusion drip.

Arthropan. Described as choline salicylate. Used in salicylate therapy.

Arucase. An extract of aruca: *Calea pinnatifida* (R. Br.) Less., *Compositae*. Used in the treatment of intestinal amebiasis.

Arzene®. A brand of arsenoebenzene also called phenyl



arsenoxide. Used for the prevention of cecal coccidiosis in poultry: Smith, U.S. pat. 2,800,425 (1957 to Geo. H. Lee Co.).

Asafetida. Devil's dung; food of the gods; asafoetida. Gum-resin from rhizome and roots of *Ferula assafoetida* L., *F. foetida* Regel and some other species of *Ferula*, *Umbelliferae*. **Habit.** Iran, Turkestan, Afghanistan. **Constit.** 6–17% ethereal oil; 40–60% resin, consisting of ester of asafoetidinol and ferulic acid; pinene, vanillin, about 25% gum.

Soft mass or irregular lumps or almost semiliquid; characteristic odor; bitter, acrid taste. When triturated with water, it makes a milky emulsion. The N.F. requires not less than 50% alcohol-soluble extractives. See also Abiotyl.

Use: In India, Iran, etc., as condiment and flavoring for foods. A 2% suspension as repellent against dogs, cats, rabbits, deer.

Med. Use: Has been used as carminative and expectorant.

Vet. Use: Extern. to prevent bandage chewing by dogs. As mild carminative and antispasmodic in

flatulent colic. **Dose:** horses: 15–60 cc.; dogs: 0.6–1.2 cc.

Asaprol. Abrastol; calcium β -naphthol- α -monosulfonate; Calcinaphthol. $Ca(OH.C_{10}H_7SO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$; mol. wt. 540.57. $C_{20}H_{14}CaO_5S_2 \cdot 3H_2O$; C in anhydr. 49.37%, H 2.90%, Ca 8.24%, O 26.31%, S 13.18%, anhydr. salt 90%, H_2O 10%, naphthol 53.34%.

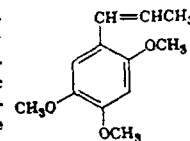
Reddish-white, odorless powder. Decomposes at about 50°. One gram dissolves in 1.5 ml. water, 3 ml. alcohol.

Use: Has been used for plastering wines instead of gypsum.

Med. Use: Has been used as an antipyretic and antirheumatic.

Asarone. Asarin; Asarum or Asarabacca camphor; 2,4,5-trimethoxy-1-propenylbenzene. $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$; mol. wt. 208.25. C 69.21%, H 7.74%, O 23.05%. From root of *Asarum europaeum* L., *Aristolochiaceae* by distillation with water.

Crystals. m. 67°. b. 296°. $n_D^{25} 1.5719$. Insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, ether, glacial acetic acid, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, petrol. ether. Its picrate melts at 82°.



Asarum. Wild ginger; Canada snakeroot; Indian ginger. Dried rhizome and roots of *Asarum canadense* L., *Aristolochiaceae*. **Habit.** Canada to N. Carolina and Kansas. **Constit.** Acrid resin, aromatic volatile oil, methyl-eugenol.

Med. Use: Has been used as an aromatic.

Asbestos. Amianthus; native calcium-magnesium silicate. **Monograph:** D. U. Rosat, *Asbestos, its industrial applications* (Reinhold, New York 1959).

Fine, slender, flaxy fibers; resists fire and most solvents.

Use: Heat-resistant insulators, cements, furnace and hot pipe coverings, inert filter medium (laboratory & commercial), fireproof gloves, clothing, brake linings.

Human Toxicity: Prolonged exposure to the dust can result in the development of pneumoconiosis and pulmonary fibrosis.

Ascaridole. 1,4-Peroxido-*p*-menthene-2; Ascarisin. $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$; mol. wt. 168.23. C 71.39%, H 9.59%, O 19.02%. Constitutes 60–80% of oil of chenopodium.

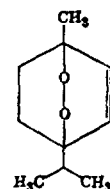
It is an organic peroxide. Synthesis from α -terpinene by treatment with oxygen, chlorophyll, and light: Schenck, Ziegler, *Naturwissenschaften* 1944, 157. Purification: Beckett, Donbrow, Joliffe, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 7, 55 (1955).

Liquid; unstable; prone to explode when heated or when treated with organic acids. $d_4^{20} 1.0103$; $d_4^{25} 1.0113$. m. +3.3°. b. 39–40°. $[\alpha]_D^{20} \pm 0.00^\circ$. Soluble in hexane, pentane, ethanol, toluene, benzene, castor oil.

Med. Use: See Oil of Chenopodium. **Dose:** Oral 0.5 g. **Human Toxicity, Contraindications, Caution:** See Oil of Chenopodium.

Vet. Use: See Oil of Chenopodium.

Ascarite®. Asbestos coated with sod. hydroxide. Used for absorbing CO_2 in combustion analysis.



Consult the cross index before using this section

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