Cough and Cold



TAJ PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Phenyl Propanolamine

Formula C9H13NO Cas No. **154-41-6**



PRODUCT CODE- PHPNT316

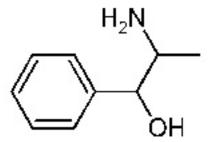


Phenyl Propanolamine BP/USP CAS No.154-41-6

Phenyl Propanolamine BP/USPItem Number PH157 Molecular Formula C9H13NO.HCl

Molecular Weight 187.67

Synonyms (1RS,2SR)-2-Amino-1-phenylpropan-1-c Hydrochloride; (+/-)-Norephedrine Hydrochloride



Phenylpropanolamine is a decongestant. It works by constricting (shrinking) blood vessels (veins and arteries) in your body. Constriction of blood vessels in your sinuses, nose, and chest allows drainage of those areas, which decreases congestion.

Phenylpropanolamine is used to treat the congestion associated with allergies, hay fever, sinus irritation, and the common cold. Phenylpropanolamine also causes a decrease in appetite and is used in some over-the-counter diet aids.

Phenylpropanolamine has been associated with an increased risk of hemorrhagic stroke (bleeding into the brain or into tissue surrounding the brain) in women. Men may also be at risk. Although the risk of hemorrhagic stroke is low, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommends that consumers not use any products that contain phenylpropanolamine.

Additional Information

DEA scheduled list 1 chemical. Subject to procurement quota requirements

Phenylpropanolamine (PPA; Accutrim, Dexatrim), also knwon as norephedrine and oxyamphetamine, is a psychoactive drug of the phenethylamine and amphetamine chemical classes which is used as a stimulant, decongestant, and anorectic agent.[1][2] It is commonly used in prescription and over-the-counter cough and cold preparations. In veterinary medicine, it is used to control urinary incontinence in dogs under trade names Propalin and Proin.

PPA acts as a potent and selective releasing agent of norepinephrine and epinephrine, or as a norepinephrine releasing agent (NRA). It also acts as a dopamine releasing agent (DRA) to a lesser extent.

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER DRUGS

In some cases of urinary incontinence, phenylpropanolamine is used in combination with diethylstilbesterol (an estrogen). No harmful drug interactions are expected with this combination.

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Phenylpropanolamine should not be used with L-Deprenyl (Anipryl) due to resulting unpredictable fluctuations in blood pressure.

It is recommended that phenylpropanolamine be withdrawn for 2 weeks preceding the use of L-Deprenyl.

An increased risk of hypertension can also occur if phenylpropanolamine is given in conjunction with tricyclic antidepressants (such as amitriptyline), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), or amitraz (active ingredient of the Preventic tick control collar and canine Promeris, a flea control product).

Storage Information

LIGHT SENSITIVE: Keep tightly closed in light-resistant containers.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has taken steps to remove phenylpropanolamine from all drug products and has issued a public health advisory concerning phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride. This drug is an ingredient used in many over-the-counter (OTC) and prescription cough and cold medications as a decongestant and in over-the-counter weight loss products. Phenylpropanolamine has been found to increase the risk of hemorrhagic stroke (bleeding into the brain or into tissue surrounding the brain) in women. Men may also be at risk. Although the risk of hemorrhagic stroke is very low, FDA recommends that consumers not use any products that contain phenylpropanolamine.

Summary of Interactions with Vitamins, Herbs, and Foods In some cases, an herb or supplement may appear in more than one category, which may seem contradictory. For clarification, read the full article for details about the summarized interactions.

This document plus the full buyer / prescribing information, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

http://www.tajapi.com

or by contacting the sponsor, Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited., at: 91 022 30601000.

This leaflet was prepared by

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Mumbai (India).

PHPNT316

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Information: The information on this web page is provided to help you to work safely, but it is intended to be an overview of hazards, not a replacement for a full Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). MSDS forms can be downloaded from the web sites of many chemical suppliers, also that the information on the PTCL Safety web site, where this page was hosted, has been copied onto many other sites, often without permission. If you have any doubts about the veracity of the information that you are viewing, or have any queries, please check the URL that your web browser displays for this page. If the URL begins "www.tajapi.com/www/Denatonium Benzoate.htm/" the page is maintained by the Safety Officer in Physical Chemistry at Oxford University. If not, this page is a copy made by some other person and we have no responsibility for it.

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

