

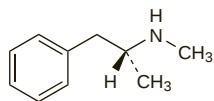
Levmetamfetamine (USAN, *rINN*) ♂

l-Deoxyephedrine; *l*-Desoxiefedrina; *l*-Desoxyephedrine; Le-soxyephedrine; Levmetamfetamine; Levmetamfetaminum; Levmetanfetamina; Levometanfetamina; *l*-Methamphetamine; *l*-Methylamphetamine. (*R*)-*N*, α -Dimethylbenzeneethanamine; (–)-(*R*)-*N*, α -Dimethylphenethylamine.

Левметамфетамин

$C_{10}H_{15}N = 149.2$.

CAS — 33817-09-3.



Pharmacopoeias. In US.

USP 31 (Levmetamfetamine). A clear, practically colourless, liquid. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Levmetamfetamine is the *laevo* isomer of metamfetamine (p.2158) and is used topically in the treatment of nasal congestion (p.1548).

Abuse. Levmetamfetamine is a less potent central stimulant than metamfetamine, but it has been subject to occasional abuse.^{1,2} In addition, as a stimulant its use is prohibited in sport during competition. However, it is classed by the World Anti-Doping Agency as one of the specified substances particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rule violations because of general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents.³

1. Halle AB, *et al.* Drug abuse with Vicks nasal inhaler. *South Med J* 1985; **78**: 761–2.
2. Ferrando RL, *et al.* Bizarre behavior following the ingestion of levo-desoxyephedrine. *Drug Intell Clin Pharm* 1988; **22**: 214–17.
3. World Anti-Doping Agency. The World Anti-Doping Code: 2007 Prohibited List International Standard (issued 16 September, 2006). Available at: http://www.wada-ama.org/rtecontent/document/2007_List_En.pdf (accessed 04/04/07)

Preparations

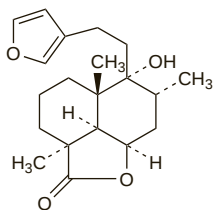
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

USA: Vicks Vapor Inhaler.

Marrubium

Andornkraut; Herba Marrubii; Hurtanminttu; jablečnicková nat'; Juanrubio; Kransborre; Malva de sapo; Malvarrubia; Marrube blanc, parties aériennes fleuries de; Marrubii herba; Marrubio; Šantrų žolė; White Horehound.

Шандра Обыкновенная



(marrubiin)

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (White Horehound). The whole or fragmented dried flowering aerial parts of *Marrubium vulgare*. It contains a minimum 0.7% of marrubiin ($C_{20}H_{28}O_4 = 332.4$), calculated as the dried drug.

Profile

Marrubium is the flower or leaf of *Marrubium vulgare* (Labiatae). It has been used for its supposed expectorant properties in herbal preparations for the treatment of cough. It has also been used as a flavouring.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger: Angocin Bronchialtropfen.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral:** Broncafect; Verbascom Complex; **Austria:** Asthmatee EF-EM-ES; Gallen- und Lebertee St Severin; **Canad:** Herbal Throat; Original Herb Cough Drops; Swiss Herb Cough Drops; **Chile:** Fucus Compuesto; **Cz:** Original Schwedenbitter; Species Chologogae Planta; The Salvat; Zlucnikova Cajova Smes; **Ital:** Altus; Broncosedina; **Pol:** Amarosal; **S.Afr:** Cough Elixir; **Spain:** Natasor Asmaten; Natasor Broncopul; **Switz:** Hederix; **UK:** Allens Chesty Cough; Asthma & Catarrh Relief; Catarrh-eaze; Chest Mixture; Cough-eaze; Herb and Honey Cough Elixir; Honey & Molasses; Horehound and Aniseed Cough Mixture; Modern Herbs Cough Mixture; Vegetable Cough Remover.

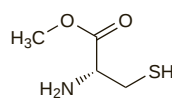
Mecysteine Hydrochloride (BANM, *rINN*)

Hidrocloruro de mecisteína; Mé cystéine, Chlorhydrate de; Mecysteini Hydrochloridum; Methyl Cysteine Hydrochloride; Methylcysteine Hydrochloride. Methyl *L*-2-amino-3-mercaptopropionate hydrochloride.

Мецистеина Гидрохлорид

$C_4H_9NO_2S.HCl = 171.6$.

CAS — 2485-62-3 (mecysteine); 18598-63-5 (mecysteine hydrochloride); 5714-80-7 (mecysteine hydrochloride).



(mecysteine)

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Nausea and heartburn have occasionally been reported. Since mucolytics may disrupt the gastric mucosal barrier mecysteine hydrochloride should be used with caution in patients with a history of peptic ulcer disease.

Uses and Administration

Mecysteine hydrochloride is used as a mucolytic in respiratory disorders associated with productive cough (p.1547). It is given orally in a usual dose of 200 mg three times daily before meals reduced to 200 mg twice daily after 6 weeks. A rapid clinical effect can be achieved by giving 200 mg four times daily for the first 2 days. For children's doses, see Administration in Children, below. Mecysteine has also been given by inhalation.

Administration in children. The recommended oral dose of mecysteine hydrochloride in children aged 5 to 12 years is 100 mg 3 times daily.

Respiratory disorders. Mecysteine hydrochloride given orally has reduced symptoms of cough in patients with chronic bronchitis or other respiratory disorders, but its effect on sputum production and pulmonary function has been variable.^{1,2} The use of mucolytics in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (p.1112) is controversial.

1. Aylward M, *et al.* Clinical therapeutic evaluation of methylcysteine hydrochloride in patients with chronic obstructive bronchitis: a balanced double-blind trial with placebo control. *Curr Med Res Opin* 1978; **5**: 461–71.
2. Sahay JN, *et al.* The effect of methyl cysteine (Visclair) in respiratory diseases: a pilot study. *Clin Trials J* 1982; **19**: 137–43.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

IrL: Visclair; **UK:** Visclair.

Multi-ingredient: **Ital:** Donatol.

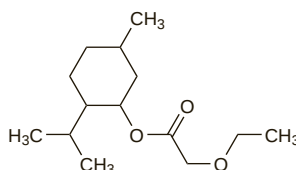
Menglytate (*rINN*)

Menglytato; Menglytatum; Menthol Ethylglycolate. *p*-Menth-3-yl ethoxyacetate.

Менглитат

$C_{14}H_{26}O_3 = 242.4$.

CAS — 579-94-2.

**Profile**

Menglytate is an ingredient of a number of preparations promoted for the treatment of cough.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Ital:** Coryfin C; Neo Borocillina Balsamica.

Methoxyphenamine Hydrochloride

(BANM, *rINN*) ♂

Hidrocloruro de metoxifenamina; Methoxyphenadrin Hydrochloride; Méthoxyphénamine, Chlorhydrate de; Methoxyphenamini Hydrochloridum; Mexyphenamine Hydrochloride. 2-Methoxy-*N*, α -dimethylphenethylamine hydrochloride.

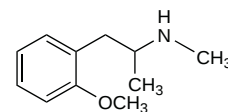
Метоксифенамина Гидрохлорид

$C_{11}H_{17}NO.HCl = 215.7$.

CAS — 93-30-1 (methoxyphenamine); 5588-10-3 (methoxyphenamine hydrochloride).

ATC — R03CB02.

ATC Vet — QR03CB02.



(methoxyphenamine)

Profile

Methoxyphenamine is a sympathomimetic with effects similar to those of ephedrine (p.1558), given orally as the hydrochloride. It has been used as a bronchodilator mainly in combination preparations for the relief of cough and nasal congestion.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Chile:** Cheracol; **Hong Kong:** Asmeton; **IrL:** Casacol; **Thai:** Asmeton; **Venez:** Metoxifilin.

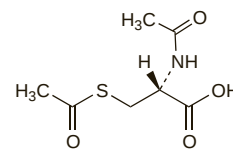
Methyl Dacisteine (*rINN*)

Dacisteína de metilo; Dacisteine Méthyle; Dacisteinum Methylis; EL-1035 (dacisteine); Methyl Diacetylcyteinate. Methyl *N*,*S*-diacetyl-L-cysteinate.

Дацистеин Метил

$C_8H_{13}NO_4S = 219.3$.

CAS — 18725-37-6 (dacisteine); 19547-88-7 (methyl dacisteine).



(dacisteine)

Profile

Like acetylcysteine (p.1548), methyl dacisteine has been used as a mucolytic in respiratory disorders associated with productive cough (p.1547). It has been given orally in a usual dose of 600 mg daily, divided into 3 or 4 doses.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr: Mucothiol; **Hung:** Mucothiol; **Ital:** Mucothiol.

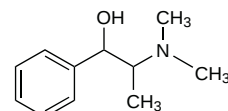
Methylephedrine Hydrochloride (BANM) ♂

dl-Methylephedrine Hydrochloride; *dl*-*N*-Methylephedrine Hydrochloride; Metilefedrina, hidrocloruro de. (1*R*,2*R*)-2-Dimethylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol hydrochloride.

Метилэфедрина Гидрохлорид

$C_{11}H_{17}NO.HCl = 215.7$.

CAS — 552-79-4 ((–)-methylephedrine); 1201-56-5 ((±)-methylephedrine); 38455-90-2 ((–)-methylephedrine hydrochloride); 942-46-1 ((±)-methylephedrine hydrochloride); 18760-80-0 ((±)-methylephedrine hydrochloride).



(methylephedrine)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile

Methylephedrine hydrochloride is a sympathomimetic with effects similar to those of ephedrine (p.1558). It has been used as a bronchodilator and is given orally in combination preparations for the relief of cough and nasal congestion.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Tussoretardin; **Hong Kong:** Codaewon; **Jpn:** Colgen Kowa IB Toumei; Sin Colgen Kowa Kaze; **S.Afr:** Illico; **Switz:** Tossamine plus; **Thai:** Coughmint; Hustazol-C; Methorcon; **Venez:** Illico.

Metizoline Hydrochloride (BANM, USAN, rINN) ⊗

EX-10-781; Hidrocloruro de metizolina; Métizoline, Chlorhydrate de; Metizolini Hydrochloridum; Metizoline Hydrochloride; RMI-10482A. 2-(2-Methylbenzo[b]thienylmethyl)-2-imidazoline hydrochloride.

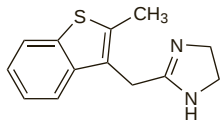
Метизолина Гидрохлорид

$C_{13}H_{14}N_2S \cdot HCl = 266.8$.

CAS — 17692-22-7 (metizoline); 5090-37-9 (metizoline hydrochloride).

ATC — R01AA10.

ATC Vet — QR01AA10.



(metizoline)

NOTE. The name benzazoline has been used as a synonym for metizoline. Care should be taken to distinguish it from benazolin (4-chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1,3-benzothiazol-3-ylacetic acid, $C_9H_8ClNO_3 = 243.7$), which is a herbicide. Also do not confuse with benzazoline (see Tolazoline, p.1415), which is a vasodilator.

Profile

Metizoline hydrochloride is a sympathomimetic with effects similar to those of naphazoline (p.1565) that has been used for its vasoconstrictor activity in the treatment of nasal congestion.

Morclofene (rINN)

Dimedlofenone; Morclofona; Morclofonum; Morclophon. 4'-Chloro-3,5-dimethoxy-4-(2-morpholinoethoxy)benzophenone.

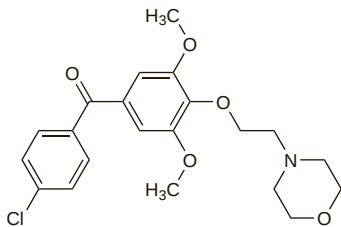
Морклофон

$C_{21}H_{24}ClNO_5 = 405.9$.

CAS — 31848-01-8 (morclofene); 31848-02-9 (morclofene hydrochloride).

ATC — R05DB25.

ATC Vet — QR05DB25.

**Profile**

Morclofene is a centrally acting cough suppressant used for non-productive cough (p.1547); it is given orally in usual doses of 150 mg four or five times daily. It has also been given as the hydrochloride.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Plausitin; **Switz.:** Nitux.

Naphazoline (BAN, rINN) ⊗

Nafatsoliini; Nafazolin; Nafazolina; Naphazolinum. 2-(1-Naphthylmethyl)-2-imidazoline.

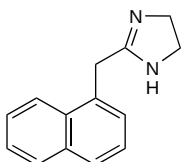
Нафазолин

$C_{14}H_{14}N_2 = 210.3$.

CAS — 835-31-4.

ATC — R01AA08; R01AB02; S01GA01.

ATC Vet — QR01AA08; QR01AB02; QS01GA01.

**Naphazoline Hydrochloride** (BANM, rINN) ⊗

Hidrocloruro de nafazolina; Nafatsoliinihydrokloridi; Nafazolin Hidroklorür; Nafazolin-hidroklorid; Nafazolin-hydrochlorid; Nafazoliinihydroklorid; Nafazolino hidrochloridas; Naphazoline, chlorhydrate de; Naphazolini hydrochloridum.

Нафазолина Гидрохлорид

$C_{14}H_{14}N_2 \cdot HCl = 246.7$.

CAS — 550-99-2.

ATC — R01AA08; R01AB02; S01GA01.

ATC Vet — QR01AA08; QR01AB02; QS01GA01.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Naphazoline Hydrochloride). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water; soluble in alcohol. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Naphazoline Hydrochloride). A white, odourless, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol; very slightly soluble in chloroform; practically insoluble in ether. pH of a 1% solution in water is between 5.0 and 6.6. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Naphazoline Nitrate (BANM, rINN) ⊗

Nafatsoliiniitraatti; Nafazolin Nitrat; Nafazolininitrat; Nafazolin-nitrat; Nafazolino nitratas; Nafazolinyl azotan; Naphazoline, nitrate de; Naphazolini nitratis; Naphazolinium Nitricum; Naphthizinum; Nitrate de nafazolina.

Нафазолина Нитрат

$C_{14}H_{14}N_2 \cdot HNO_3 = 273.3$.

CAS — 5144-52-5.

ATC — R01AA08; R01AB02; S01GA01.

ATC Vet — QR01AA08; QR01AB02; QS01GA01.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn.* and *Viet*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Naphazoline Nitrate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Sparingly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol. A 1% solution in water has a pH of 5.0 to 6.5. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

As for Sympathomimetics, p.1407; naphazoline has mainly alpha-agonist effects. After local use, transient irritation may occur. Rebound congestion may occur after frequent or prolonged use. Systemic effects, including nausea, headache, and dizziness have occurred after topical use. Overdosage or accidental dosage by mouth may cause CNS depression with marked reduction of body temperature and bradycardia, sweating, drowsiness, and coma, particularly in children; it should be used with great caution, if at all, in infants and young children. Use of naphazoline in the eye may liberate pigment granules from the iris, especially when given in high doses to elderly patients. Hypertension may be followed by rebound hypotension. Treatment of adverse effects is symptomatic.

Effects on the eyes. For mention of conjunctivitis induced by ophthalmic decongestant preparations containing naphazoline, see under Phenylephrine, p.1568.

Intraoperative use. A report¹ of 2 cases of toxicity associated with intraoperative use of a naphazoline-soaked sponge to control excessive bleeding after adenoidectomy. Both patients experienced hypertension and reflex bradycardia, which evolved in one case into marked hypotension. There was evidence of CNS depression with a reduced respiration rate and prolonged recovery from anaesthesia.

1. Wenzel S, et al. Course and therapy of intoxication with imidazoline derivate naphazoline. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol* 2004; **68**: 979–83.

Interactions

Since naphazoline is absorbed through the nasal mucosa interactions may follow topical application. The *BNF* considers that all sympathomimetic nasal decongestants may cause a hypertensive crisis if used during treatment with an MAOI. For the interactions of sympathomimetics in general, see p.1407.

Pharmacokinetics

Systemic absorption has been reported after topical use of solutions of naphazoline. It is not given systemically, but it is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Naphazoline instilled into the eye causes conjunctival vasoconstriction within 10 minutes and effects can last for up to 6 hours.

Uses and Administration

Naphazoline is a sympathomimetic (p.1408) with marked alpha-adrenergic activity. It is a vasoconstrictor with a rapid and prolonged action in reducing swelling and congestion when applied to mucous membranes.

Naphazoline and its salts are used for the symptomatic relief of nasal congestion (p.1548). Solutions containing 0.05 to 0.1% of the hydrochloride or the nitrate may be applied topically as nasal drops or a spray usually up to once every 6 hours. Children aged 7 years and over have used a preparation containing 0.05%.

Solutions containing up to 0.1% of naphazoline hydrochloride have been instilled into the eye as a conjunctival decongestant (see Conjunctivitis, p.564).

Naphazoline has been used as a vasoconstrictor with local anaesthetics.

Naphazoline acetate has also been used in nasal preparations.

Preparations

USP 31: Naphazoline Hydrochloride and Pheniramine Maleate Ophthalmic Solution; Naphazoline Hydrochloride Nasal Solution; Naphazoline Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Actifedrin Nasal; Bactio Rhin; Bano Ocular Agrand; Dazolin; Disel; Gotabiotic D; Gotinal; Let-Nasik; Mirasan; Mirus-S; Nafazolex; Nasalex; Privina; Rhinal; **Austral.:** Albalon; Clear Eyes; Naphcon; Optazene; **Austria:** Aconex; Coldan; Isofla; Mertan; Privin; Rhinon; Rhinopred; **Belg.:** Albalon; Deltarhinol-Mono; Naphcon; Neusinol; Pricasol; Vasocedine; **Braz.:** Clarivitt; Clarof; Multisor; Nariaf; Narix; Nazicol; Neosoro; Privina; Rino Resfenol; Rinos-A; **Canad.:** Ak-Con; Albalon; Allergy Drops; Clear Eyes; Diophtin; Naphcon Forte; Red Away; Vascon; **Chile:** Albasol; Clarimir; Red Off; Vi-Clar; **Cz.:** Proclint; Sanorin; **Ger.:** Idri N sine†; Pniol Nasenspray; Privin; Proclint; Rhinex mit Naphazolin; Tele-Stuf; **Gr.:** Coldan; Naphcon; **Hong Kong:** Albalon; All Clear; **Hung.:** Naphcon†; Proclint; **India:** Clearine; Ocustress; **Indon.:** Optrine; **Israel:** Naphasal; Naphcon Forte; **Ital.:** Collirio Alfa; Desamin Same; Imidaz†; Indina Due; Nafazolina; Pupilla; Rinazina; Rino Nafazolina; Video-Mil; Virginiana Gocce Verd†; **Malaysia:** Albalon; **Mex.:** Afazol; Alphadinal; Celunaf; Fazolil; Gotinal; Nafaz; **Neth.:** Albalon; **NZ:** Albalon†; Clear Eyes; Naphcon; **Philipp.:** Cosooth; **Pol.:** Rhinazin; **Rus.:** Naphthyzin (Нафтизин); **S. Afr.:** Clarimir; Red Off; Vi-Clar; **Spain:** Alfa; Euboral; Miradlar; Vasocostrictor Clear Eyes; Salfy Bleu; **Swed.:** Albalon; Minha†; **Thai.:** Albalon; Naphcon; **Turk.:** Deltarhinol; Enflucide; **UK:** Murine; **USA:** Ak-Con; Albalon; All Clear; Allerest†; Allergy Drops; Clear Eyes; Clear Eyes Plus Redness Relief; Comfort Eye Drops†; Dagest†; Nafazair†; Napha Forte; Naphcon; Privine; Vascon†; **Venez.:** Clarasol; Clearize; Fanasal†; Fazolil; Fazinol†; Gotinal; Nafin†; Naphcon; Nas; Niazol; Ninazo.

Multi-ingredient. Arg.: Alercortil†; Alvo Nasal†; Antibiocort†; Bactio Rhin Prednisolona; Bideon; Biotaer Nasal; Dexafurazon†; Dexalergin; Disel Hydrocortisona; Drynasin; Factioneye†; Fadanasal; Gramicortil†; Hyalcom; Mira Klonal; Mirus; Nasjoll†; Nasomicina; Neo-Curnin; Neodexa Plus; Neofedil†; Neosona; Nexadron Compusto; Nexadron Plus; Panoptic; Provacsin Nasal; Refenax Colirio; Refenax Gotas Nasales; Rinoflax AG M; Rinogel; Suavithiol; Vistacoloran†; **Austral.:** Albalon-A; Antistine-Privine; In A Wink†; Naphcon-A; Optrex; Visine Allergy with Antihistamine; **Austria:** Coldistain; Coldophthal; Histophthal; Luuf-Nasenspray; Ophtaguttal; Rhinodrin; Rhinon; Rhinopred comp; **Belg.:** Diphenhydramine Constrictor†; Minhavez; Naphcon-A; Neofenox; Sofraline; Sofrasolone; Zincfrin Antihistaminicum†; **Braz.:** Alergortox Nasal†; Claril; Colirio Legrand; Colirio Moura Brasil; Colirio Teuto; Conidrin; Fluo-Vaso; Hemodot†; Hidrocin; Inhadnina†; Lerin; Maxibell; Mentodrin†; Nardirin; Nanfluc; Naso-Josp†; Nazobell†; Nazoblor†; Neo Quimica Colirio; Nitrilene; Novo Rino; Rhinosept; Rinisone; Rinosite†; Sinustrat Vasoconstrictor; Sonine Adult; Stilux; Visazul; Visiplex; Visolon; Visual†; Zincolcol; **Canad.:** Albalon-A; Clear Eyes Allergy; Collyre Bleu†; Diophtin A; Naphcon-A; Onrectal; Opcon-A; Vasocon-A†; Visine Advance Allergy; Zincfrin-A; **Chile:** Albasol A†; Clarimir F; Dessolets; Miral; Mirus†; Naphcon-A; Naphtears; Nico Drops; Novo-Tears; Oculosan; Antistina-Privin; Sesal; **Fin.:** Antistin-Privin†; Zincfrin-A†; **Fr.:** Collyre Bleu; Derinox; **Ger.:** Antistin-Privin; Diabencil-Rhinex†; duraurtra; Konjunktival Thilo†; Oculosan N; Rhinoguttat Dexamethasoni cum Naphazolin†; Rhinosevit†; Sizozwo; Stipol†; **Gr.:** Neo-Priphen; Oculosan; Septobore; Zabysept; **Hong Kong:** Clear Blue; Frazolin; Konjunktival†; Naphcon-A; Nazin; Oculosan; Opcon-A; **Hung.:** Coldistain†; **India:** Andre; Andre-I-Kul; Betnesol-N Nasal; Eforlin; Fenox; Ocuress†; Ocuress-A†; Ocuress-Z; Proto-Boric; **Indon.:** Flamerg; Indoflin-A; Isotic Azora; Naphcon-A; Oculosan; Zinctopto; **Israel:** Alnase; Antistin-Privin†; Nodryl†; Optry†; Phenylphrine-Azol†; Proaf; **Ital.:** Allafal; Antisetico Astringente Sedativo; Antistin-Privina; Collirio Alfa Antistaminico; Corinzina†; Deltarinol; Fotofil; Genalfa; Id-roneomicil†; Imidazyl Antistaminico; Indaco; Istamina; Nafcon A†; Oftalmil; Pupilla Antistaminico; Rinocindina; Rinoformil†; Zinc-Imizol; **Malaysia:** Alergofal; Napha A; Naphcon-A; Oculosan†; **Mex.:** Afazol Z; Biofrin; Biotarson O; Eyrasil; Istasol; Midazol Ofteno; Mirus; Naphazel; Naphtears; Oftalirio†; Opcon-A; Solticor con Lagrilm; Solutina; Sulf; Zincfrin-A; **NZ:** Albalon-A†; Betnesol Aqueous; Clear Eyes ACR†; Dagest 2†; Naphcon-A; Optrex Red-Eye Relief; Visine Allergy; **Philipp.:** Decono A; Moisturizing All Clear; Naphcon-A; Oculosan; Optaphen; **Pol.:** Betadrin; Cincol; Dermophenazol; Mibalin; Oculosan; Oftophenazol; Rhinophenazol; Sulfarinol; **Port.:** Alergitalmina; Colircusi Anestésico; Naso-Prieulina†; **Rus.:** Betadrin (Бетадрин); Polynadim (Полинадим); Sanorin (Санорин); Sanorin-Analergin (Санорин-аналергин); **S. Afr.:** Albalon-A†; Antistin-Privin; Covomycin; Covosan; ENT; Nasdro; Oculosan; Universal Nasal Drops; Zincfrin-A; **Singapore:** Antistin-Privin; Flucur†; Naphcon-A; **Spain:** Alergofal; Centilux; Cloram Zinc; Colirioclina Adren Astr†; Epistaxol; Kanafosal; Kanafosal Predni; Oftalmol Ocular; Ojsoel; Rinovel; Zolina; **Swed.:** Antasten-Privin; **Switz.:** Antistin-Privin; Collyre Alpha†; Collyre Bleu Laiter; Gouttes nasales N†; Oculosan; Spray nasal comp pour adultes; **Thai.:** Levoptin; Naphcon-A; Oculosan; **Turk.:** Alergofal; Sulfarin; **UK:** Eye Dew; Optrex Red Eyes; **USA:** 4-Way Fast Acting; Antazoline-V; Clear Eyes Seasonal Relief; Maximum Strength Allergy Drops; Nafazair A†; Naphazoline Plus; Naphcon-A;