HIPNOTICI (”LEKOVI ZA SPAVANJE”)

-SUPSATNCE KOJE PRIVREMENO SMANJUJU AKTIVNOST CENTRALNOG NERVNOG SISTEMA, IZAZIVAJU POSPANOST I PODPOMAŽU NASTAJANJE I ODRŽAVANJE STANJA SNA.

-SAN DO KOGA DOLAZI POD DEJSTVOM OVIH LEKOVA NOVIJE GENERACIJE, OBIČNO JE SLIČAN PRIRODNOM SNU, UKLJUČUJUĆI TU I NJEGOVE ELEKTRO-ENCEFALOGRAFSKE KARAKTERISTIKE (EEG).

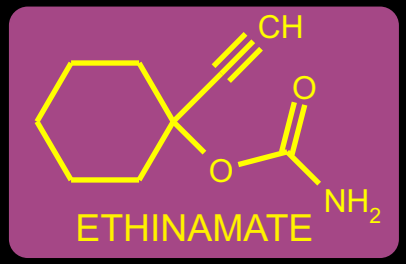
-UKOLIKO SE KORISTE U KONTROLISANIM, TERAPIJSKIM DOZAMA, OSOBA POD DEJSTVOM OVIH PREPARATA, NAJČEŠĆE MOŽE DA SE PROBUDI I DOVEDE U SVESNO STANJE U BILO KOM TRENUTKU. (A NE TEK POŠTO PRESTANE DEJSTVO LEKA).

-ZAVISNO OD VRSTE PREPARATA, KAO I OD DOZE, POSTOJE VELIKE RAZLIKE U SPOREDNIM, NEŽELJENIM EFEKTIMA OVIH LEKOVA KOJE UKLJUČUJU: ZAKASNELU POSPANOST, UMOR, MENTALNU KONFUZIJU, LOŠU KONCENTRACIJU, POREMEĆENU KOORDINACIJU POKRETA I DR.

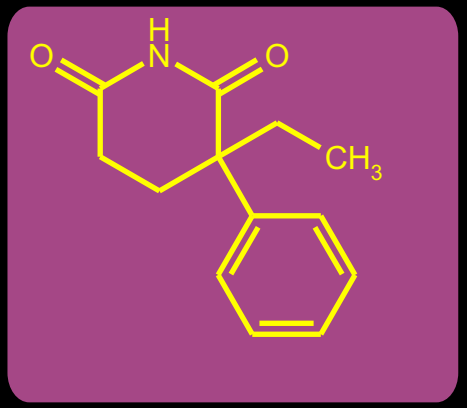
-LEKOVI STARIJE GENERACIJE, A POSEBNO BARBITURATI, IMALI SU VRLO IZRAŽENA NAVEDENA NEŽELJENA DEJSTVA. PORED TOGA, PRI VEĆIM DOZAMA BARBITURATA, PACIJENT LAKO ZAPADA U BESVESNO STANJE, UZ SLABLJENJE OSNOVNIH VITALNIH FUNKCIJA , PRE SVEGA DISANJA. STOGA SU SMRTNI SLUČAJEVI, KAO POSLEDICA SLUČAJNOG ILI NAMERNOG PREDOZIRANJA, BILI RELATIVNO ČESTI. KONSEKVENTNO, LEKOVI STARIJE GENERACIJE DANAS SE KORISTE RETKO, UGLAVNOM KOD HOSPITALIZOVANIH PACIJENATA.

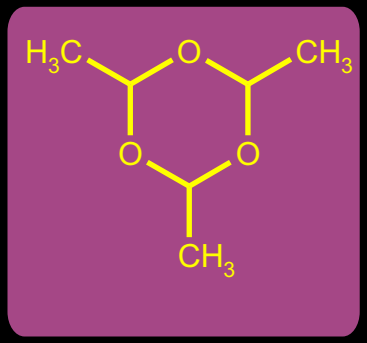
-HIPNOTICI NOVIJE GENERACIJE, KAO POJEDINI BENZODIJAZEPINI I DR., SU RELATIVNO BEZBEDNI I IMAJU ZNAČAJNU PRIMENU.

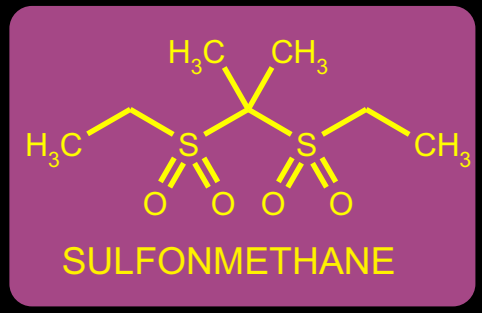
HIPNOTICI STARIJE GENERACIJE RAZNORODNIH HEMIJSKIH STRUKTURA



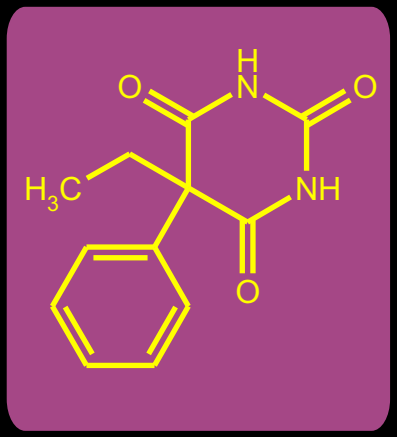
ETHINAMATE

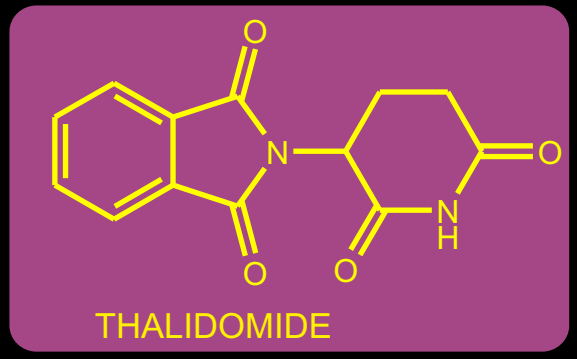




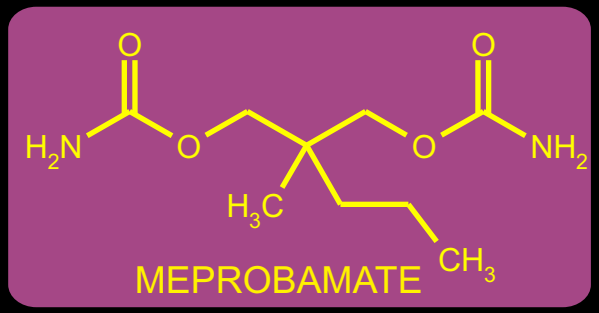


SULFONMETHANE

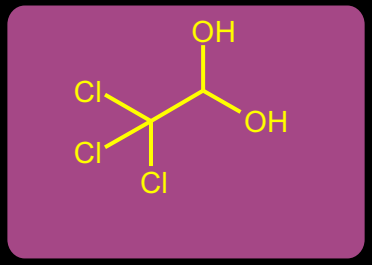


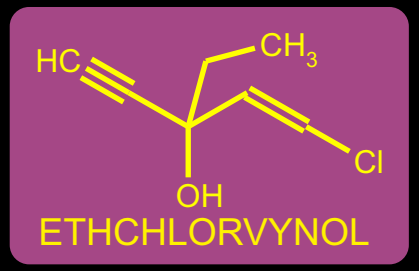


THALIDOMIDE

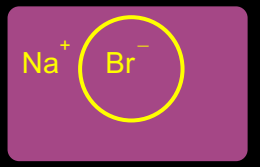


MEPROBAMATE

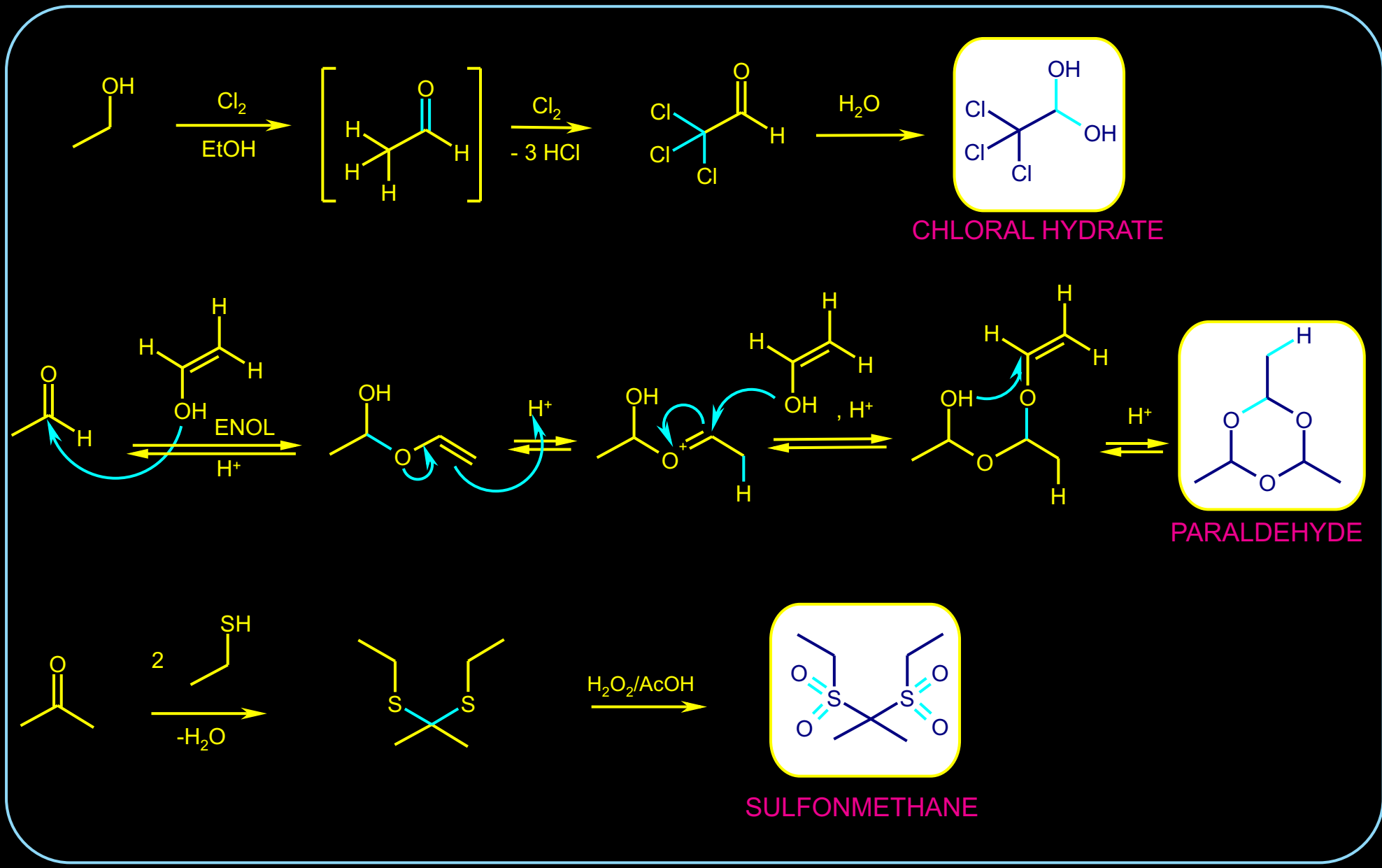




ETHCHLORVYNOL



SINTEZE POJEDINIH HIPNOTIKA STARIJE GENERACIJE



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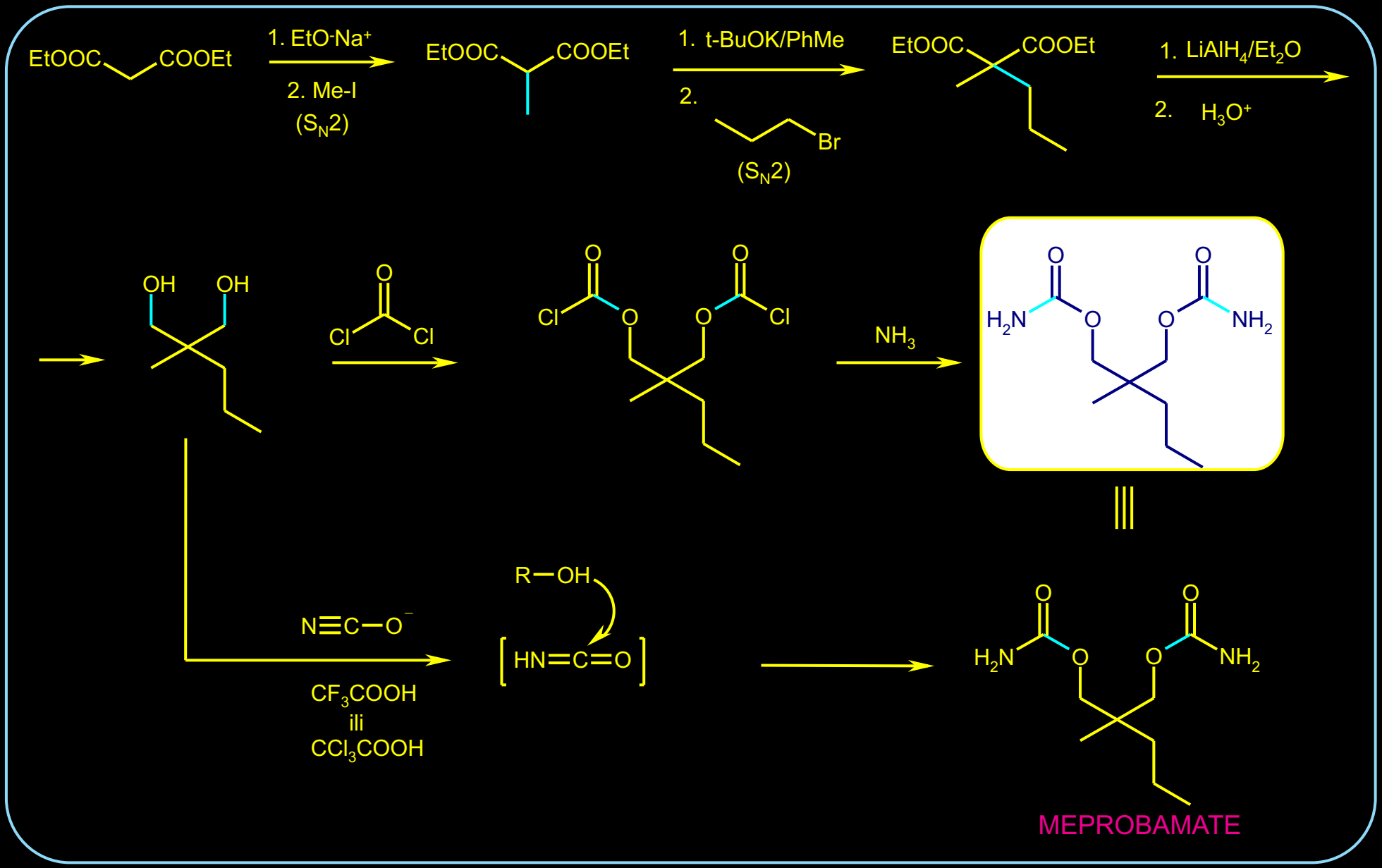

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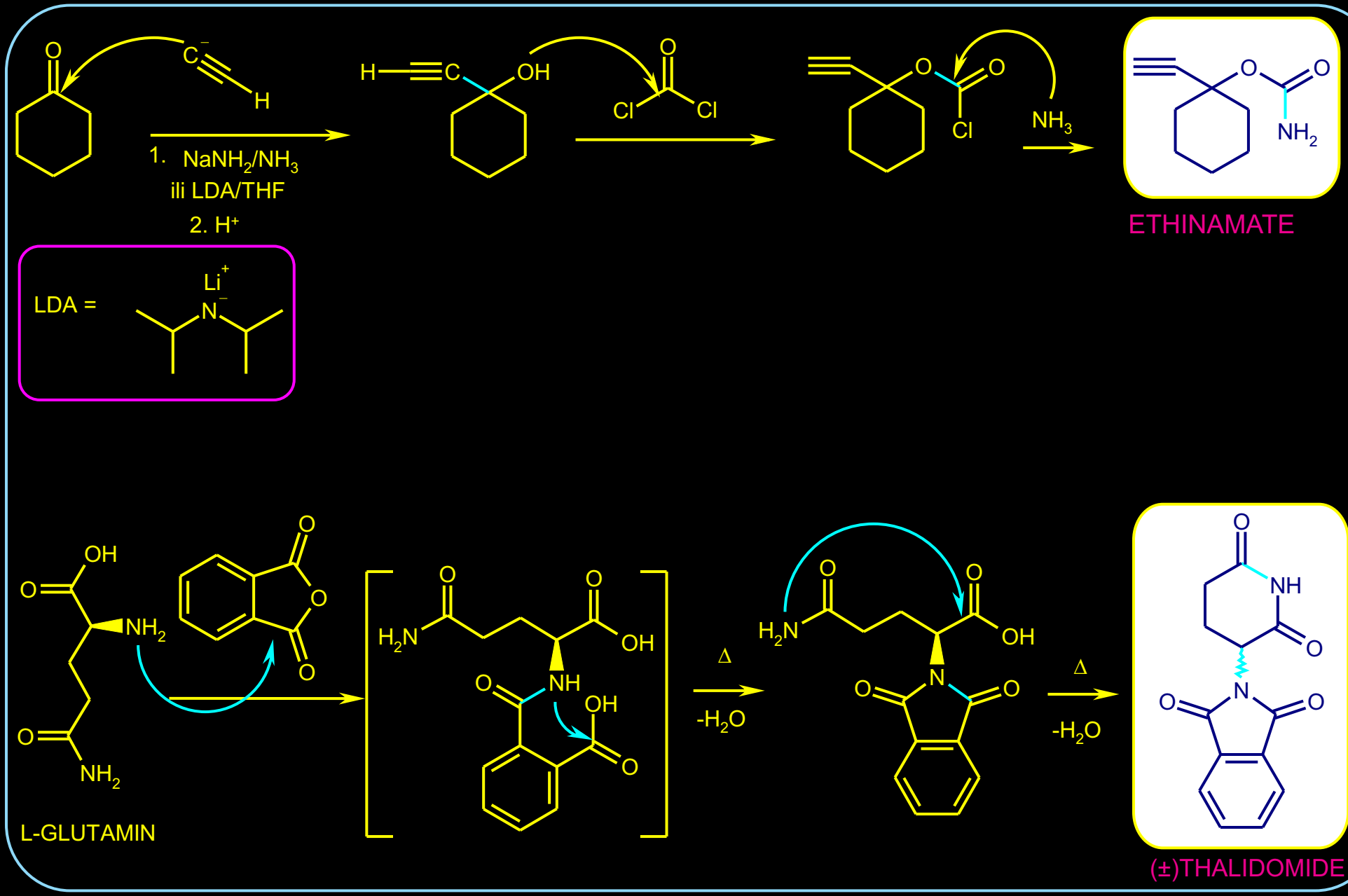
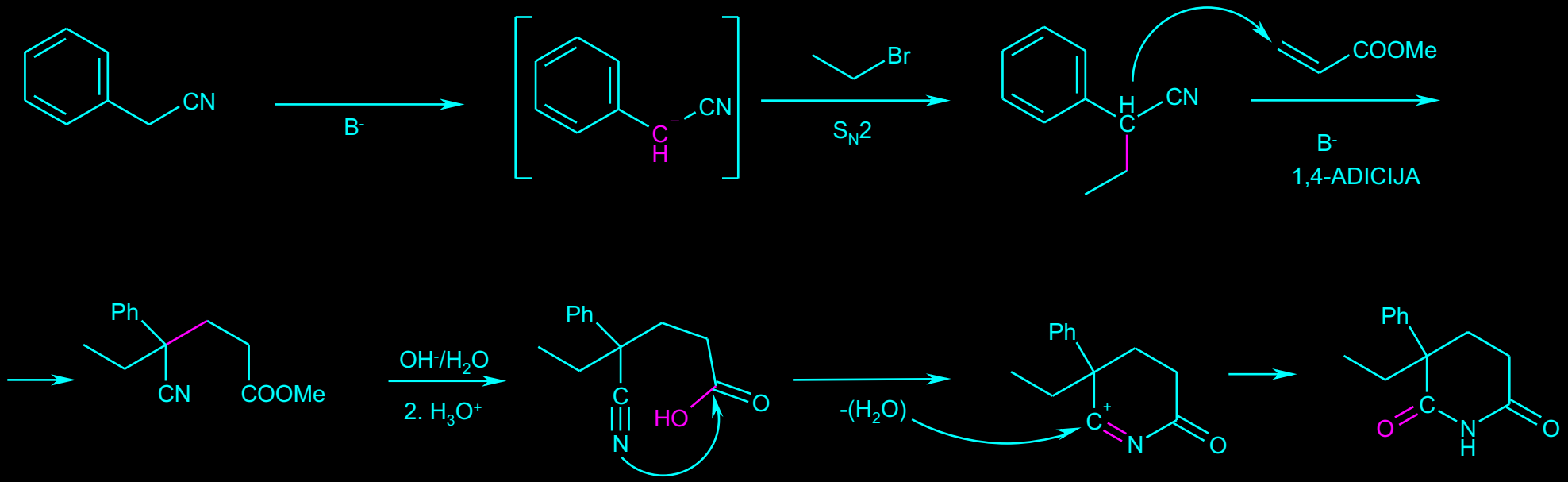


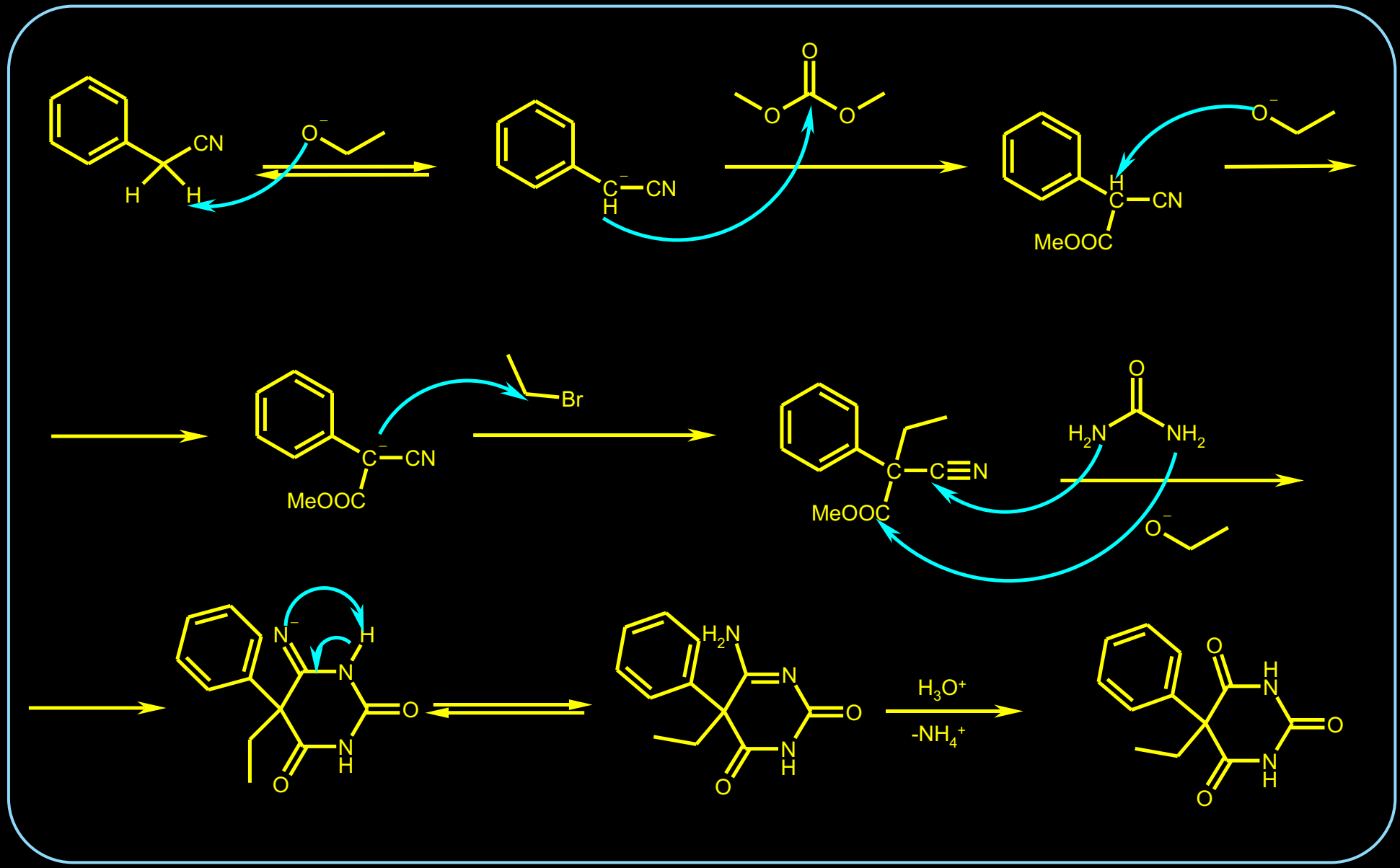
SINTEZE POJEDINIH HIPNOTIKA STARIJE GENERACIJE

Glutethimide:



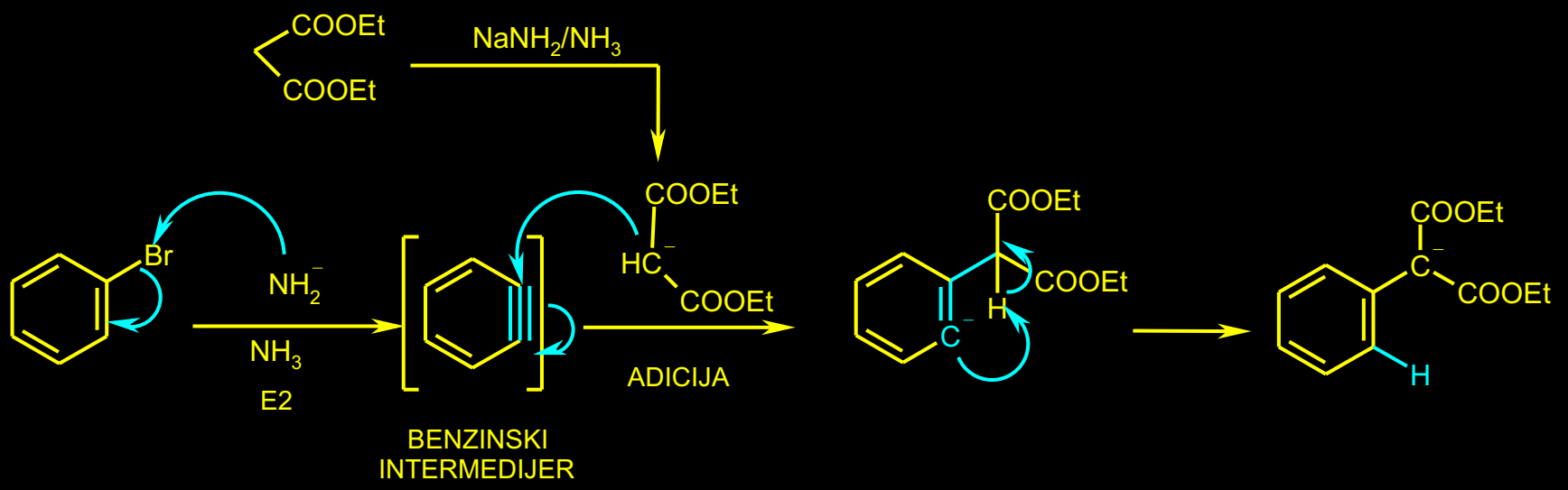
BARBITURATI - HIPNOTICI (SVI BARBITURATI IMAJU SEDATIVNO-HIPNOTIČKO DEJSTVO)

PHENOBARBITAL -SINTEZA



BARBITURATI - HIPNOTICI (SVI BARBITURATI IMAJU SEDATIVNO-HIPNOTIČKO DEJSTVO)

PHENOBARBITAL -ALTERNATIVNA SINTEZA FENIL-MALONSKE KISELINE



BENZODIAZEPINI - HIPNOTICI

NAPOMENA:

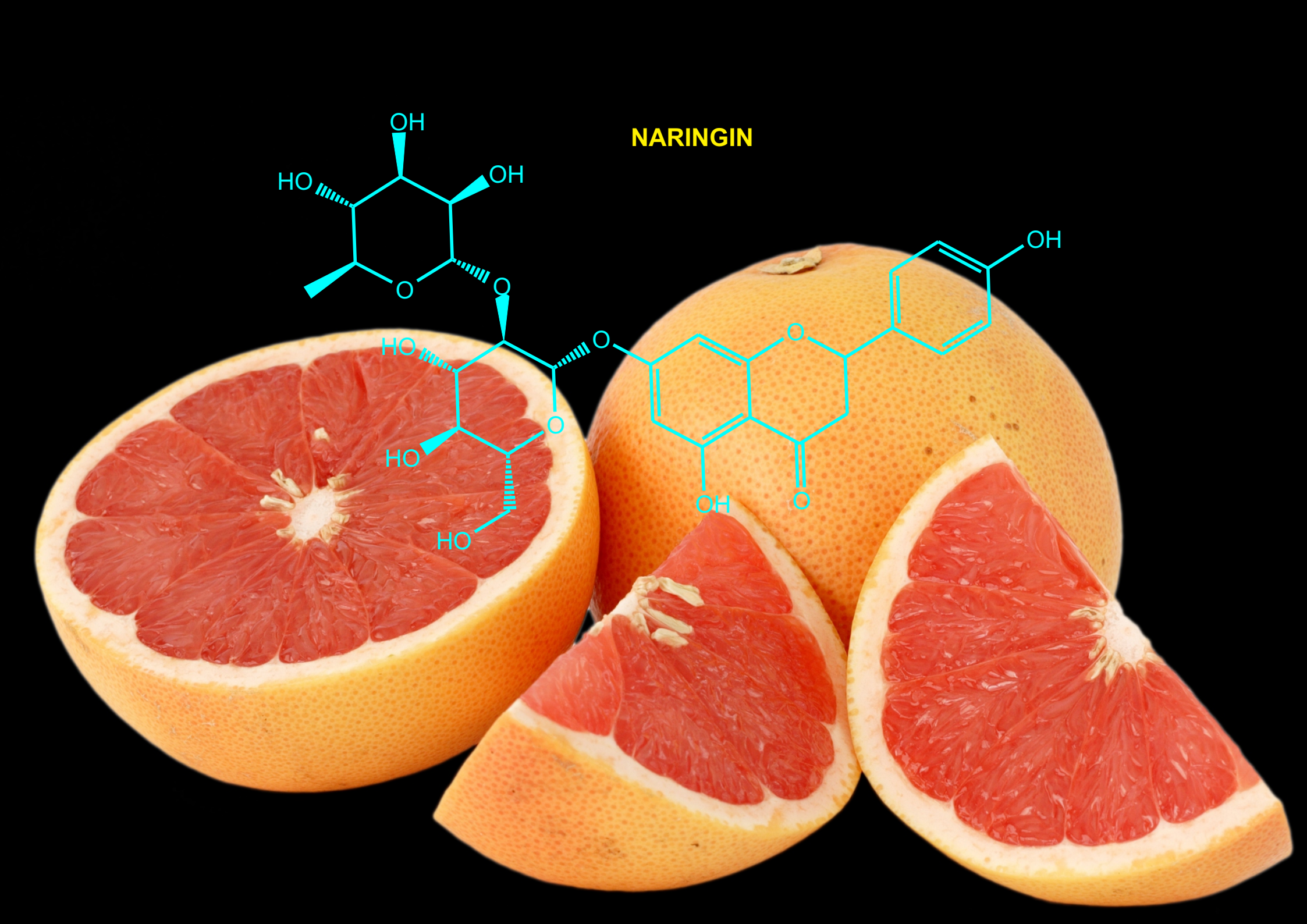
NORMALNA METABOLIČKA DEGRADACIJA BENZODIAZEPINA (KAO I MNOGIH DRUGIH LEKOVA KOJI NI STRUKTURNO NI FARMAKOLOŠKI NEMAJU NIKAKVE VEZE SA NJIMA) VRŠI SE DEJSTVOM ENZIMA IZ GRUPE CITOHROMA P450, A POSEBNO ENZIMIMA CYP3A4 I CYP2C19.

MEĐUTIM, POJEDINI LEKOVI SE PONAŠAJU KAO INHIBITRORI OVIH ENZIMA I MOGU *ZNAČAJNO , NEKADA I VRLO OPASNO,* DA USPORE METABOLIČKU DEGRADACIJU DRUGIH LEKOVA U ORGANIZMU ČOVEKA.

KONSEKVENTNO, NORMALNE, TERAPIJSKE DOZE RAZLIČITIH LEKOVA, U PRISUSTVU DOLE NAVEDENIH INHIBITORA CITOHROMA P450, MOGU DOVESTI DO NAGOMILAVANJA MNOGOSTRUKO VEĆIH DOZA LEKA U ORGANIZMU NEGO ŠTO JE TO DOZVOLJENO, I TIME AKUTNO UGROZITI ZDRAVLJE I ŽIVOT PACIJENTA.

ZNAČAJNIJI LEKOVI KOJI INHIBIRAJU CITOHROM P450: ***ERYTHROMYCIN, CLARITHROMYCIN, RITONAVIR, ITRACONAZOLE, KETOCONAZOLE, NEFAZODONE.***

MEĐUTIM, I GREJPFRUT (VOĆE) KAO I SOK OD GREJPFRUTA, SADŽE FLAVONOIDE (POSEBNO NARINGIN), KOJI SU AKTIVNI INHIBITORI CITOHROMA P450, TE MOGU PREDSTAVLJATI AKUTNU OPASNOST PO ZDRAVLJE PACIJENTA, UKOLIKO SE KONZUMIRAJU UPOREDNO SA POJEDINIM LEKOVIMA, UKLJUČUJUĆI I NEKE OD BENZODIAZEPINA.


NARINGIN
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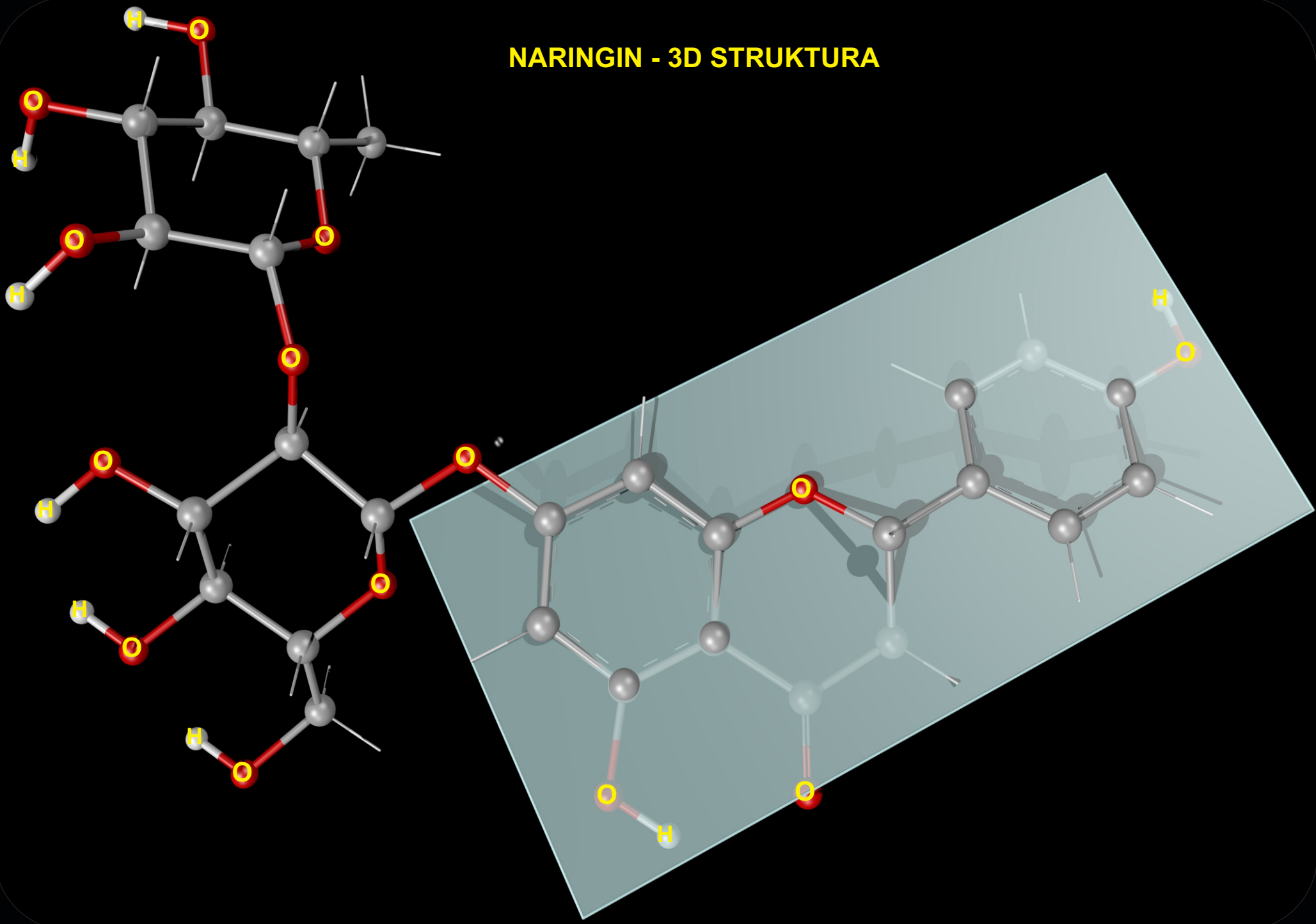
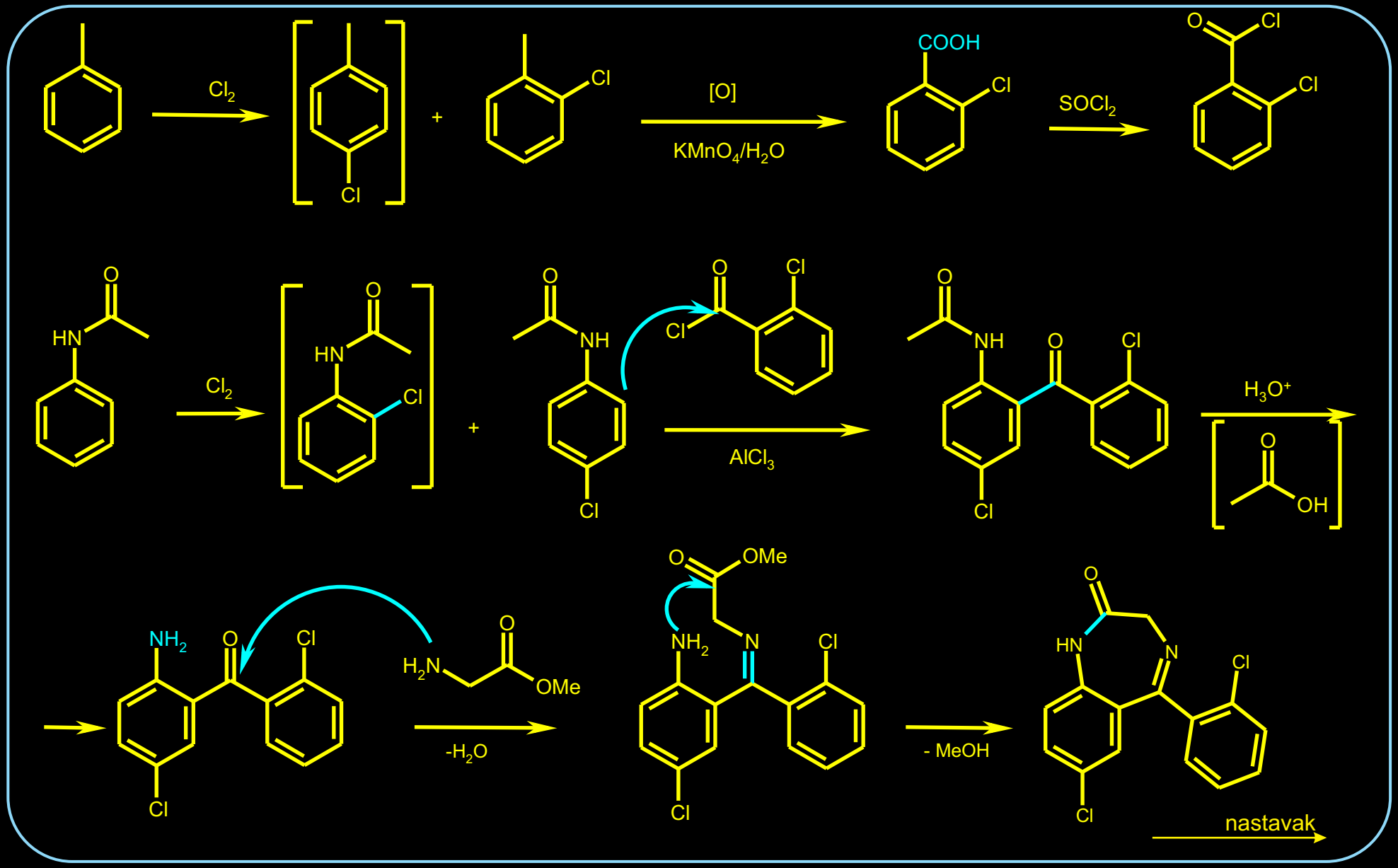
NARINGIN - 3D STRUKTURA



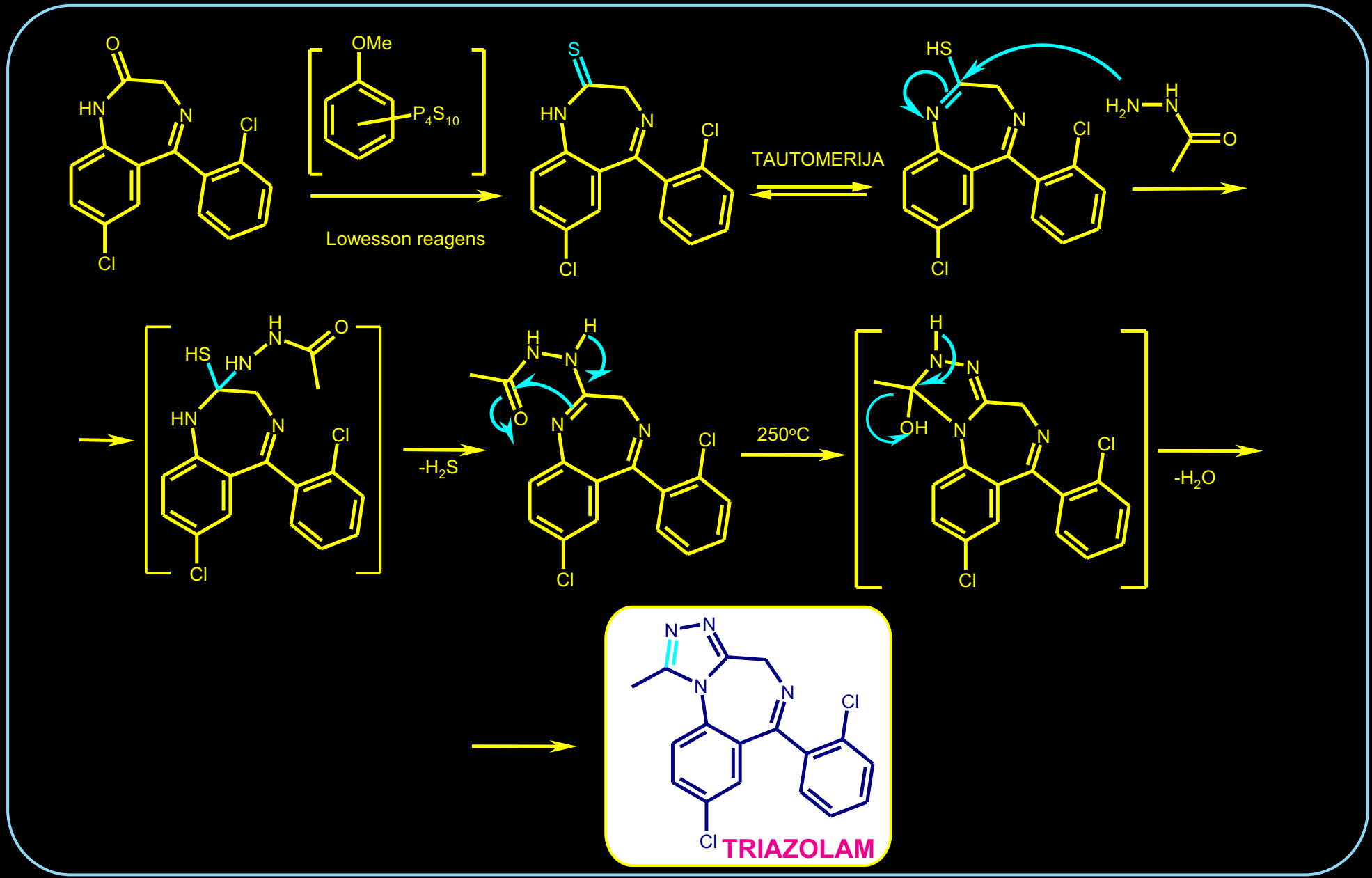
BENZODIAZEPINI - HIPNOTICI

SINTEZA TRIAZOLAM-a



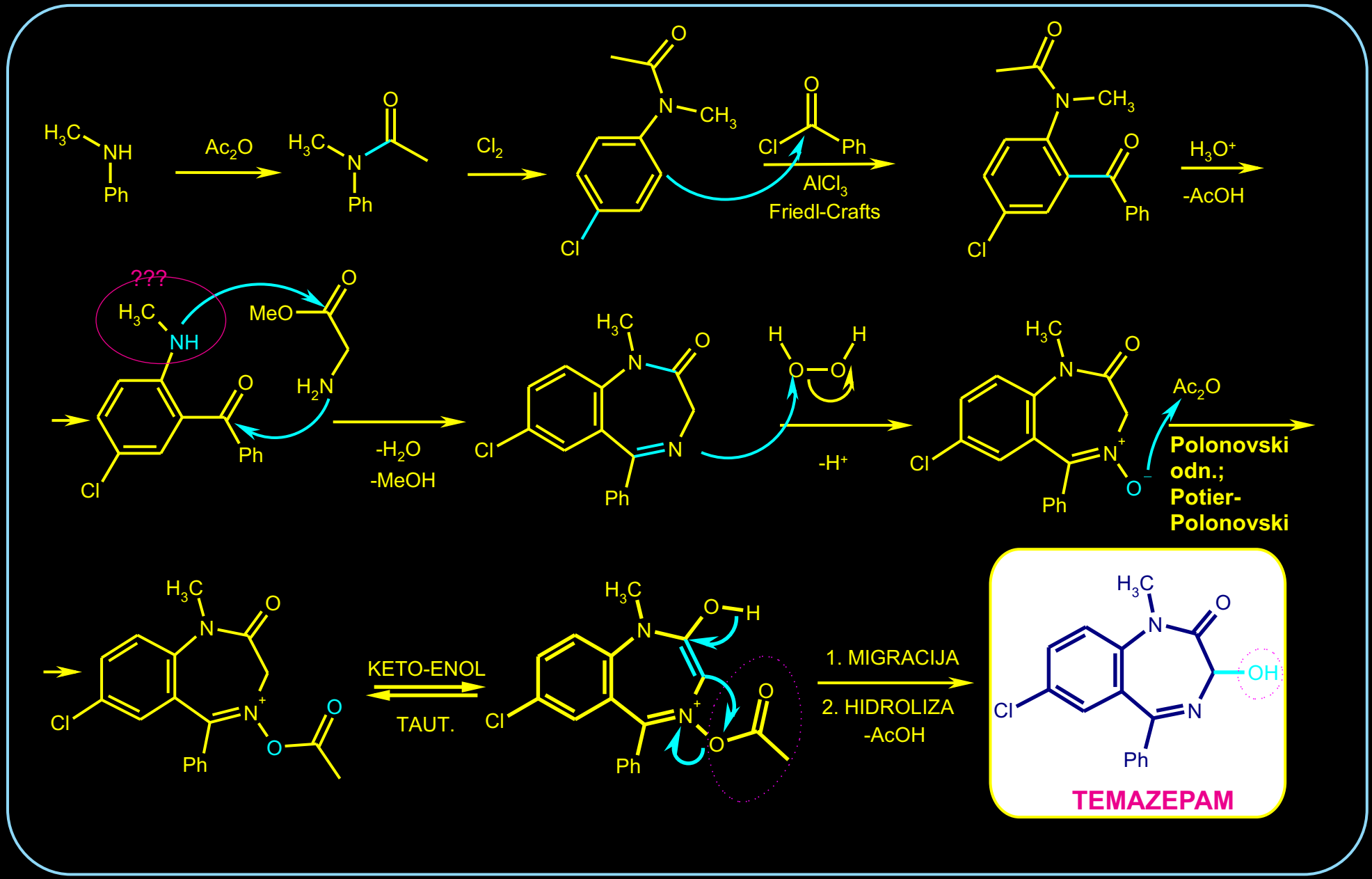
BENZODIAZEPINI - HIPNOTICI

SINTEZA TRIAZOLAM-a nastavak



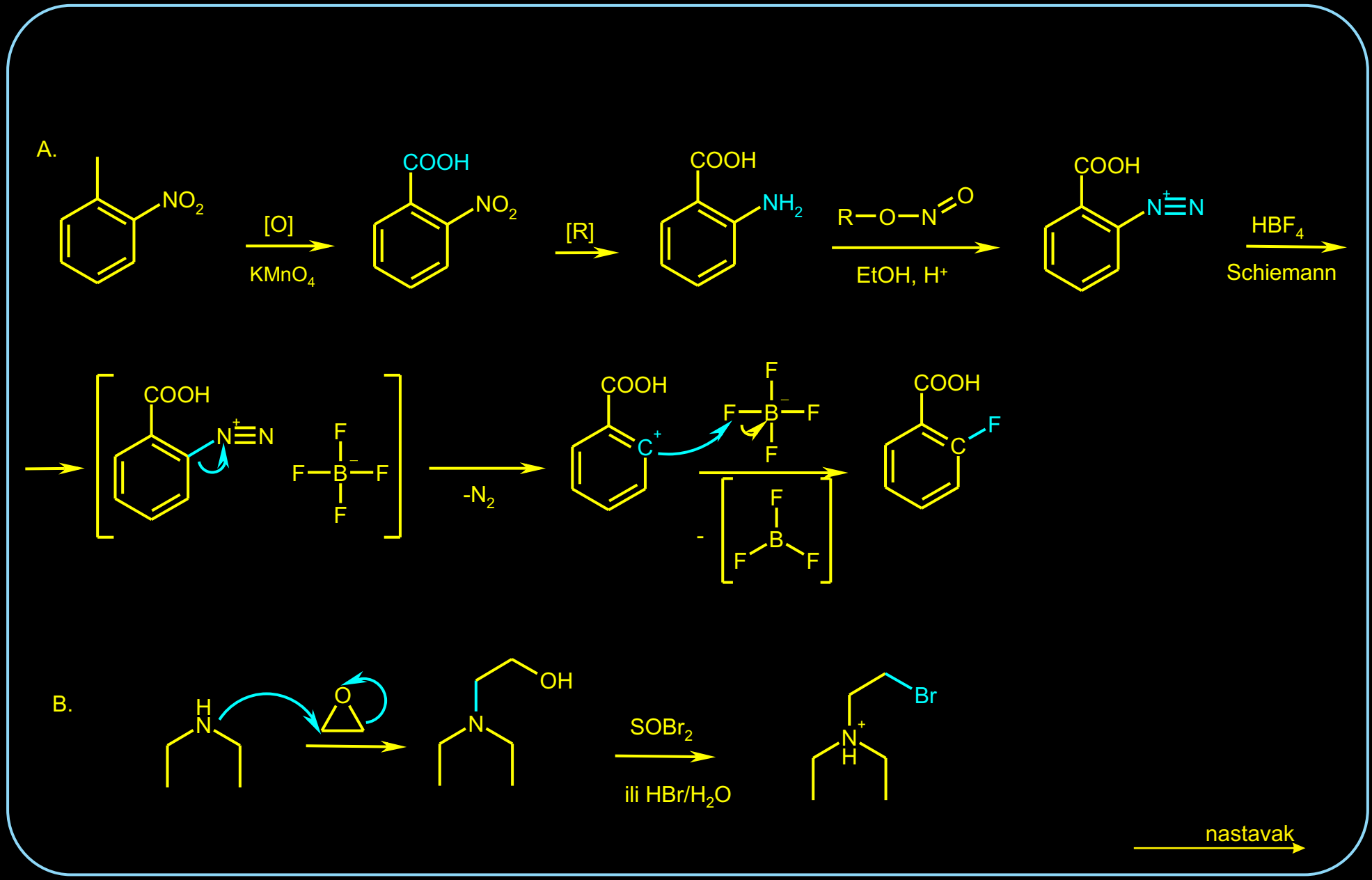
BENZODIAZEPINI - HIPNOTICI

SINTEZA TEMAZEPAM-a



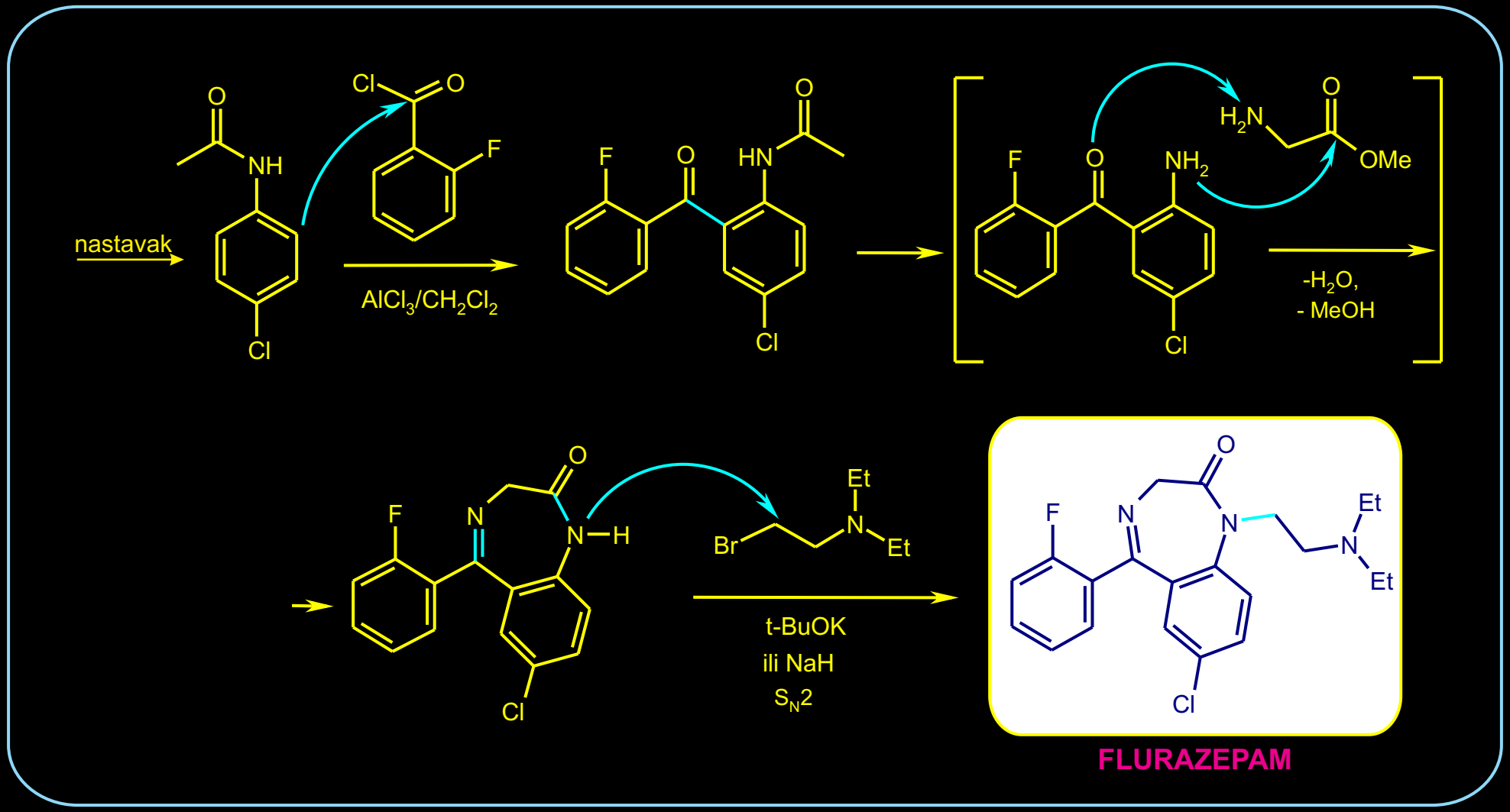
BENZODIAZEPINI - HIPNOTICI

SINTEZA FLURAZEPAMA-a



BENZODIAZEPINI - HIPNOTICI

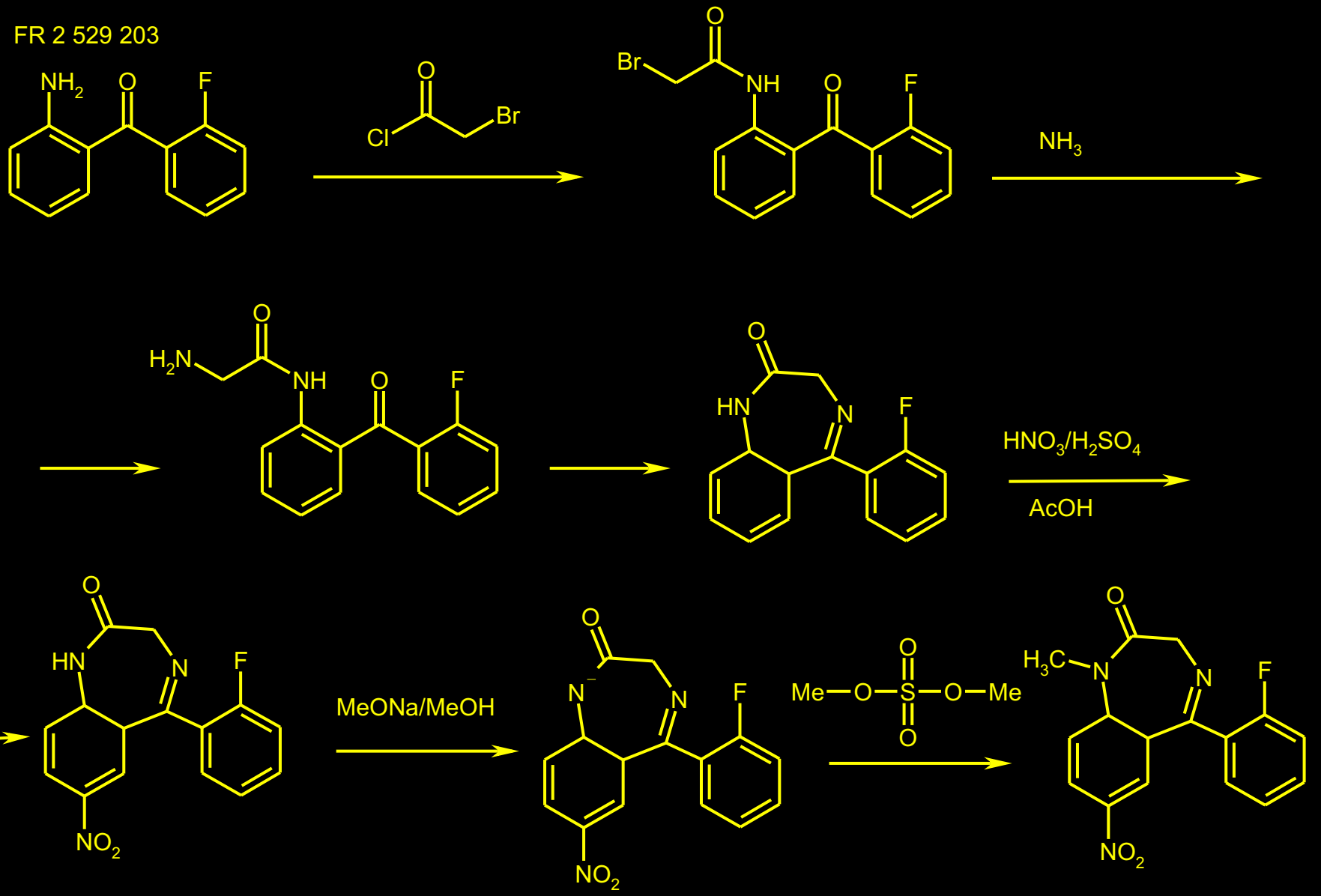
SINTEZA FLURAZEPAMA-a



BENZODIAZEPINI - HIPNOTICI

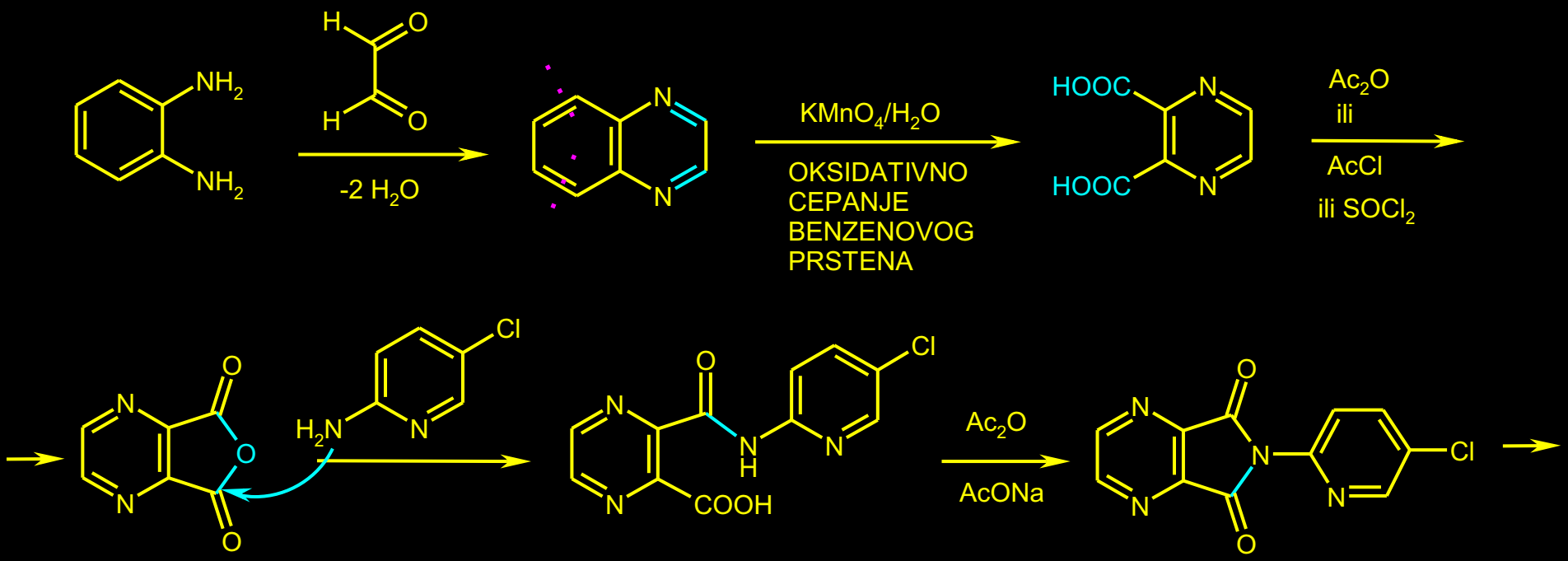
SINTEZA FLUNITRAZEPAM-a

FR 2 529 203



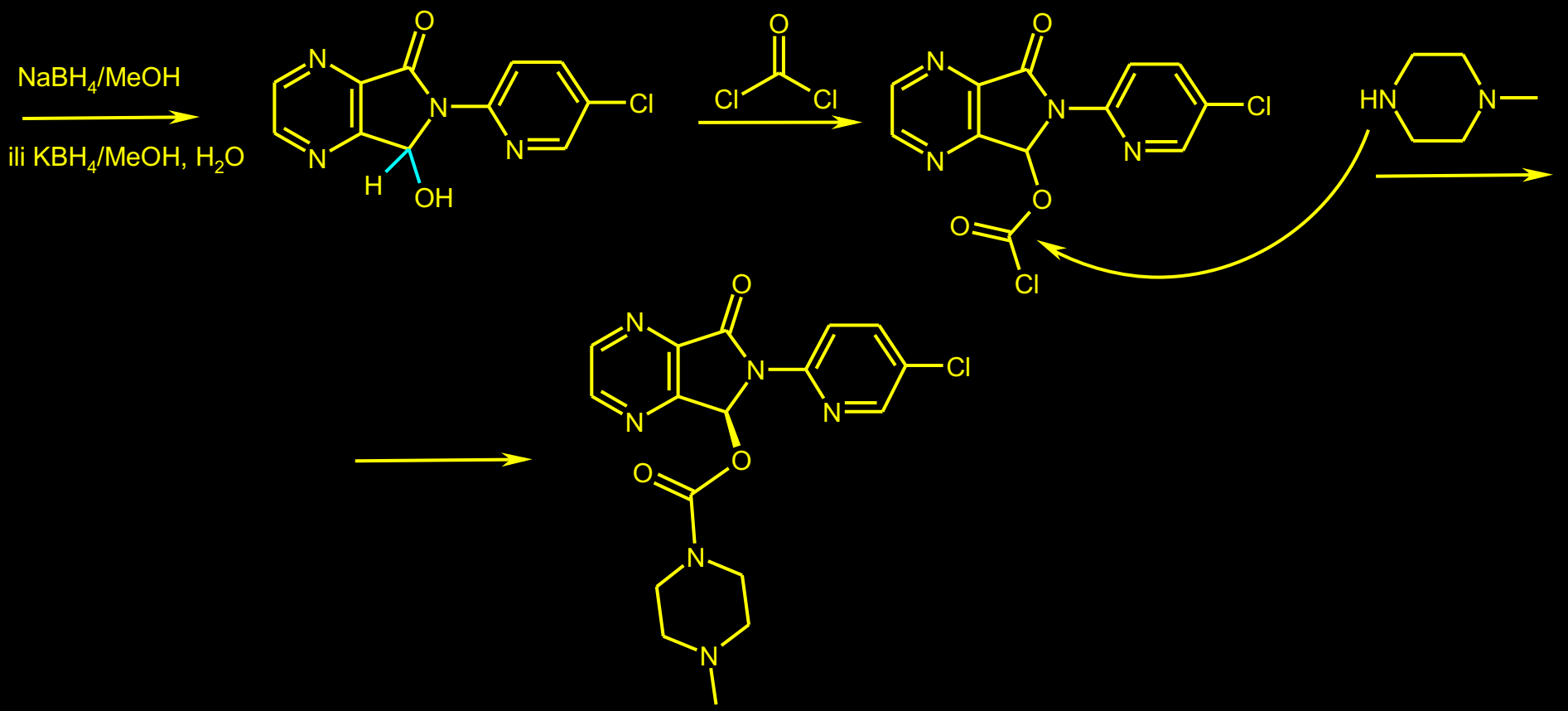
NE-BENZODIAZEPINSKI HIPNOTICI NOVE GENERACIJE

ZOPICLONE



NE-BENZODIAZEPINSKI HIPNOTICI NOVE GENERACIJE

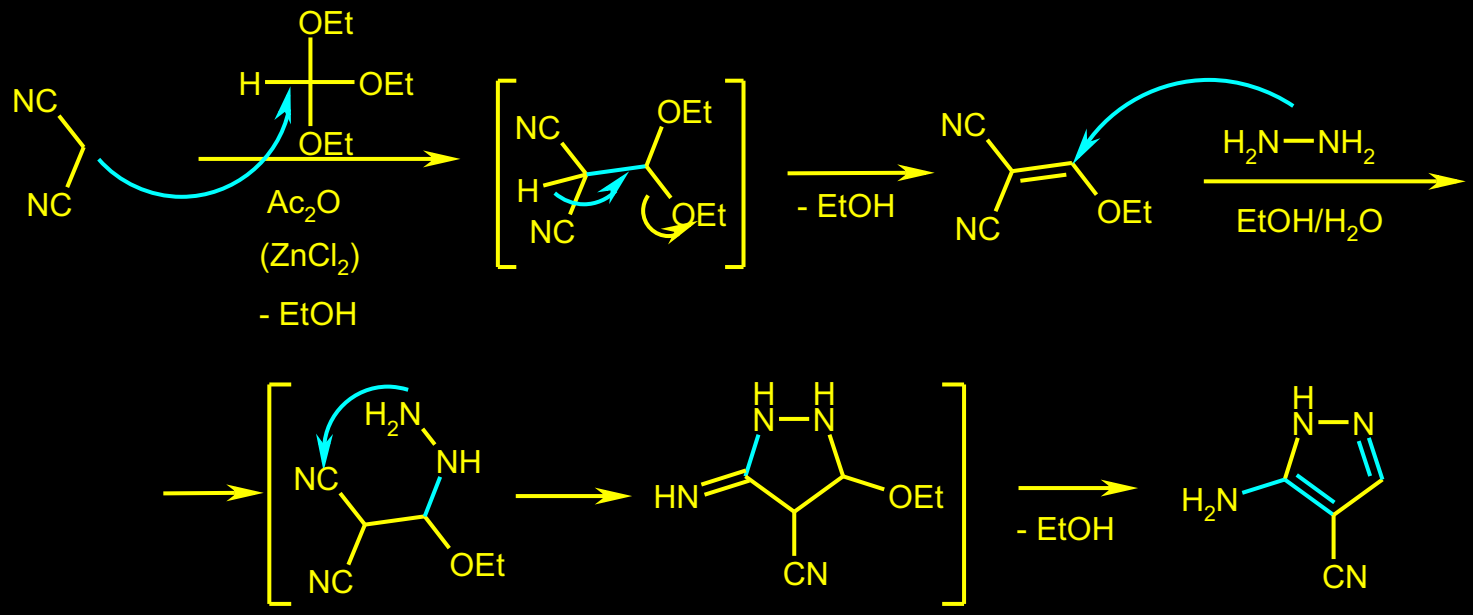
ZOPICLONE -nastavak



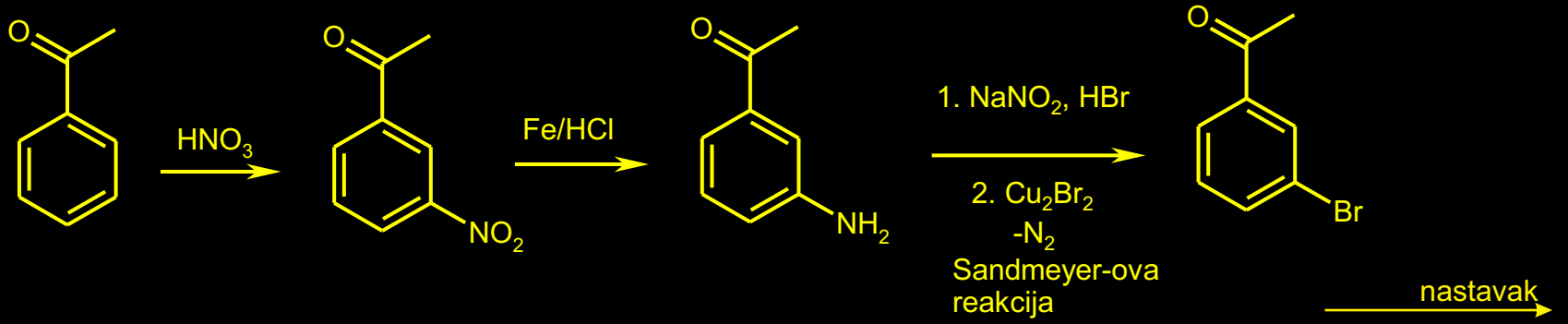
NE-BENZODIAZEPINSKI HIPNOTICI NOVE GENERACIJE

Zaleplon (SONATA)

A.

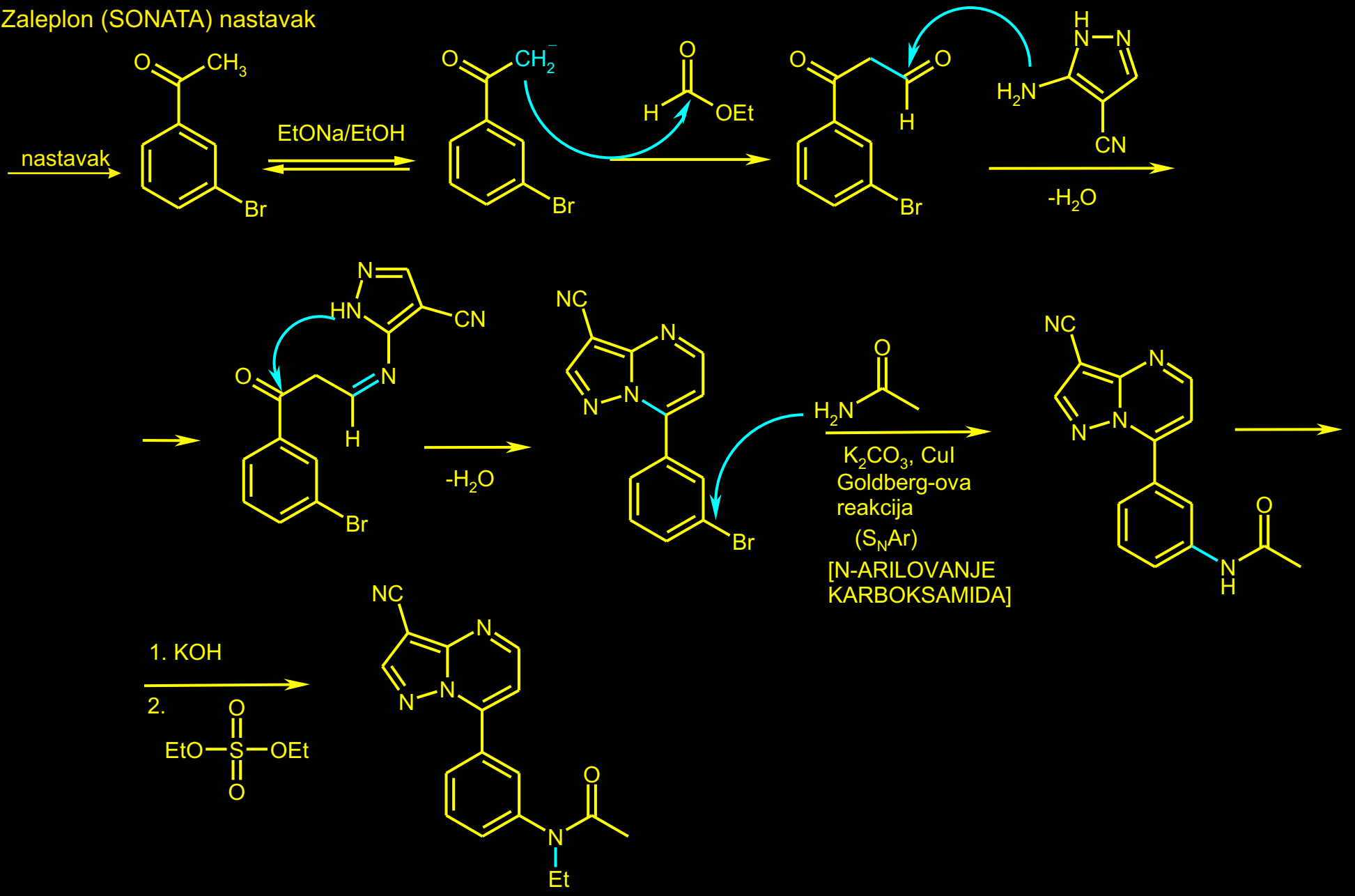


B.



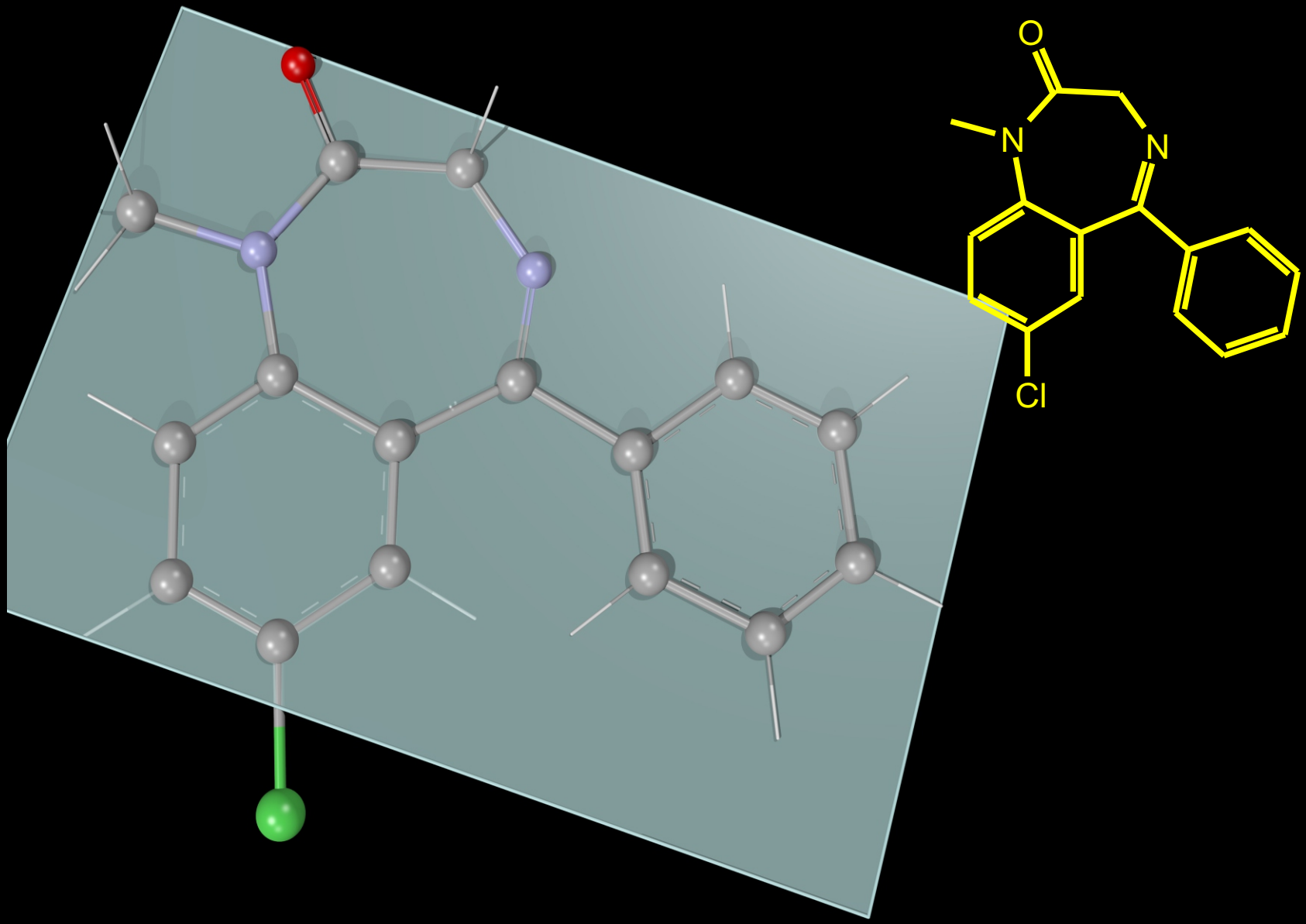
NE-BENZODIAZEPINSKI HIPNOTICI NOVE GENERACIJE

Zaleplon (SONATA) nastavak



ANKSIOLITICI - BENZODIAZEPINI KOJI NE IZAZIVAJU POSPANOST ALI UBLAŽAVAJU “NERVOZU” - STANJA POZNATA KAO ANKSIOZNOST. POGODNI SU ZA DNEVNU UPOTREBU I IZUZETNO SE MNOGO KORISTE.

DIAZEPAM:

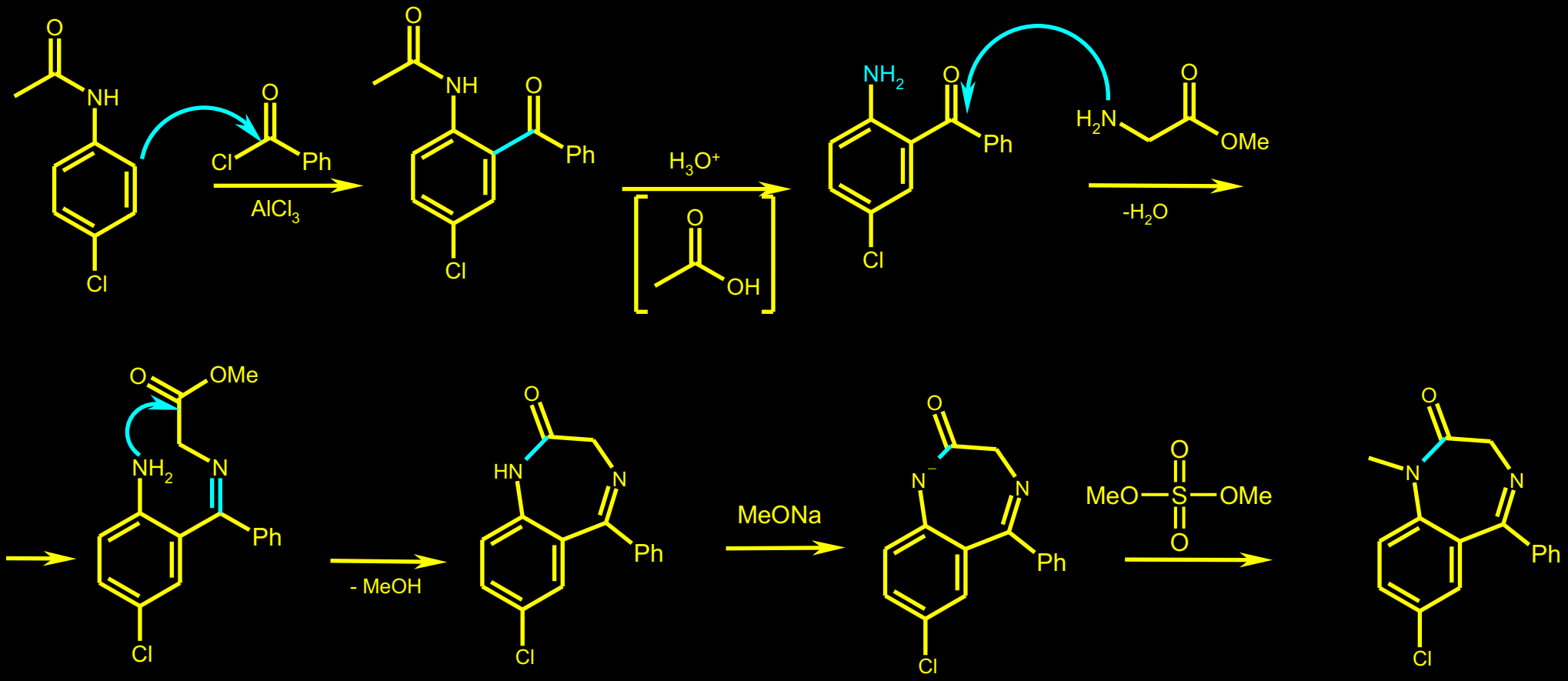


ANKSIOLITICI

Monograph Number: 3018
Title: Diazepam
CAS Registry Number: 439-14-5
CAS Name: 7-Chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
Additional Names: 7-chloro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(1H)-one; methyl diazepinone; diacepin
Manufacturers' Codes: LA-III; Ro-5-2807; Wy-3467; NSC-77518
Trademarks: Apaurin; Atensine (Berk); Atilen (Spofa); Bialzepam (Bial); Calmpose (Ranbaxy); Ceregulart (Kaken); Dialar (Lagap); Diazemuls (Farmitalia); Dipam (Alkaloid); Eridan; Eurosan (Mepha); Evacalm (Unimed); Faustan (East Germany); Gewacalm (Nycomed); Horizon (Yamanouchi); Lamra (Merckle); Lembrol; Levium (Sodelco); Mandrozep (Henk); Neurolytril (Dorsch); Noan (Ravizza); Novazam (Génévrier); Paceum (Orion); Pacitran (Grossman); Paxate (Bristol-Myers Squibb); Pro-Pam (Protea); Q-Pam (Quantum); Relanium (Polfa); Sedapam (Duncan, Flockhart); Seduxen (Gedeon Richter); Servizepam (Servipharm); Setonil; Solis (Galen); Stesolid (Dumex); Tranquase (Azupharma); Tranquo-Puren (Klinge-Nattermann); Tranquo-Tablinen (Sanorania); Unisedil (Laquifa); Valaxona (Schaper & Brummer); Valiquid (Roche); Valium (Roche); Valrelease (Roche); Vival; Vivol (Horner)
Molecular Formula: C16H13ClN2O
Molecular Weight: 284.75.
Percent Composition: C 67.49%, H 4.60%, Cl 12.45%, N 9.84%, O 5.62%
Literature References: Prepn: Sternbach, Reeder, J. Org. Chem. 26, 4936 (1961); Reeder, Sternbach, US 3371085 (1968 to Hoffmann-La Roche); prepd but not claimed: eidem, US 3109843 and US 3136815 (1963, 1964 to Hoffmann-La Roche); M. Gates, J. Org. Chem. 45, 1675 (1980); M. Ishikura et al., ibid. 47, 2456 (1982). Purification: Chase, US 3102116 (1963 to Hoffmann-La Roche). Pharmacology: Hudson, Wolpert, Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. Ther. 186, 388 (1970). Metabolism: Randall et al., Curr. Ther. Res. Clin. Exp. 7, 590 (1965); Van der Kleijn, Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 179, 115 (1971). Toxicity: E. I. Goldenthal, Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 18, 185 (1971). Binding study in rat brain: R. F. Squires, C. Braestrup, Nature 266, 732 (1977). Comprehensive description: A. MacDonald et al., Anal. Profiles Drug Subs. 1, 79-99 (1972). Clinical pharmacokinetics: M. Mandelli et al., Clin. Pharmacokinet. 3, 72 (1978).
Properties: Plates from acetone + petr ether, mp 125-126°. pKa 3.4. Sol in chloroform, DMF, benzene, acetone, alc; slightly sol in water. LD50 orally in rats: 710 mg/kg (Goldenthal).
Melting point: mp 125-126°
pKa: pKa 3.4
Toxicity data: LD50 orally in rats: 710 mg/kg (Goldenthal)
NOTE: This is a controlled substance (depressant): 21 CFR, 1308.14.
Therap-Cat: Anxiolytic; muscle relaxant (skeletal).

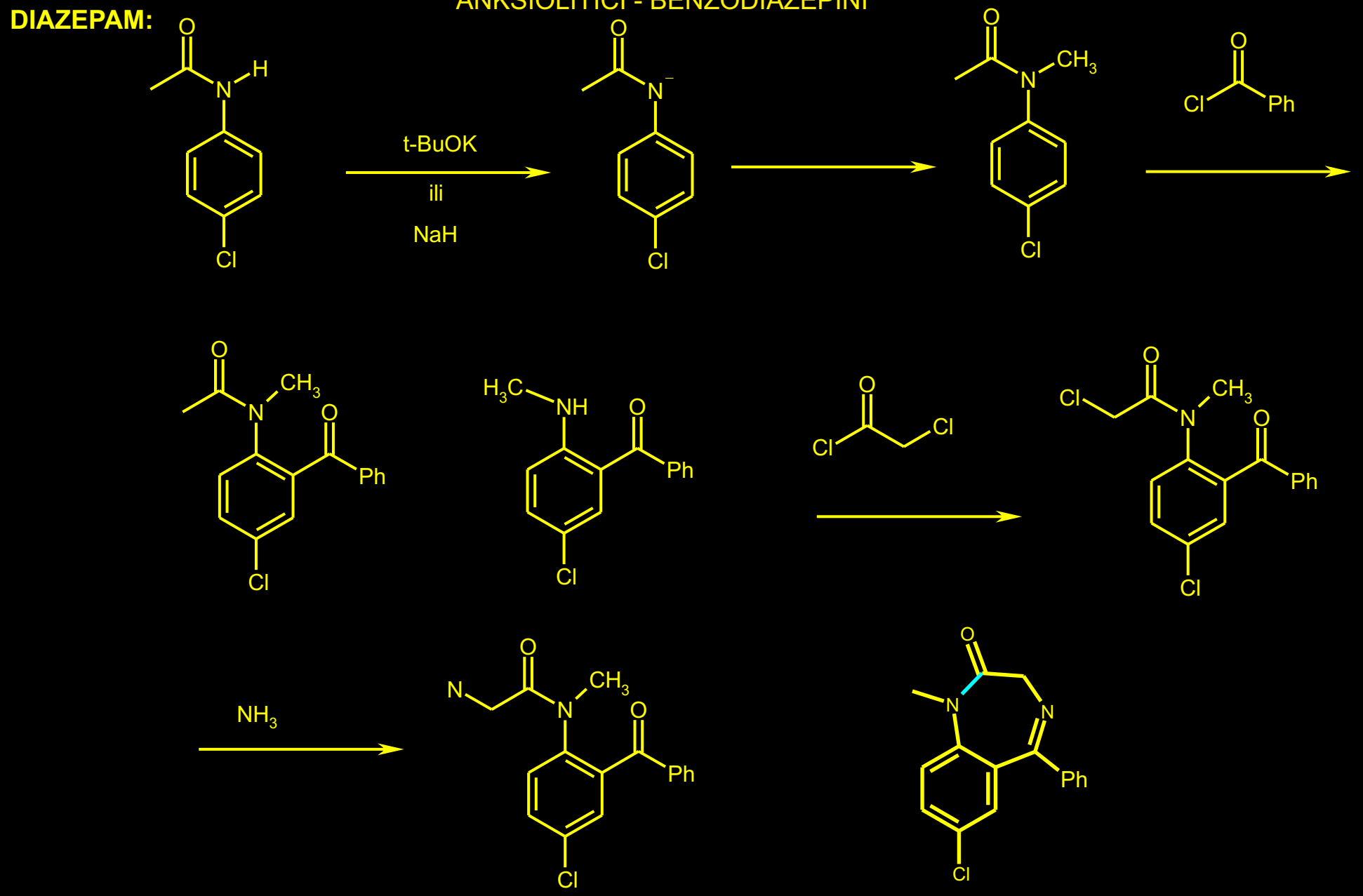
ANKSIOLITICI - BENZODIAZEPINI

DIAZEPAM:



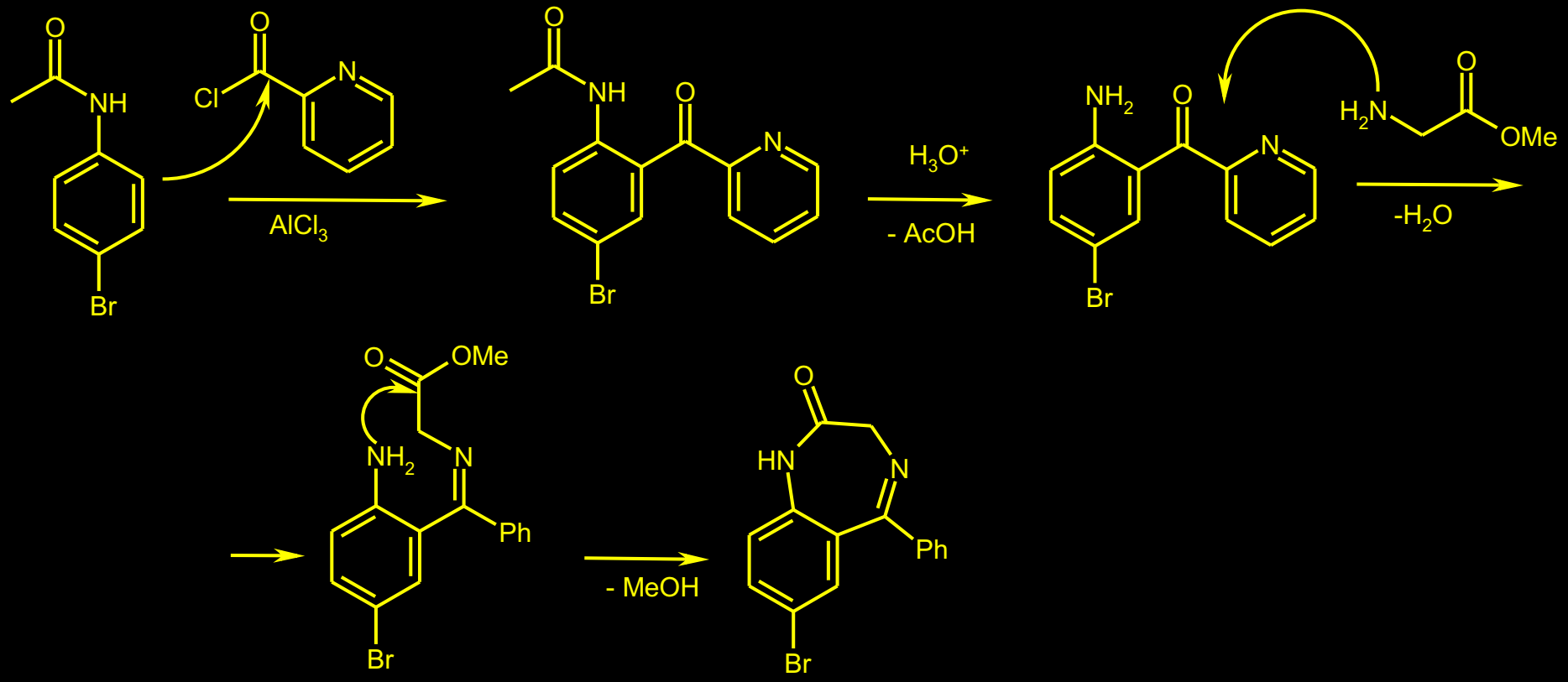
ANKSIOLITICI - BENZODIAZEPINI

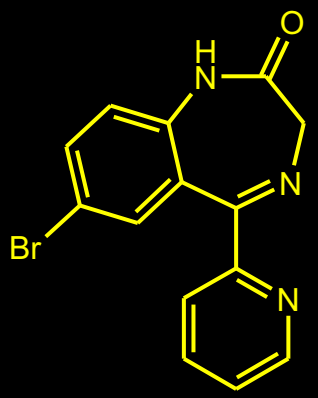
DIAZEPAM:



ANKSIOLITICI - BENZODIAZEPINI

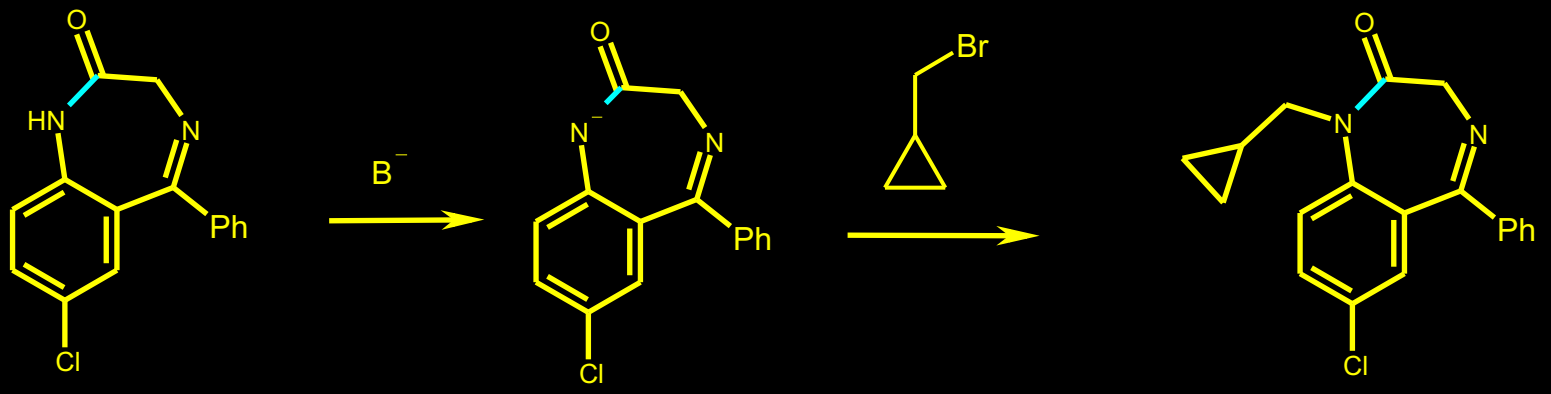
BROMAZEPAM



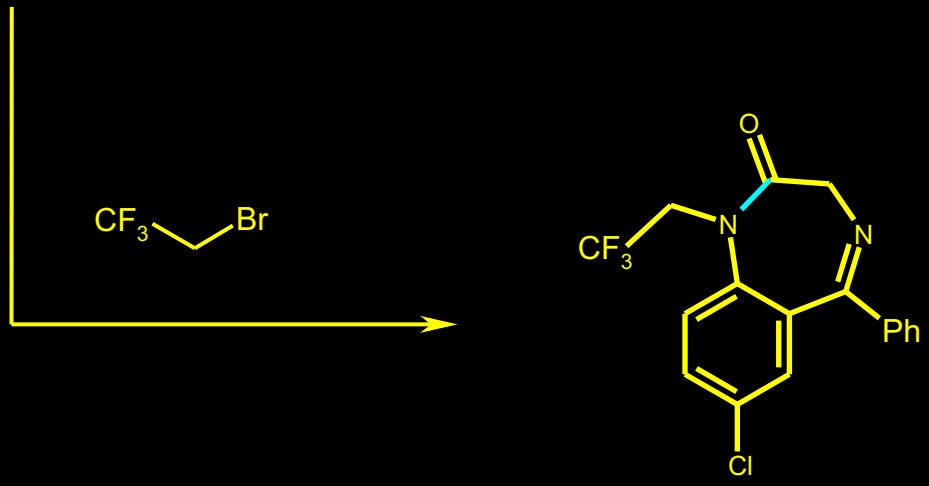


Monograph Number: 1369
Title: Bromazepam
CAS Registry Number: 1812-30-2
CAS Name: 7-Bromo-1,3-dihydro-5-(2-pyridinyl)-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
Additional Names: 7-bromo-5-(2-pyridyl)-3H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2(1H)-one
Manufacturers' Codes: Ro-5-3350
Trademarks: Compendium (Polifarma); Creosedin (Osiris); Durazanil (Durachemie); Lectopam (Roche); Lexomil (Roche); Lexotan (Roche); Lexotanil (Roche); Normoc (Merckle)
Molecular Formula: C14H10BrN3O
Molecular Weight: 316.16.
Percent Composition: C 53.19%, H 3.19%, Br 25.27%, N 13.29%, O 5.06%
Literature References: Prepn: Berger et al., BE 619101; eidem, Fryer et al., US 3100770 (1962, 1963 to Hoffmann-La Roche); eidem, J. Pharm. Sci. 53, 264 (1964); US 3182065; US 3182067 (both 1965 to Hoffmann-La Roche). Pharmacology: Korol, Brown, Pharmacology 1, 115 (1968). Metabolism: M. A. Schwartz et al., J. Pharm. Sci. 62, 1776 (1973); Drug Metab. Dispos. 2, 31 (1974). Evaluation as pre-anesthesia medication: P. Chalmers, J. N. Horton, Anesthesia 39, 370 (1984). Multicenter clinical comparison with lorazepam, q.v.: G. J. Cordingley et al., Curr. Med. Res. Opin. 9, 505 (1985). Evaluation of adverse effects and withdrawal reactions: R. Fontaine et al., Psychopharmacol. Bull. 21, 91 (l985). Toxicity: E. I. Goldenthal, Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 18, 185 (1971). Comprehensive description: M. M. Hassan, M. A. Abounassif, Anal. Profiles Drug Subs. 16, 1-51 (1987).
Properties: Colorless prisms from acetone, mp 237-238.5° (dec). LD50 orally in rats: 3050 ±405 mg/kg (Goldenthal).
Melting point: mp 237-238.5° (dec)
Toxicity data: LD50 orally in rats: 3050 ±405 mg/kg (Goldenthal)
NOTE: This is a controlled substance (depressant): 21 CFR, 1308.14.
Therap-Cat: Anxiolytic.

ANKSIOLITICI - BENZODIAZEPINI



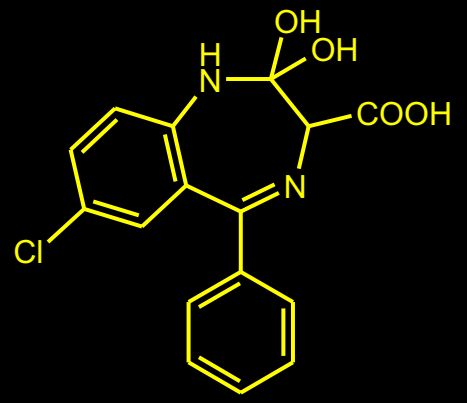
Prazepam



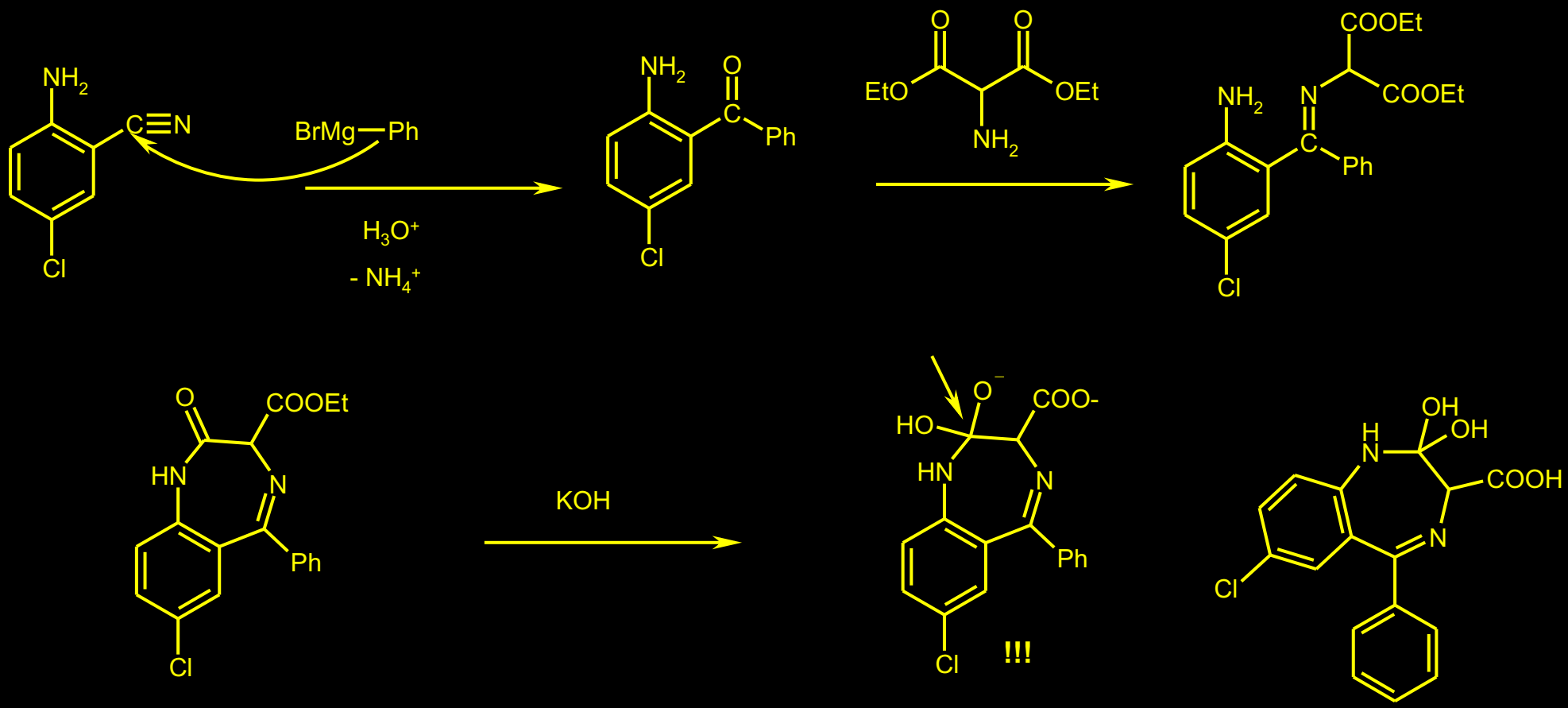
Halazepam: Halazepam,

ANKSIOLITICI - BENZODIAZEPINI

Monograph Number: 2429
Title: **CLORAZEPIC ACID**
CAS Registry Number: 23887-31-2
CAS Name: 7-Chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylic acid
Molecular Formula: C16H11ClN2O3
Molecular Weight: 314.73.
Percent Composition: C 61.06%, H 3.52%, Cl 11.26%, N 8.90%, O 15.25%
Literature References: Prepn: NL 6507637; J. Schmitt, US 3516988; reissued as US RE 28315 (1965, 1970, 1975 all to Clin-Byla). Synthesis and activity of the dipotassium salt: J. Schmitt et al., Chim. Ther. 4, 239 (1969). Solution chemistry: R. Raveux, M. Briot, ibid. 303. Metabolism: P. Gros, R. Raveux, ibid. 312. Toxicity data: M. Brunaud et al., Arzneimittel-Forsch. 20, 123 (1970). Series of articles on pharmacology and clinical use: ibid, 123-137. HPLC determn in plasma: P. Colin, G. Sirois, J. Chromatog. 273, 367 (1983). Clinical trial in anxiety: W. W. K. Zung, J. Clin Psychiatry 48, 13 (1987); in comparison with buspirone, q.v.: K. Rickels et al., Arch. Gen. Psychiatry 45, 444 (1988). Comprehensive description: J. A. Raihle, V. E. Papendick, Anal. Profiles Drug Subs. 4, 91-112 (1975).
Derivative Type: Dipotassium salt
CAS Registry Number: 57109-90-7
CAS Name: 7-Chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylic acid monopotassium salt compd with potassium hydroxide
Additional Names: clorazepate dipotassium
Manufacturers' Codes: Abbott 35616; CB-4306
Trademarks: Belseren (Bristol-Myers Squibb); Mendon (Dainippon); Tranxilène (Clin-Comar-Byla); Tranxilium (Mack, Illert.); Transene (Clin-Comar-Byla); Tranxene (Abbott)
Molecular Formula: C16H10ClKN2O3.KOH
Molecular Weight: 408.92.
Percent Composition: C 47.00%, H 2.71%, Cl 8.67%, K 19.12%, N 6.85%, O 15.65%
Properties: White powder, freely sol in water. Very poorly sol in ethanol. Practically insol in ether, chloroform. Aq solns are alkaline to phenolphthalein. uv max (anhydrous product in water): 231, 311 nm (33500, 2450). LD50 in mice (mg/kg): 700 orally; 290 i.p. LD50 orally in rats: >1000 mg/kg (Brunaud).
Absorption maximum: uv max (anhydrous product in water): 231, 311 nm (33500, 2450)
Toxicity data: LD50 in mice (mg/kg): 700 orally; 290 i.p.; LD50 orally in rats: >1000 mg/kg (Brunaud)
Derivative Type: Monopotassium salt
CAS Registry Number: 5991-71-9
Manufacturers' Codes: CB-4311
Trademarks: Azene (Endo)
Molecular Formula: C16H10ClKN2O4
Molecular Weight: 368.82.
Percent Composition: C 52.11%, H 2.73%, Cl 9.61%, K 10.60%, N 7.60%, O 17.35%
NOTE: This is a controlled substance (depressant): 21 CFR, 1308.14.
Therap-Cat: Anxiolytic.



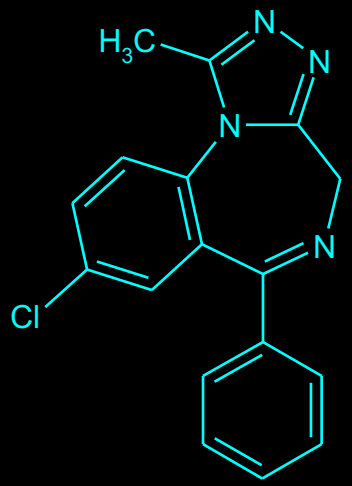
ANKSIOLITICI - BENZODIAZEPINI



clorazepate dipotassium

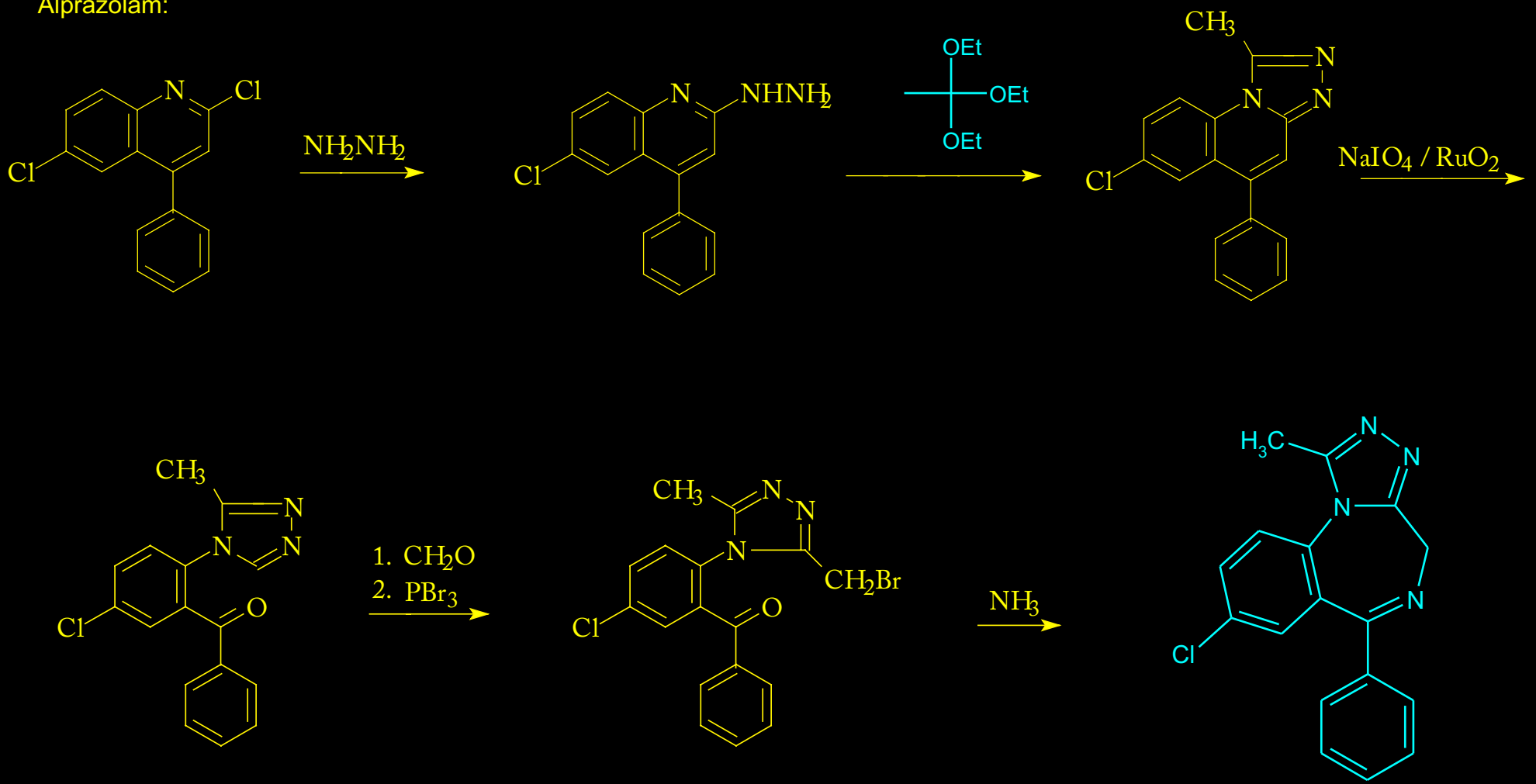
ANKSIOLITICI - BENZODIAZEPINI

Monograph Number: 310
Title: Alprazolam (Xanax [Pharmacia & Upjohn])
CAS Registry Number: 28981-97-7
CAS Name: 8-Chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4*H*-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-*a*][1,4]benzodiazepine
Additional Names: 8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4*H*-*s*-triazolo[4,3-*a*][1,4]benzodiazepine
Manufacturers' Codes: D-65MT; U-31889
Trademarks: Alplax (Gador); Cassadan (Arzneimittelwerk Dresden); Esparon (Orion); Tafil (Pharmacia & Upjohn); Tranquinal (Bago); Trankimazin (Pharmacia & Upjohn); Xanax (Pharmacia & Upjohn); Xanor (Pharmacia & Upjohn)
Molecular Formula: C17H13ClN4
Molecular Weight: 308.77.
Percent Composition: C 66.13%, H 4.24%, Cl 11.48%, N 18.15%
Literature References: Prepn: J. B. Hester, **DE 2012190**; *idem,* **US 3987052** (1970, 1976 both to Upjohn); J. B. Hester *et al., Tetrahedron Letters* **1971,** 1609; A. Walser, G. Zenchoff, *J. Med. Chem.* **20,** 1694 (1977). Central depressant activity: R. Nakajima *et al., Japan. J. Pharmacol.* **21,** 497 (1971). Pharmacology: V. H. Sethy, *Arch. Pharmacol.* **301,** 157 (1978). Clinical studies: L. F. Fabre, *Curr. Ther. Res.* **19,** 661 (1976); J. B. Cohn, *J. Clin. Psychiat.* **42,** 347 (1981). Pharmacokinetics: D. R. Abernethy *et al., ibid.* **44,** 45 (1983). Review of pharmacokinetics, clinical efficacy, and mechanism of action: J. A. Fawcett, H. M. Kravitz, *Pharmacotherapy* **2,** 242-254 (1982); of pharmacology and efficacy in anxiety and depression: *Drugs* **27,** 132 (1984).
Properties: Crystals from ethyl acetate, mp 228-228.5°. Sol in alc. Insol in water. uv max (ethanol): 222 nm (40250). LD50 in mice, rats (mg/kg): 1020, >2000 orally; 540, 610 i.p. (Nakajima).
Melting point: mp 228-228.5°
Absorption maximum: uv max (ethanol): 222 nm (40250)
Toxicity data: LD50 in mice, rats (mg/kg): 1020, >2000 orally; 540, 610 i.p. (Nakajima)
NOTE: This is a controlled substance (depressant): **21 CFR,** 1308.14.
Therap-Cat: Anxiolytic.



ANKSIOLITICI - BENZODIAZEPINI

Alprazolam:



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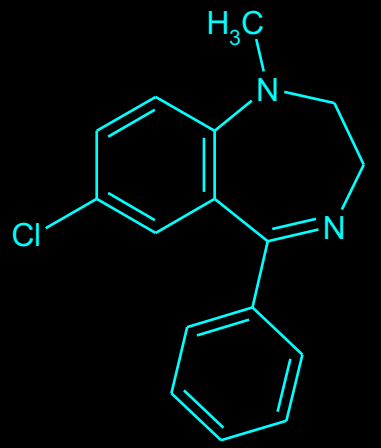


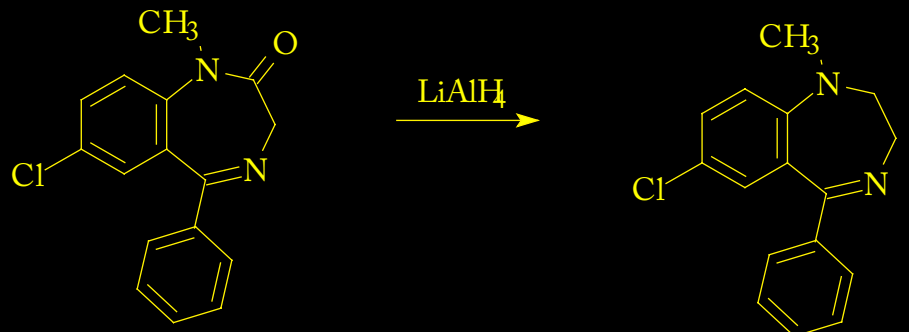
Monograph Number: 5810
Title: Medazepam
CAS Registry Number: 2898-12-6
CAS Name: 7-Chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-1,4-benzodiazepine
Trademarks: Ansilan (Lek); Diepin (Alcon); Medazepol (Farmasa); Megasedan (DIF); Narsis (Sumitomo); Nobrium (Roche); Psiquium (Sintofarma); Resmit (Shionogi); Rudotel (OPW); Tranquilax (Hokuriku)
Molecular Formula: C16H15ClN2
Molecular Weight: 270.76.
Percent Composition: C 70.98%, H 5.58%, Cl 13.09%, N 10.35%
Literature References: Prepn: L. H. Sternbach *et al., J. Org. Chem.* **28,** 2456 (1963); G. A. Archer *et al.,* **BE 620773** *C.A.* **59,** 10095b (1963); E. Reeder, L. H. Sternbach, **US 3243427** (1963, 1966 both to Hoffmann-La Roche); S. Inaba *et al., Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **20,** 1628 (1972); M. Mihalic *et al., J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **14,** 941 (1977). Pharmacology: L. O. Randall *et al., Arch. Int. Pharmacodyn. Ther.* **185,** 135 (1970). Crystal structure: G. Gilli *et al., Acta Crystallogr.* **B34,** 3793 (1978).
Properties: Colorless prismatic crystals from ether + petr ether, mp 95-97°. LD50 in mice (mg/kg): 360 i.p., 1070 orally (Randall).
Melting point: mp 95-97°
Toxicity data: LD50 in mice (mg/kg): 360 i.p., 1070 orally (Randall)

Derivative Type: Hydrochloride
CAS Registry Number: 2898-11-5
Molecular Formula: C16H15ClN2.HCl
Molecular Weight: 307.22.
Percent Composition: C 62.55%, H 5.25%, Cl 23.08%, N 9.12%
Properties: Orange-red crystalline powder. Freely sol in water, alcohol.

NOTE: This is a controlled substance (depressant): **21 CFR,** 1308.14.
Therap-Cat: Anxiolytic.

ANKSIOLITICI - BENZODIAZEPINI

Medazepam: (SINTEZA I)



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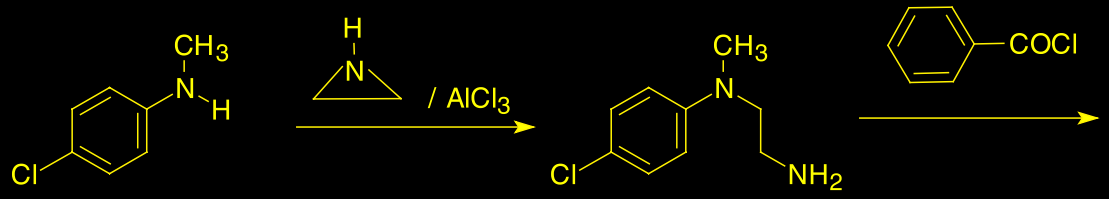
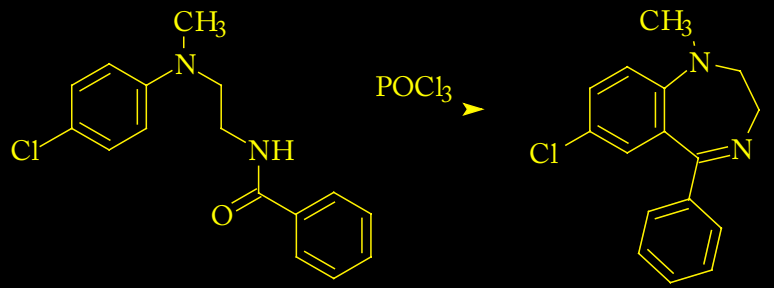
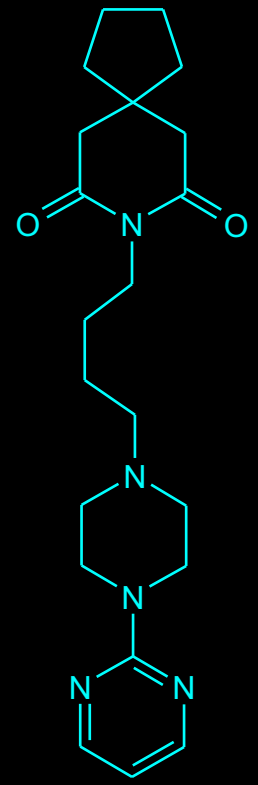
Medazepam: (SINTEZA I)





ANKSIOLITICI KOJI NISU BENZODIAZEPINI

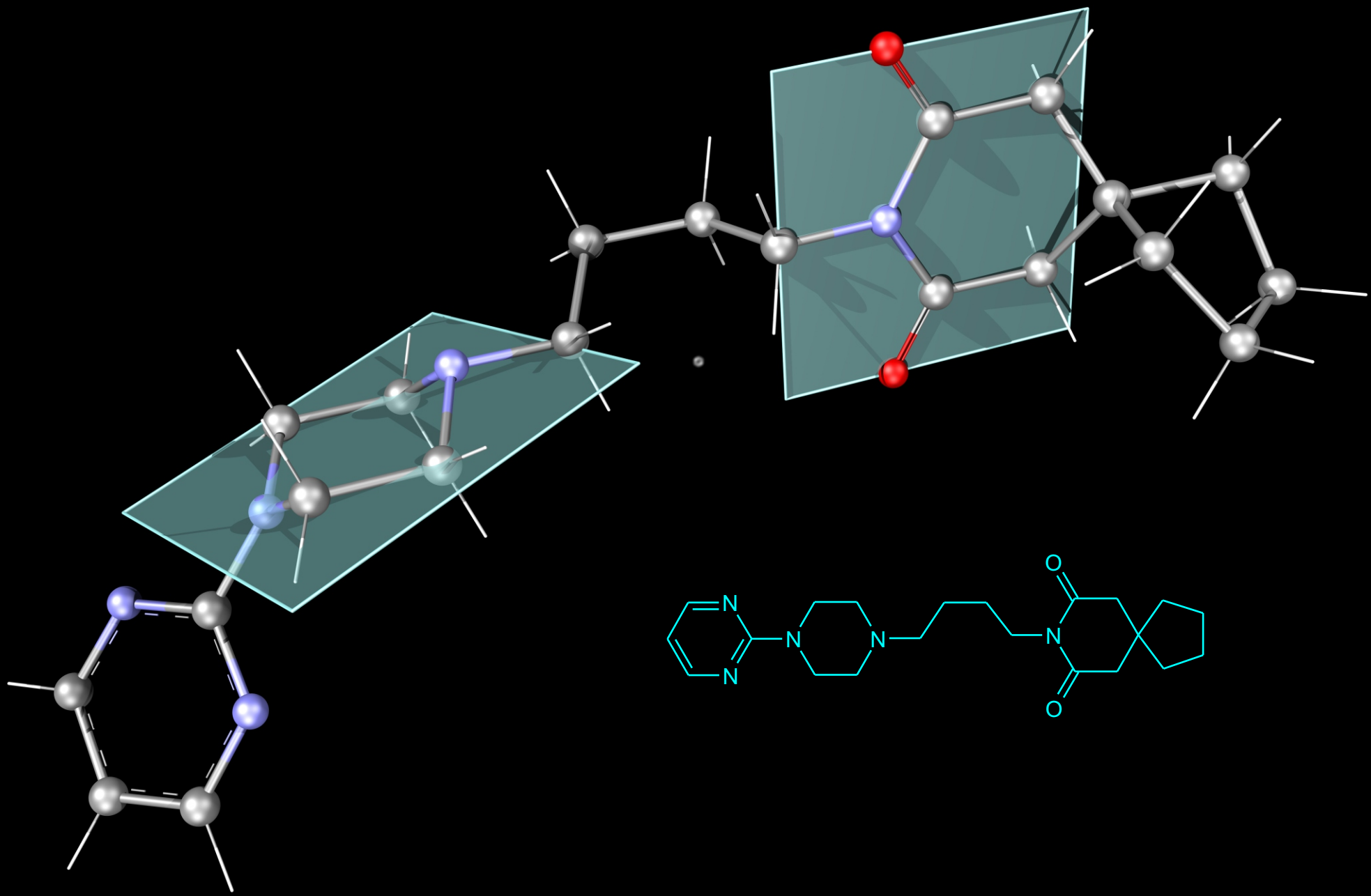
Monograph Number: 1492
Title: Buspirone
CAS Registry Number: 36505-84-7
CAS Name: 8-[4-[4-(2-Pyrimidinyl)-1-piperazinyl]butyl]-8-azaspiro[4.5]decane-7,9-dione
Molecular Formula: C21H31N5O2
Molecular Weight: 385.50.
Percent Composition: C 65.43%, H 8.11%, N 18.17%, O 8.30%
Literature References: Non-benzodiazepine anxiolytic; 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT1) receptor agonist. Prepn: Y. H. Wu *et al., J. Med. Chem.* **15,** 477 (1972); Y. H. Wu, J. W. Rayburn, **DE 2057845** (1971 to Bristol-Myers); *eidem,* **US 3717634** (1973 to Mead-Johnson). Pharmacology: L. E. Allen *et al., Arzneimittel-Forsch.* **24,** 917 (1974). Comparison with diazepam in treatment of anxiety: H. L. Goldberg, R. J. Finnerty, *Am. J. Psychiatry* **136,** 1184 (1979); A. F. Jacobson *et al., Pharmacotherapy* **5,** 290 (1985). Nonsynergistic effect with alcohol: T. Seppala *et al., Clin. Pharmacol. Ther.* **32,** 201 (1982). Disposition and metabolism: S. Caccia *et al., Xenobiotica* **13,** 147 (1983). Series of articles on chemistry, pharmacology, addictive potential, and clinical trials: *J. Clin. Psychiat.* **43,** pp 1-116 (1982); on pharmacology, safety and clinical comparison with clorazepate: *Am. J. Med.* **80,** Suppl. 3B, 1-51 (1986). Review of pharmacology and therapeutic efficacy: K. L. Goa, A. Ward, *Drugs* **32,** 114-129 (1986). *Review:* M. W. Jann, *Pharmacotherapy* **8,** 100-116 (1988); D. P. Taylor, *FASEB J.* **2,** 2445-2452 (1988).



Derivative Type: Hydrochloride
CAS Registry Number: 33386-08-2
Trademarks: Ansial (Vita); Ansiced (Abello); Axoren (Glaxo Wellcome); Bespar (Bristol-Myers Squibb); Buspar (Bristol-Myers Squibb); Buspimen (Menarini); Buspinol (Zdravlje); Buspisal (Lesvi); Narol (Almirall)
Molecular Formula: C21H31N5O2.HCl
Molecular Weight: 421.97.
Percent Composition: C 59.77%, H 7.64%, N 16.60%, O 7.58%, Cl 8.40%
Properties: Crystals from abs ethanol, mp 201.5-202.5°. LD50 i.p. in rats: 136 mg/kg (Allen).
Melting point: mp 201.5-202.5°
Toxicity data: LD50 i.p. in rats: 136 mg/kg (Allen)

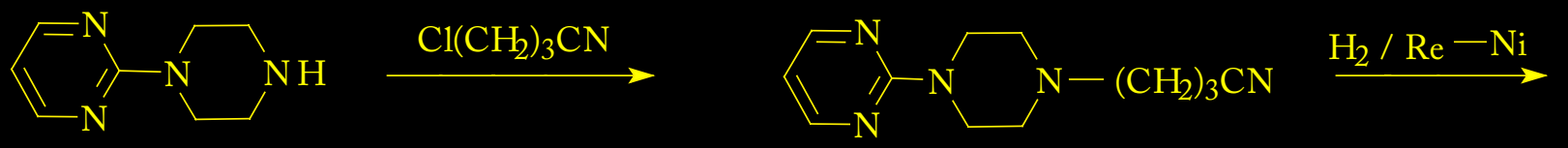
Therap-Cat: Anxiolytic.

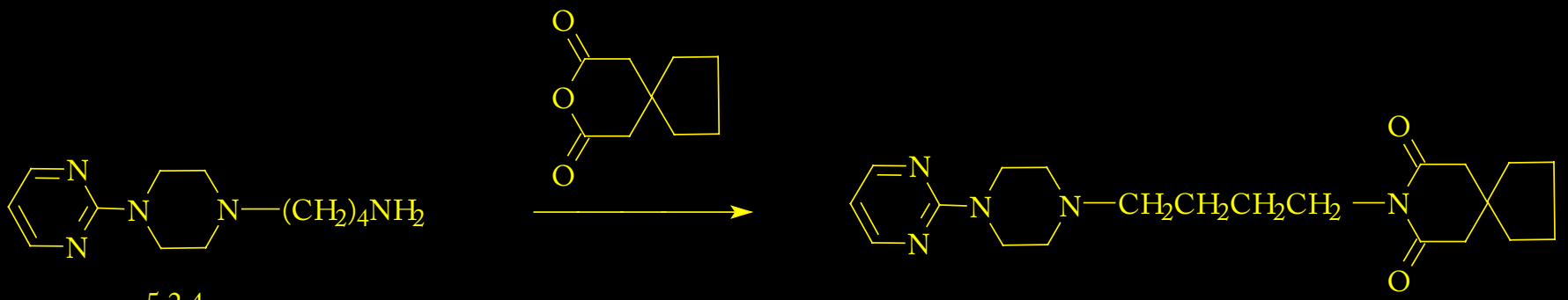
ANKSIOLITICI KOJI NISU BENZODIAZEPINI



ANKSIOLITICI KOJI NISU BENZODIAZEPINI

Buspirone:





5.2.4

5.2.5