Supplement to WHO Chronicle, 1981, Vol. 35, No. 3 (May)

International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances

In accordance with article 3 of the Procedure for the Selection of Recommended International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances, notice is hereby given that the following names are under consideration by the World Health ganization as Proposed International Nonproprietary Names.

Comments on, or formal objections to, the proposed names may be forwarded by any person to the Pharmaceuticals unit of the World Health Organization within four months of the date of their publication in the WHO Chronicle, e.g. for List 45 Prop. INN not later than 30 September 1981.

The inclusion of a name in the lists of proposed international nonproprietary names does not imply any recommendation for the use of the substance in medicine or pharmacy.

Proposed International Nonproprietary Names (Prop. INN): List 452

Proposed International
Nonproprietary Name (Latin, English)

Chemical Name or Description, Molecular and Graphic Formulae Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number

acidum enfenamicum enfenamic acid

N-phenethylanthranilic acid C₁₅H₁₅NO₂ 23049-93-6

Comprehensive information on the INN programme can be found in WHO Technical Report Series, No. 581, 1975 (Nonproprietary Names for Pharma-autical Substances Twentieth Report of the WHO Expert Committee), ISBN 92-4-120581-4 (price: Sw. fr. 6.-); an account of this publication will be found jn page 16 of this Supplement (Annex 2). All names from Lists 1-37 of Proposed International Nonproprietary Names, together with a molecular formula index, will be found in: International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances. Cumulative list No. 5, 1977, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1977 (ISBN 92-4-056011-4) (price: Sw. fr. 48.-). This publication consists, in the main, of a computer printout which groups together all the proposed and recommended international nonproprietary names (INN)-in Latin, English, French, Russian, and Spanish-published up to March 1977. The printout also indicates in which of the 37 individual lists of proposed names and 16 lists of recommended names, each INN was originally published, and gives references to national nonproprietary names, pharmacopoeia monographs, and other sources. In addition, the list contains molecular formulae and Chemical Abstracts Service registry numbers. For easy reference, national nonproprietary names that differ from INN, molecular formulae, and Chemical Abstracts Service registry numbers are indexed in a senes of annexes. A final annex describes the procedure for selecting recommended INN and outlines the general principles to be followed in devising these names. All the textual material published in this volume appears in both English and French.

Those publications may be obtained, direct or through booksellers, from the sales agents listed on the back cover of the WHO Chromole Orders from countries where sales agents have not yet been appointed may be addressed to: World Health Organization, Distribution and Sales Service, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

119, 413; 1971, 25, 123, 415; 1972, 26, 121, 414; 1973, 27, 120, 330; 1974, 18, 133, supplements to WHO Chronicle, 1974, Vol. 28, No. 9, 1975, Vol. 29, No. 3, No. 9, 1976, Vol 30, No. 3, No. 9, 1977, Vol. 31, No. 3, No. 9, 1978, Vol. 32, No. 3, No. 9; 1979, Vol 33, No. 3, No. 9; 1980, Vol. 34, No. 3, No. 9.

Lists or recommended international nonproprietary names were published

in Chron Wld Hlth Org., 1955, 9, 185; WHO Chronicle, 1959, 13, 106, 463; 1962, 16, 101; 1965, 19, 165, 206, 249; 1966, 20, 421, 1967, 21, 538; 1968, 22, 463; 1969, 23, 490; 1970, 24, 526; 1971, 25, 476; 1972, 16, 476; 1973, 27, 453; supplements to WHO Chronicle, 1974, Vol. 28, No. 10; 1975, Vol. 29, No. 10, 1976, Vol. 31, No. 10; 1978, Vol. 31, No. 10; 1978, Vol. 33, No. 10, 1980, Vol. 34, No. 10.

¹ See Annex 1, p. 15.

² Other lists of proposed international nonproprietary names can be found in Chron. Wld Hlth Org, 1953, 7, 299; 1954, 8, 216, 313; 1956, 10, 28, 1957, 11, 231; 1958, 11, 102; WHO Chronicle, 1959, 13, 105, 152; 1960, 14, 168, 244; 1961, 15, 314; 1962, 16, 385; 1963, 17, 389, 1964, 18, 433; 1965, 19, 446; 1966, 20, 216; 1967, 21, 70, 478, 1968, 22, 112, 407; 1969, 23, 183, 418, 1970, 24,

adinazolamum adinazolam 8-chloro-1-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]benzo-diazepine

C15H15CIN5 37115-32-5

aditerenum aditeren 2,4-diamino-5-(4-amino-3,5-dimethoxybenzył)pyrimidine $C_{13}H_{17}N_5O_2$ 56066-19-4

alexitolum natricum alexitol sodium

sodium polyhydroxyaluminium monocarbonate hexitol complex where n=0 or an integer, controlled by the preparative conditions 66813-51-2

alfaprostolum alfaprostol methyl (Z)-7-[(1R, 2S, 3R, 5S)-2-[(3S)-5-cyclohexyl-3-hydroxy-1-pentynyl]-3,5-dihydroxycyclopentyl]-5-heptenoate C2H205 74176-31-1

alusulfum alusulf heptaaluminum heptadecahydroxide bis(sulfate) hydrate $Al_7H_{17}Q_{25}S_2 \cdot xH_2Q$ 61115-28-4

Al7 (OH) 17 (SO4) 2 × XH2 0

ametantronum ametantrone 1,4-bis[[2- $\{2-\text{hydroxyethyl}\}$ amino]ethyl]amino]anthraquinone $C_{22}H_{28}N_4O_4$ 64862-96-0

aminoquinuridum aminoquinuride) 1,3-bis(4-amino-2-methyl-6-quinolyl)urea $C_{21}H_{20}N_6O$ 3811-56-1

amipizonum amipizone 2-chloro-4'-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-oxo-3-pyridazınyl)propionanılıde $C_{14}H_{16}CIN_3O_2$ 69635-63-8

amperozidum amperozide 4-[4,4-bis(p-fluorophenyl)butyl]-N-ethyl-1-piperazinecarboxamide C₂₉H₂₉F₂N₃O 75558-90-6

azaconazolum azaconazole 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole CızHııClzNıO2 60207-31-0

benolizimum benolizime

1,2,3,4,4a,6,7,11b,12,13a-decahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-13*H*-dibenzo[a,f]quinolizin-13-one oxime

C19H26N2O3 61864-30-0

butobendinum butobendine

(+)-(S,S)-ethylenebis[(methylimino)(2-ethylethylene)] bis(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoate)

C32H46N2O10 55769-65-8

carbetocinum carbetocin

1-butyric acid-2-[3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-L-alanine]oxytocin C45H69N11Q12S 37025-55-1

carmellosum carmellose

polycarboxymethyl ether of cellulose 9000-11-7

carmofurum carmofur

5-fluoro-N-hexyl-3,4-dihydro-2,4-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidinecarboxamide C11H16FN1O3 61422-45-5

carprazidilum carprazidil

methyl 5-(3,6-dihydro-1(2H)- pyridyl)-2-oxo-2H-[1,2,4]oxadiazolo[2,3-a]pyrimidine-7-carbamate C12H13N5O4 68020-77-9

cefuracetimum cefuracetime (6R,7R)-7-[2-(2-furyl)glyoxylamido]-3-(hydroxymethyl)-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid 7^2 -(Z)-(Q-methyloxime), acetate (ester) $C_{17}H_{17}N_3O_{\bullet}S$ 39685-31-9

cimoxatonum cimoxatone

"*i

 α –[p –[5-(methoxymethyl)-2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl] phenoxy]-m -tolunitrile C $_{19}$ H $_{10}$ Nz O $_4$ 73815-11-9

cuproxolinum cuproxoline bis(dihydrogen 8-hydroxy-5,7-quinolinedisulfonato)copper, compound with diethylamine (1 : 4) $\,$

C16H12CUN2O14S4 - 4C4H11N or C34H56CUN6O14S4

13007-93-7

dapiprazolum dapiprazole

")

5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3-[2-(4-o-tolyl-1-piperazinyl)ethyl]-s-triazolo[4,3-a]pyridine C₁₈H₂₇N₅ 72822-12-9

dazıdaminum dazıdamine 2-benzyl-3-[[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]thio]-2H-indazole C₁₉H₂₃N₃S 75522-73-5

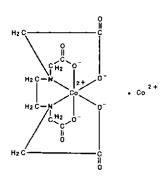
deboxametum deboxamet 5-methoxy-2-methylindole-3-acetohydroxamic acid $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_3$ 34024-41-4

decominolum decominol

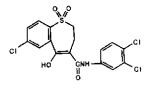
1-amino-3-(decyloxy)-2-propanol C₁₃H₂₅NO₂ 60812-35-3

H3 C (CH2) DOCH2 CHCH2 NH2 I OH

dicobalti edetas dicobalt edetate $\begin{array}{ll} cobalt(2+) \ [(ethylenedinitrilo)tetraacetato] cobaltate(2-) \\ C_{10}H_{12}Co_2N_2O_8 & 36499-65-7 \end{array}$



enolicamum enolicam 3',4',7-trichloro-2,3-dihydro-5-hydroxy-1-benzothiepin-4-carboxanılide 1,1-dioxide C₁₇H₁₂Cl₃NO₄S 59755-82-7



147

eptazocinum eptazocine (–)-{1S, 6S}-2,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-1,4-dimethyl-1,6-methano-1H-4-benzazonin-10-ol C₁₅H₂₁NO 72522-13-5

esaprazolum esaprazole N-cyclohexyl-1-piperazineacetamide C₁₂H₂₃N₃O 64204-55-3

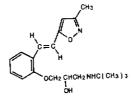
flutoprazepamum flutoprazepam 7-chloro-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-benzodi-azepin-2-one

C19H16CIFN2O 25967-29-7

glisamuridum glisamuride 1-methyl-3-[p-[[3-(4-methylcyclohexyl)ureido]sulfonyl]phenethyl]-1-(2-pyridyl)-urea

C23H31N5O4S 52430-65-6

isoxaprololum isoxaprolol (\pm)-(E)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[o-[2-(3-methyl-5-isoxazolyl)vinyl]phenoxy]-2-propanol C₁₉H₂₀N₂O₃ 75949-60-9



levomethadonum levomethadone (-)-(R)-6-(dimethylamino)-4,4-diphenyi-3-heptanone $C_{21}H_{22}NO$ 125-58-6

lotifazolum lotifazole 2,2,2-trichloroethyl 4-phenyl-2-thiazolecarbamate C₁₂H₉Cl₃N₂O₂S 71119-10-3

meteneprostum meteneprost (Z)-7-[{1R,2R,3R}-3-hydroxy-2-[(E)-{3R}-3-hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-1-octenyl]-5-methylenecyclopentyl]-5-heptenoic acid C₂₃H₃₈O₄ 61263-35-2

micronomicinum micronomicin O-2-amino-2,3,4,6-tetradeoxy-6-(methylamino)-a-D-erythro-hexopyranosyl-(1 → 4)-O-[3-deoxy-4-C-methyl-3-(methylamino}- β -L-arabinopyranosyl-(1 → 6)]-2-deoxy-D-streptamine C₂₀H₄₁N₅O₇ 52093-21-7

moxadolenum moxadolen methylcarbamic acid, ester with $(3R^*,3aR^*,4S^*,7R^*,7aS^*)$ -3a,4,7,7a-tetrahy α > 3-hydroxy-4,7-methanoisobenzofuran-1(3*H*)-one C₁₁H₁₃NO₄ 75992-53-9

naboctatum naboctate 7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-(1-methyloctyl)-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-1-yl 4-(diethylamino)butyrate C₃₃H₃₃NO₃ 74912-19-9

nafazatromum nafazatrom 3-methyl-1-[2-(2-naphthyloxy)ethyl]-2-pyrazolin-5-one $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_2 \\ 59040-30-1$

prostum nileprost (E)-(3aR,4R,5R,6aS)- δ -cyano-3,3a,4,5,6,6a-hexahydro-5-hydroxy-4-[{E}-(3S,4RS)-3-hydroxy-4-methyl-1-octenyl]-2H-cyclopenta[b]furan- Δ^2 δ -valeric acid

C22H23NO5 71097-83-1

nitazoxanidum nitazoxanide N-(5-nitro-2-thiazolyl)salicylamide acetate (ester) $C_{12}H_9N_3O_5S$ 55981-09-4



omoconazolum omoconazole (E)-1-[2,4-dichloro- β -[2-(ρ -chlorophenoxy)ethoxy]- α -methylstyryl]imidazole C₂₀H₁₇Cl₃N₂O₂ 74512-12-2

oxaprotilinum oxaprotiline

 α -[{methylamino}methyl]-9,10-ethanoanthracene-9(10H)-ethanol C₂₀H₂₃NO 56433-44-4

oxazafonum oxazafone pefloxacınum pefloxacin 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-7-{4-methyl-1-piperazınyl}-4-oxo-3-quinolinecarboxylıc acıd $C_{17}H_{20}FN_3O_3$ 70458-92-3

pentamustinum pentamustine

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{1--(2-chloroethyl)-3-neopentyl-1-nitrosourea} \\ \text{C}_{\text{B}}\text{H}_{1\text{B}}\text{CIN}_{\text{3}}\text{O}_{\text{2}} & 73105\text{-}03\text{-}0 \end{array}$

perfluaminum perfluamine heneicosafluorotripropylamine

C₉F₂₁N 338-83-0

F1 CCF2 CF2 NCF2 CF2 CF3 | | CF2 CF2 CF3

perflunafenum perflunafene octadecafluorodecahydronaphthalene

C10F18 306-94-5

F F F F F

premazepamum premazepam 3,7-dihydro-6,7-dimethyl-5-phenylpyrrolo[3,4-e]-1,4-diazepin-2(1H)-one C₁₈H₁₈N₃O 57435-86-6

propenidazolum propenidazole ethyl $trans-\alpha$ -acetyl-1-methyl-5-nitroimidazole-2-acrylate $C_{11}H_{13}N_3O_5$ 76448-31-2

propiverinum propiverine

1-methyl-4-piperidyl diphenylpropoxyacetate C₂₃H₂₉NO₃ 60569-19-9

pyricarbatum pyricarbate 2,6-pyridinediyldimethylene bis(methylcarbamate) C₁₁H₁₅N₃O₄ 1882-26-4

pyrithyldionum pyrithyldione 3,3-diethyl-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-pyridinedione C₉H₁₂NO₂ 77-04-3

spirorenonum spirorenone $\begin{array}{ll} (6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14R,15S,16S,17S)-3',4',6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-\\ \text{tetradecahydro-}10,13-\text{dimethylspiro}[17H-\text{dicyclopropa}[6,7:15,16]\text{cyclopenta}[a]\text{phenanthrene-}17,2'(5'H)-\text{furan}]-3(10H),5'-\text{dione}\ or\ 17-\text{hydroxy-}6\beta,7\beta:15\beta,16\beta-\text{dimethylene-}3-\text{oxo-}17\alpha-\text{pregna-}1,4-\text{diene-}21-\text{carboxylic acid,}\ \gamma-\text{lactone}\\ \text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_{3} & 74220-07-8 \end{array}$

thymostimulinum thymostimulin

polypeptide immunostimulant factor extracted from thymus of mammalian species. The source of the product should be indicated, e.g. thymostimulin (calf)

tienocarbinum tienocarbine 7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-1,9-dimethyl-6*H*-pyrido[4,3-*b*]thieno[3,2-*e*]indole C₁₅H₁₆N₂S 75458-65-0

tilbroquinolum tilbroquinol 7-bromo-5-methyl-8-quinolinol C₁₀H₆BrNO 7175-09-9

tiliquinolum tiliquinol 5-methyl-8-quinolinol C₁₀H₈NO 5541-67-3

tiofacicum tiofacic N-(2-mercaptopropionyl)glycine 2-thiophenecarboxylate (ester) $C_{10}H_{11}NO_4S_2$ 72324-18-6

tobuterolum tobuterol (\pm)-5-[2-(tert-butylamino)-1-hydroxyethyl]-m-phenylene di-p-toluate C₂₀H₃₁NO₆ 75626-99-2

tolfamidum tolfamide N-(diaminophosphinyl)-o-toluamide $C_4H_{12}N_3O_2P$ 70788-29-3

triclabendazolum abendazole 5-chloro-6-(2,3-dichlorophenoxy)-2-(methylthio)benzımıdazole $C_{14}H_{9}C_{13}N_{2}OS$ 68786-66-3

vinburninum vinburnine 3α,16α-eburnamonine C₁₉H₂₂N₂O 4880-88-0

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS LISTS

Cumulative List No. 5, 1977

International Nonproprietary Names (INN) for Pharmaceutical Substances:

p. 116 delete

insert

levarterenolum levarterenol norepinephrinum norepinephrine

Supplement to Vol. 29, No. 3

International Nonproprietary Names (Prop. INN): List 33

p. 2 delete

insert

acidum etodolicum etodolic acid

etodolacum etodolac

Supplement to Vol 33, No. 9

International Nonproprietary Names (Prop. INN): List 42

p. 17 delete

ınsert

sulerginum sulergine disulerginum disulergine

Supplement to Vol. 34, No. 3

International Nonproprietary Names (Prop. INN): List 43

p. 17 delete

insert

triaconazolum triaconazole terconazolum terconazole

Supplement to Vol. 34, No. 9

International Nonproprietary Names (Prop. INN): List 44

p. 3 delete

insert

alisactidum alisactide alsactidum alsactide

p. 10 enilconazolum

sulbactam

replace CAS registry number by: 35554-44-0

enilconazole
p. 21 sulbactamum

insert the following graphic formula:

p. 25 delete

insert

vintenatum vintenate vincantenatum vincantenate

p. 27 aclatonii napadisilas aclatonium napadisilate

cancel amendment and retain graphic formula in List 43 prop INN

Annex 1

PROCEDURE FOR THE SELECTION OF RECOMMENDED INTERNATIONAL NONPROPRIETARY NAMES FOR PHARMACEUTICAL SUBSTANCES.

The following procedure shall be followed by the World Health Organization in the selection of recommended international nonproprietary names for pharmaceutical substances, in accordance with the World Health Assembly resolution WHA3.11:

- Proposals for recommended international nonproprietary names shall be submitted to the World Health Organization on the form provided therefor.
- 2. Such proposals shall be submitted the Director-General of the World with Organization to the members of the Expert Advisory Panel on the International Pharmacopoeia and Pharmaceutical Preparations designated for this purpose, for consideration in accordance with the "General principles for guidance in devising International Nonproprietary Names" appended to this procedure. The name used by the person discovering or first developing and marketing a pharmaceutical substance shall be accepted, unless there are compelling reasons to the contrary.
- Subsequent to the examination provided for in article 2, the Director-General of the World Health Organization shall give notice that a proposed international nonproprietary name is being considered.
- A. Such notice shall be given by publication in the *Chronicle of the World Health Organization*¹ and by letter to Member States and to national pharmacopoeia commissions or joir bodies designated by Member States.
 - (i) Notice may also be sent to specific persons known to be concerned with a name under consideration.

- B. Such notice shall:
- (i) set forth the name under consideration;
- (ii) identify the person who submitted a proposal for naming the substance, if so requested by such person;
- (iii) identify the substance for which a name is being considered;
- (iv) set forth the time within which comments and objections will be received and the person and place to whom they should be directed;
- (v) state the authority under which the World Health Organization is acting and refer to these rules of procedure.
- C. In forwarding the notice, the Director-General of the World Health Organization shall request that Member States take such steps as are necessary to prevent the acquisition of proprietary rights in the proposed name during the period it is under consideration by the World Health Organization.
- 4. Comments on the proposed name may be forwarded by any person to the World Health Organization within four months of the date of publication, under article 3, of the name in the Chronicle of the World Health Organization.
- 5. A formal objection to a proposed name may be filed by any interested person within four months of the date of publication, under article 3, of the name in the *Chronicle of the World Health Organization*.¹
 - A. Such objection shall:
 - (i) identify the person objecting:
 - (ii) state his interest in the name;
 - (iii) set forth the reasons for his objection to the name proposed.

- 6. Where there is a formal objection under article 5, the World Health Organization may either reconsider the proposed name or use its good offices to attempt to obtain withdrawal of the objection. Without prejudice to the consideration by the World Health Organization of a substitute name or names, a name shall not be selected by the World Health Organization as a recommended international nonproprietary name while there exists a formal objection thereto filed under article 5 which has not been withdrawn.
- 7. Where no objection has been filed under article 5, or all objections previously filed have been withdrawn, the Director-General of the World Health Organization shall give notice in accordance with subsection A of article 3 that the name has been selected by the World Health Organization as a recommended international nonproprietary name.
- 8. In forwarding a recommended international nonproprietary name to Member States under article 7, the Director-General of the World Health Organization shall:
- A. request that it be recognized as the nonproprietary name for the substance; and
- B. request that Member States take such steps as are necessary to prevent the acquisition of proprietary rights in the name, including prohibiting registration of the name as a trade-mark or trade-name.
- * Text adopted by the Executive Board of WHO in resolution EB15 R7 (*Off. Rec. Wid Hith Org.*, 1955, **60**, 3) and amended by the Board in resolution EB43.R9 (*Off. Rec. Wid Hith Org.*, 1969, 173, 10).
- ¹ The title of this publication was changed to WHO Chronicle in January 1959

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR GUIDANCE IN DEVISING INTERNATIONAL NONPROPRIETARY NAMES FOR PHARMACEUTICAL SUBSTANCES

- 1. International Nonproprietary Names (INN) should be distinctive in sound and spelling. They should not be inconveniently long and should not be liable to confusion with names in common use.
- The INN for a substance belonging to a group of pharmacologically related substances should, where appropriate, show this relationship. Names that are likely to convey to a patient an anatomical, physiological,
- pathological or therapeutic suggestion should be avoided.
- These primary principles are to be implemented by using the following secondary principles
- 3 In devising the INN of the first substance in a new pharmacological group, consideration should be given to the possibility of devising suitable INN for related substances, belonging to the new group.
- 4. In devising INN for acids, one-word names are preferred; their salts should be named without modifying the acid name, e.g. "oxacillin" and "oxacillin sodium", "ibufenac" and "ibufenac sodium".
- 5 INN for substances which are used as salts should in general apply to the active base or the active acid. Names for different salts or esters of the same active substance should differ

only in respect of the name of the inactive acid or the inactive base.

For quaternary ammonium substances, the cation and anion should be named appropriately as separate components of a quaternary substance and not in the amine-salt style.

- The use of an isolated letter or number should be avoided; hyphenated construction is also undesirable.
- 7. To facilitate the translation and pronunciation of INN, "f" should be

used instead of "ph", "t" instead of "th", "e" instead of "ae" or "oe", and "i" instead of "y"; the use of the letters "h" and "k" should be avoided.

8. Provided that the names suggested are in accordance with these principles, names proposed by the person discovering or first developing and marketing a pharmaceutical preparation, or names already officially in use in any country, should receive preferential consideration. 9. Group relationship in INN (see Guiding Principle 2) should if possible be shown by using a stem from the following list. The stem should only be used for substances of the appropriate group. Where a stem is shown without any hyphens it may be used anywhere in the name.

Subsidiary group relationships should be shown by devising INN which show similarities to and are analogous with a previously named substance.

| Latin | English | French |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| -actidum | -actide | -actide |
| andr | andr | andr |
| -arolum | -arol | -arol |
| -azepamum | -azepam | -azépam |
| bol | bol | bol |
| -buzonum | -buzone | -buzone |
| -cainum | -caine | -caïne |
| cef- | cef- | céf- |
| -cillinum | -cıllin | -cilline |
| cort | cort | cort |
| -cyclinum | -cycline | -cycline |
| estr | estr | estr |
| -fibratum | -fibrate | -fibrate |
| -forminum | -formin | -formine |
| gest | gest | gest |
| gli- | glı- | gli- |
| io- | -ọi | io- |
| -lum | -ium | -ium |
| -metacinum | -metacin | -métacine |
| -mycinum | -mycin | -mycine |
| -nidazolum | -nidazole | -nidazole |
| -ololum | -olol | -olo! |
| -onidum | -onide | -onide |
| -orexum | -orex | -orex |
| -praminum | -bramine | -pramine |
| -profenum | -profen | -profène |
| prost -relinum | prost | prost |
| -remum sulfa- | -relin | -reline |
| -terolum | sulfa- | sulfa- |
| -terolum -tızidum | -terol | -téroi |
| -uzidam -verinum | -tizide -verine | -tizide |
| -ACHUMIN | -verme | -vérine |
| | | |

synthetic polypeptides with a corticotrophin-like action steroids, androgens anticoagulants of the dicoumarol group substances of the diazepam group steroids, anabolic anti-inflammatory analgesics of the phenylbutazone group local anaesthetics antibiotics, derivatives of cefalosporanic acid antibiotics, derivatives of 6-aminopenicillanic acid corticosteroids, except those of the prednisolone group antibiotics of the tetracycline group estrogenic substances substances of the clofibrate group hypoglycemics of the phenformin group steroids, progestogens sulfonamide hypoglycemics iodine-containing contrast media quaternary ammonium compounds anti-inflammatory substances of the indometacin group antibiotics, produced by Streptomyces strains antiprotozoal substances of the metronidazole group β-adrenergic blocking agents of the propranolol group steroids for topical use, containing an acetal group anorexigenic agents, phenethylamine derivates substances of the imipramine group anti-inflammatory substances of the ibuprofen group prostaglandins hypophyseal hormone release-stimulating peptides sulfonamides, anti-infective bronchodilators, phenethylamine derivates diuretics of the chlorothiazide group spasmolytics with a papaverine-like action

Annex 2 NONPROPRIETARY NAMES FOR PHARMACEUTICAL SUBSTANCES: TWENTIETH REPORT OF THE WHO EXPERT COMMITTEE

In its twentieth report¹ the WHO Expert Committee on Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutica! Substances reviewed the general principles for devising, and the procedures for selecting, international nonproprietary names (INN) in the light of developments in pharmaceutical compounds in recent years. The most significant recent change has been the extension to the naming of synthetic chemical substances of the practice previously used for substances originating in or derived from

natural products. This practice involves employing a characteristic "stem" indicative of a common property of the members of a group. The reasons for, and the implications of, the change are fully discussed. Also reported is the intention to change the practice with regard to the nomenclature of individual members of polymeric series.

Other sections of the report concern instructions to be followed by bodies making application for international nonproprietary names, the availability of computer-printed cumulative lists of international nonproprietary names, information supplied by WHO Member States concerning their official use of national or international names for pharmaceutical products, and proposals relative to the withdrawal of international nonproprietary names allocated to substances that are no longer in use.

The official texts relating to the procedures for selecting, and general guidance for devising, international nonproprietary names are reproduced

in two annexes to the report. Other annexes give examples of international nonproprietary names that incorporate selected stems, the most frequently used initial groups of letters in international nonproprietary names, a historical review of the programme of selecting international nonproprietary names, some useful literature references, and a model of the form to be used in all applications for international nonproprietary names.

¹WHO Technical Report Series, No 581, 1975 (Nonpropnetary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances Twentieth Report of the WHO Expert Committee), ISBN 9241205814 Price, Sw fr 6.—