

International Non-Proprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Preparations

In accordance with article 3 of the Procedure for the Selection of Recommended International Non-Proprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Preparations,¹ notice is hereby given that the following names are under consideration by the World Health Organization as Proposed International Non-Proprietary Names.

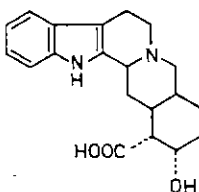
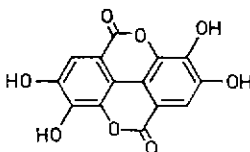
Comments on, or formal objections to, the

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*.

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

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL NON-PROPRIETARY NAMES (*Prop. I.N.N.*): LIST 21 ²

| Proposed International Non-Proprietary Name (Latin, English) | Chemical Name or Description, Molecular and Graphic Formulae |
|--|---|
| acidum ellagicum ellagic acid | 2,3,7,8-tetrahydroxy[1]benzopyrano[5,4,3-cde][1]benzopyran- 5,10-dione $C_{14}H_6O_8$ |
| acidum yohimbicum yohimbic acid | 17 α -hydroxy-yohimban-16 α -carboxylic acid $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_3$ |



² See Annex, p. 17.

¹ Other lists of proposed international non-proprietary names can be found in *Chron. Wld Hlth Org.*, 1953, 7, 299; 1954, 8, 216, 313; 1956, 10, 28; 1957, 11, 231; 1958, 12, 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.

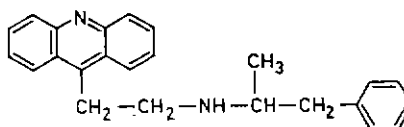
Lists of recommended international non-proprietary names were published in *Chron. Wld Hlth Org.*, 1955, 9, 185; *WHO Chronicle*, 1959, 13, 106, 463; 1962, 16, 101; 1965, 19, 165, 206, 249; 1966, 20, 421; 1967, 21, 538; 1968, 22, 463.

*Proposed International
Non-Proprietary Name
(Latin, English)*

*Chemical Name or Description,
Molecular and Graphic Formulae*

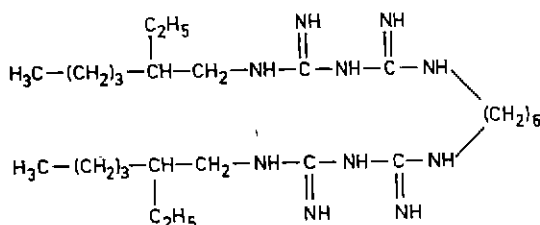
acridorexum
acridorex

9-[2-[(α -methylphenethyl)amino]ethyl]acridine
 $C_{24}H_{24}N_2$



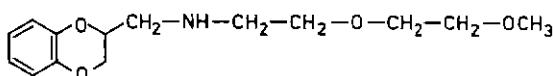
alexidinum
alexidine

1,1'-hexamethylenebis[5-(2-ethylhexyl)biguanide]
 $C_{26}H_{46}N_{10}$



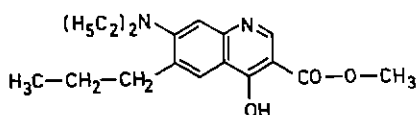
ambenoxanum
ambenoxan

N-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl]-1,4-benzodioxan-2-methylamine
 $C_{14}H_{21}NO_4$



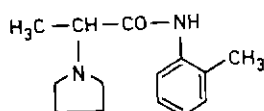
amquinatam
amquinate

methyl 7-(diethylamino)-4-hydroxy-6-propyl-3-quinolinecarboxylate
 $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_3$



aptocainum
aptocaine

2-methyl-1-pyrrolidineaceto-*o*-toluidide
 $C_{14}H_{20}N_2O$

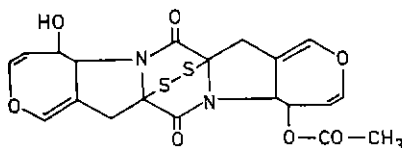


*Proposed International
Non-Proprietary Name
(Latin, English)*

*Chemical Name or Description,
Molecular and Graphic Formulae*

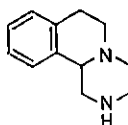
aranotinum
aranotin

5,5a,13,13a-tetrahydro-5,13-dihydroxy-8*H*,16*H*-7a,15a-epidithio-7*H*,15*H*-bisoxepino[3',4':4,5]pyrrolo[1,2-*a*:1',2'-*d*]pyrazine-7,15-dione 5-acetate
 $C_{20}H_{16}N_2O_7S_2$



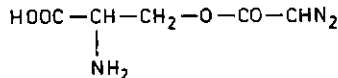
azaquinzolum
azaquinzole

1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-2*H*-pyrazino[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline
 $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$



azaserinum
azaserine

L-serine diazoacetate (ester)
 $C_5H_7N_3O_4$

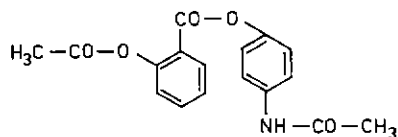


bambergmycinum
bambergmycin

an antibiotic obtained from cultures of *Streptomyces bambergiensis* or the same substance obtained by any other means

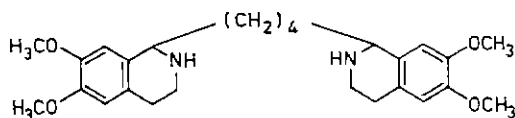
benorilatum
benorilate

4-acetamidophenyl salicylate acetate
 $C_{17}H_{15}NO_5$



bisobrinum
bisobrin

1,1'-tetramethylenebis[1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6,7-dimethoxy-isoquinoline]
 $C_{26}H_{32}N_2O_4$

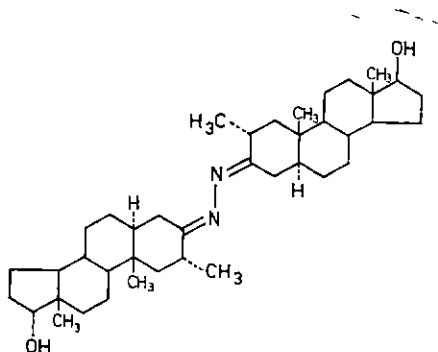


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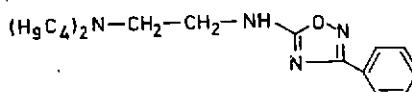
bolazinum
bolazine

17 β -hydroxy-2 α -methyl-5 α -androstane-3-one azine
C₂₆H₄₄N₂O₂



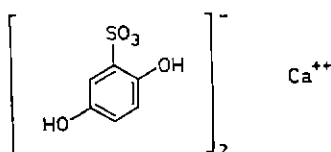
butalaminum
butalamine

5-[[2-(dibutylamino)ethyl]amino]-3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole
C₁₈H₂₈N₄O



calcii dobesilas
calcium dobesilate

calcium 2,5-dihydroxybenzenesulfonate
C₁₂H₁₀CaO₁₀S₂



carbomerum
carbomer

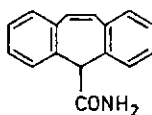
a polymer of acrylic acid cross-linked with allyl sucrose

cirolemycinum
cirolemycin

an antibiotic obtained from cultures of *Streptomyces bellus* var. *cirolerosus* var. *nova*, or the same substance obtained by any other means

citenamidum
citenamide

5*H*-dibenzo[*a,d*]cycloheptene-5-carboxamide
C₁₄H₁₅NO

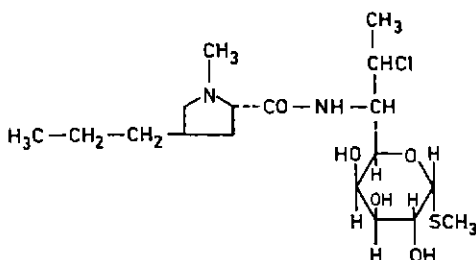


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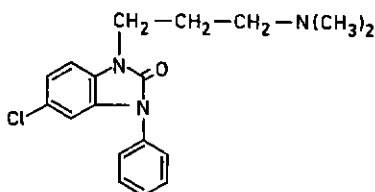
clindamycinum
clindamycin

methyl 7-chloro-6,7,8-trideoxy-6-*trans*-(1-methyl-4-propyl-L-2-pyrrolidinecarboxamido)-1-thio-L-*threo*- α -D-*galacto*-octopyranoside
 $C_{18}H_{33}ClN_2O_5S$



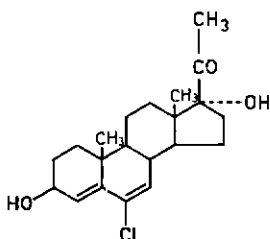
clodazonum
clodazon

5-chloro-1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-phenyl-2-benzimidazolinone
 $C_{18}H_{20}ClN_3O$



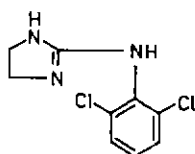
clogestonum
clogestone

6-chloro-3 β ,17-dihydroxypregna-4,6-dien-20-one
 $C_{21}H_{32}ClO_3$



clonidinum
clonidine

2-(2,6-dichloroanilino)-2-imidazoline
 $C_8H_7Cl_2N_3$

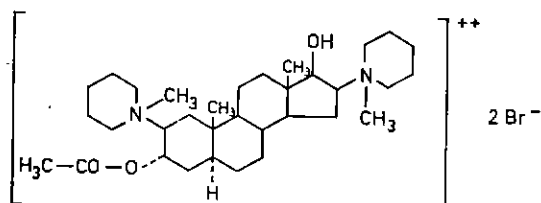


*Proposed International
Non-Proprietary Name
(Latin, English)*

dacuronii bromidum
dacuronium bromide

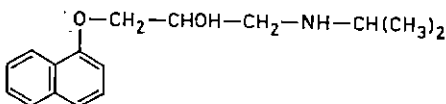
*Chemical Name or Description,
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(3 α ,17 β -dihydroxy-5 α -androstan-2 β ,16 β -ylene)bis(1-methylpiperidinium)dibromide 3-acetate
 $C_{33}H_{58}Br_2N_2O_3$



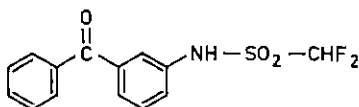
dexpropranololum
dexpropranolol

(+)-1-(isopropylamino)-3-(1-naphthoxy)-2-propanol
 $C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$



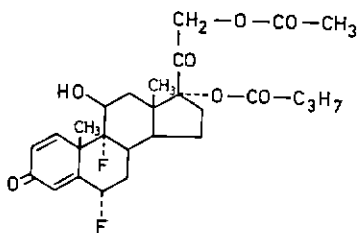
diflumidonum
diflumidone

3'-benzoyl-1,1-difluoromethanesulfonanilide
 $C_{14}H_{11}F_2NO_3S$



difluprednatum
difluprednate

6 α ,9-difluoro-11 β ,17,21-trihydroxypregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione
21-acetate 17-butyrate
 $C_{27}H_{34}F_2O_7$

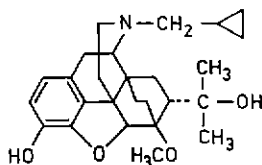


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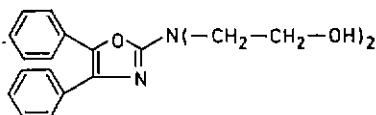
diprenorphinum
diprenorphine

21-cyclopropyl-6,7,8,14-tetrahydro-7 α -(1-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-
6,14-endo-ethanooripavine
 $C_{26}H_{33}NO_4$



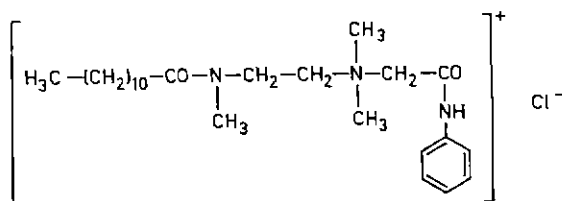
ditazolum
ditazole

2,2'-[(4,5-diphenyl-2-oxazolyl)imino]diethanol
 $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3$



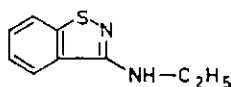
dofamii chloridum
dofamium chloride

dimethyl[2-(N-methyldodecanamido)ethyl][(phenylcarbamoyl)-
methyl]ammonium chloride
 $C_{23}H_{44}ClN_3O_2$



etisazolum
etisazole

3-(ethylamino)-1,2-benzisothiazole
 $C_8H_9N_2S$

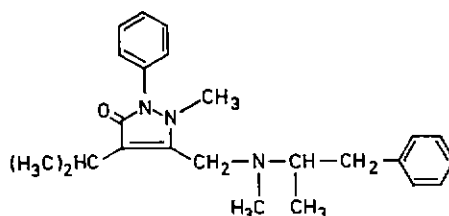


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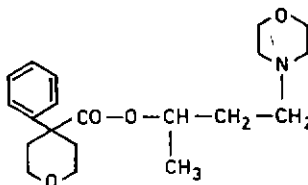
famprofazonum
famprofazone

4-isopropyl-2-methyl-3-[[methyl(α -methylphenethyl)amino]-
methyl]-1-phenyl-3-pyrazolin-5-one
 $C_{24}H_{31}N_3O$



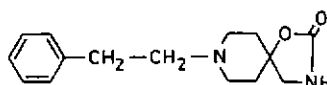
fedrilatum
fedrilate

1-methyl-3-morpholinopropyl tetrahydro-4-phenyl-2H-pyran-
4-carboxylate
 $C_{20}H_{29}NO_4$



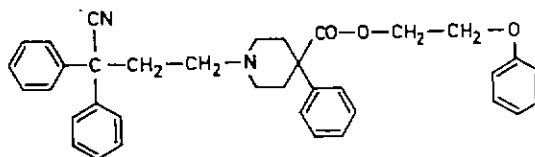
fenspiridum
fenspiride

8-phenethyl-1-oxa-3,8-diazaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one
 $C_{15}H_{20}N_2O_2$



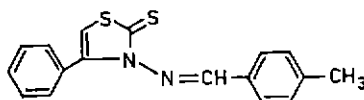
fetoxilatum
fetoxillate

2-phenoxyethyl 1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylisonipecotate
 $C_{36}H_{34}N_2O_3$



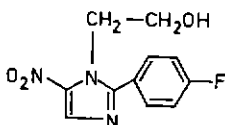
fezationum
fezatione

3-[(*p*-methylbenzylidene)amino]-4-phenyl-4-thiazoline-2-thione
 $C_{17}H_{14}N_2S_2$

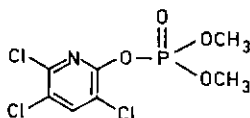


flunidazolum
flunidazole

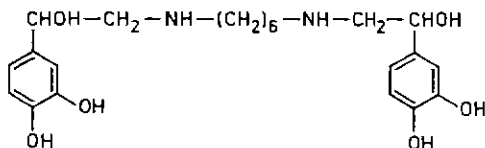
2-(*p*-fluorophenyl)-5-nitroimidazole-1-ethanol
C₁₁H₁₀FN₂O₃



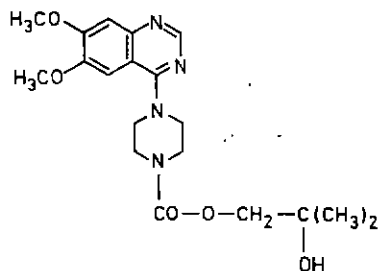
dimethyl 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl phosphate
C₇H₇Cl₃NO₄P



α,α' -[hexamethylenebis(iminomethylene)]bis(3,4-dihydroxybenzyl alcohol)
C₂₂H₃₂N₂O₆



**2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl 4-(6,7-dimethoxy-4-quinazolinyl)-
1-piperazinecarboxylate**
C₁₉H₂₆N₄O₆

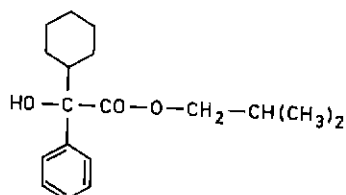


*Proposed International
Non-Proprietary Name
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ibuverinum
ibuverine

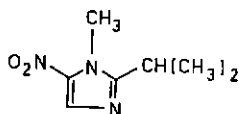
*Chemical Name or Description,
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isobutyl α-phenylcyclohexaneglycolate
 $C_{15}H_{24}O_3$



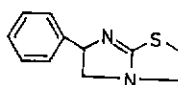
ipronidazolium
ipronidazole

2-isopropyl-1-methyl-5-nitroimidazole
 $C_7H_{11}N_3O_2$



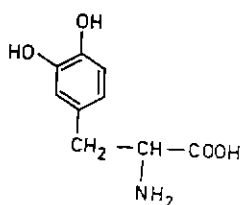
levamisolum
levamisole

(-)-2,3,5,6-tetrahydro-6-phenylimidazo[2,1-b]thiazole
 $C_{11}H_{12}N_2S$



levodopum
levodopa

(-)-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-L-alanine
 $C_9H_{11}NO_4$

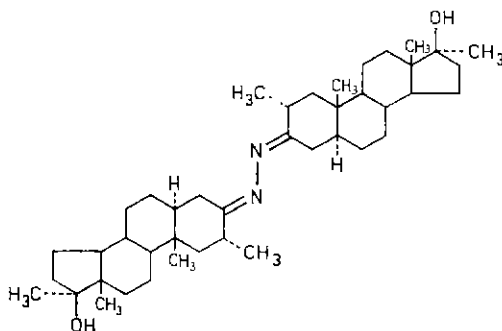


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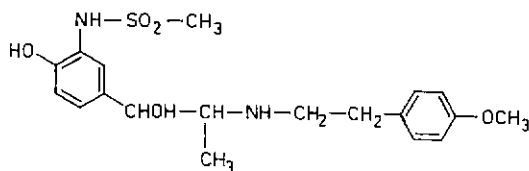
mebolazinum
mebolazine

17 β -hydroxy-2 α ,17-dimethyl-5 α -androstan-3-one azine
 $C_{42}H_{68}N_2O_2$



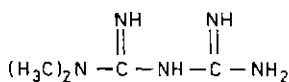
mesuprinum
mesuprine

2'-hydroxy-5'-(1-hydroxy-2-[(*p*-methoxyphenethyl)amino]propyl)-
methanesulfonanilide
 $C_{19}H_{26}N_2O_5S$



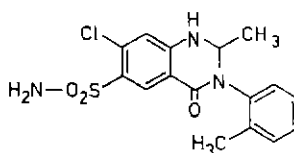
metforminum
metformin

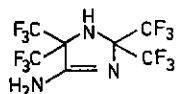
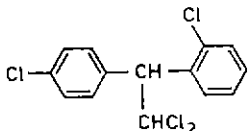
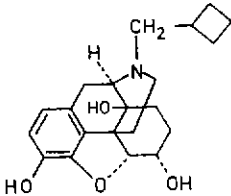
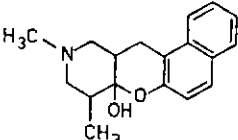
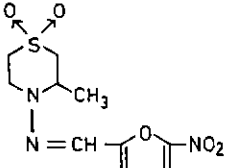
1,1-dimethylbiguanide
 $C_4H_{11}N_5$



metolazonum
metolazone

7-chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-methyl-4-oxo-3-o-tolyl-
6-quinazolinesulfonamide
 $C_{16}H_{16}ClN_2O_3S$



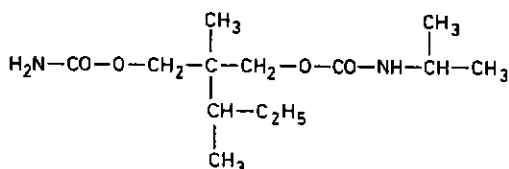
| <p><i>Proposed International Non-Proprietary Name (Latin, English)</i></p> | <p><i>Chemical Name or Description, Molecular and Graphic Formulae</i></p> |
|--|---|
| <p>midaflurum midaflur</p> | <p>4-amino-2,2,5,5-tetrakis(trifluoromethyl)-3-imidazoline C₇H₃F₁₂N₃</p>  |
| <p>mitotanium mitotane</p> | <p>1,1-dichloro-2-(<i>o</i>-chlorophenyl)-2-(<i>p</i>-chlorophenyl)ethane C₁₄H₁₀Cl₄</p>  |
| <p>nalbuphinum nalbuphine</p> | <p>17-(cyclobutylmethyl)-4,5α-epoxymorphinan-3,6α,14-triol C₂₁H₂₇NO₄</p>  |
| <p>naranolum naranol</p> | <p>8,9,10,11,11a,12-hexahydro-8,10-dimethyl-7a<i>H</i>-naphtho[1',2':5,6]- pyrano[3,2-<i>c</i>]pyridin-7a-ol C₁₄H₂₁NO₂</p>  |
| <p>nifurtimoxum nifurtimox</p> | <p>4-[(5-nitrofurfurylidene)amino]-3-methylthiomorpholine 1,1-dioxide C₁₀H₁₃N₃O₅S</p>  |

*Proposed International
Non-Proprietary Name
(Latin, English)*

*Chemical Name or Description,
Molecular and Graphic Formulae*

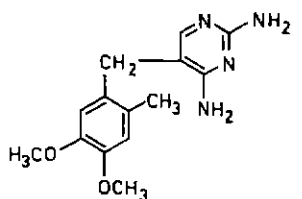
nisobamatum
nisobamate

isopropylcarbamic acid ester with 2-(hydroxymethyl)-
2,3-dimethylpentyl carbamate
 $C_{13}H_{28}N_2O_4$



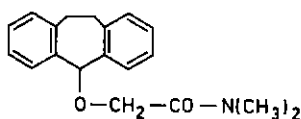
ormetoprimum
ormetoprim

2,4-diamino-5-(6-methylveratryl)pyrimidine
 $C_{14}H_{18}N_4O_2$



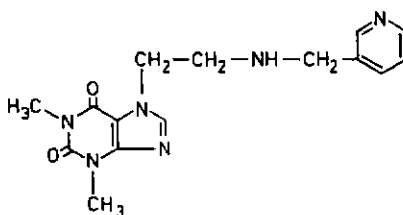
oxitriptylum
oxitriptyline

2-[(10,11-dihydro-5*H*-dibenzo[*a,d*]cyclohepten-5-yl)oxy]-
N,N-dimethylacetamide
 $C_{18}H_{21}NO_2$



plimefyllinum
pimefylline

7-[2-[(3-pyridylmethyl)amino]ethyl]theophylline
 $C_{19}H_{19}N_5O_2$

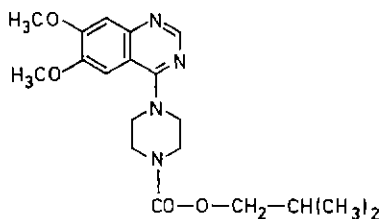


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piquizilum
piquizil

isobutyl 4-(6,7-dimethoxy-4-quinazolinyl)-1-piperazinecarboxylate
 $C_{18}H_{26}N_4O_4$

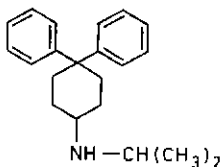


polacrillinum
polacrillin

a synthetic ion exchange resin which is prepared through the polymerization of methacrylic acid and divinylbenzene. It is supplied in the hydrogen or free acid form.

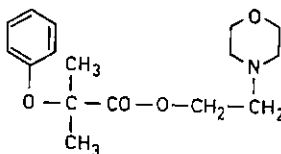
pramiverinum
pramiverine

4,4-diphenyl-*N*-isopropylcyclohexylamine
 $C_{21}H_{27}N$



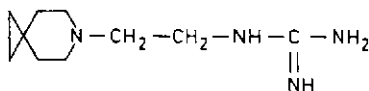
promolatum
promolate

2-morpholinoethyl 2-methyl-2-phenoxypropionate
 $C_{16}H_{23}NO_4$



spirgetinum
spirgetine

[2-(6-azaspiro[2.5]oct-6-yl)ethyl]guanidine
 $C_{10}H_{20}N_4$

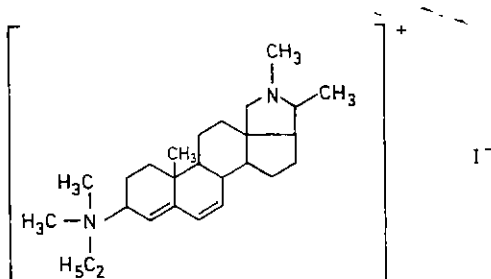


*Proposed International
Non-Proprietary Name
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*Chemical Name or Description,
Molecular and Graphic Formulae*

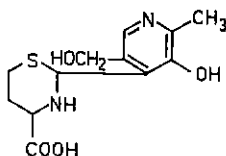
stercuronii iodidum
stercuronium iodide

(cona-4,6-dienin-3 β -yl)dimethylethylammonium iodide
 $C_{26}H_{43}IN_2$



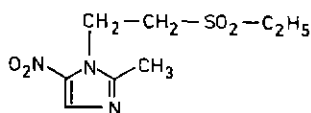
tiapirinolum
tiapirinol

tetrahydro-2-[3-hydroxy-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-4-pyridyl]-
2H-1,3-thiazine-4-carboxylic acid
 $C_{12}H_{13}N_2O_4S$



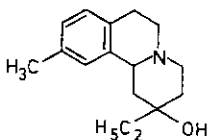
tinidazolum
tinidazole

1-[2-(ethylsulfonyl)ethyl]-2-methyl-5-nitroimidazole
 $C_8H_{13}N_3O_2S$



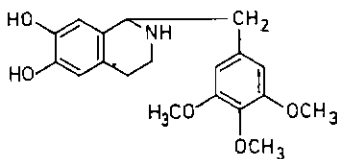
tolquinzolum
tolquinzole

2-ethyl-1,3,4,6,7,11b-hexahydro-10-methyl-2H-benzo[a]-
quinolizin-2-ol
 $C_{16}H_{23}NO$



tretoquinolum
tretoquinol

1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-6,7-isoquinolinediol
 $C_{19}H_{23}NO_5$

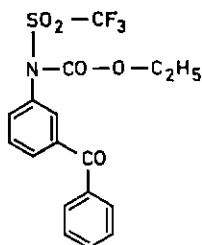


*Proposed International
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*Chemical Name or Description,
Molecular and Graphic Formulae*

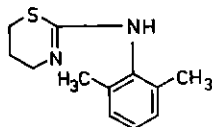
triflumidatum
triflumidate

ethyl *m*-benzoyl-*N*-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]-carbanilate
 $C_{17}H_{15}F_3NO_5S$



xylazinum
xylazine

5,6-dihydro-2-(2,6-xylidino)-4*H*-1,3-thiazine
 $C_{12}H_{14}N_2S$

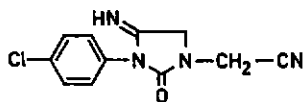


CORRIGENDUM

Vol. 22, No. 9

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL NON-PROPRIETARY NAMES (*Prop. I.N.N.*): LIST 20

p. 420. The graphic formula given for nimazone should be replaced by the following :



Annex

PROCEDURE FOR THE SELECTION OF RECOMMENDED INTERNATIONAL NON-PROPRIETARY NAMES FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS *

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

1. Proposals for recommended international non-proprietary names shall be submitted to the World Health Organization on the form provided therefor.

2. Such proposals shall be submitted by the Director-General of the World Health 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 Non-proprietary Names", appended to this procedure. The name used by the person discovering or first developing and marketing a pharmaceutical preparation shall be accepted, unless there are compelling reasons to the contrary.

3. Subsequent to the examination provided for in article 2, the Director-General of the World Health Organization shall give notice that a proposed international non-proprietary 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 other 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*.

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 non-proprietary name while there exists a formal objection thereto filed under article 5 which has not been withdrawn.

* Text adopted by the Executive Board of WHO in resolution EB15.R7 (*Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org.*, 1955, 60, 3).

¹ The title of this publication was changed to *WHO Chronicle* in January 1959.

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 non-proprietary name.

8. In forwarding a recommended international non-proprietary name to Member States under article 7, the Director-General of the World Health Organization shall:

A. request that it be recognized as the non-proprietary 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.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR GUIDANCE IN DEVISING INTERNATIONAL NON-PROPRIETARY NAMES FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS *

1. Names should be distinctive in sound and spelling. They should not be inconveniently long and should not be liable to confusion with names already in common use.

2. The name of 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.

The above primary principles are to be implemented by utilization of the following secondary principles.

3. In devising the name of the first substance in a new pharmacological group (the parent substance), consideration should be given to the possibility of devising suitable names for related substances belonging to the new group.

4. Syllables such as "methylhydro", "methoxy" and "chlor" should preferably be abbreviated (to "medro", "meto", "clo", etc.).

5. In the naming of substances which are acids, existing names generally used in chemistry which include the word "acidum" ("acid") should be used, if the name is adequate for practical use in therapy and pharmacy. In other circumstances, the substance should be named by a single word and not by a name which includes the word "acid". Where the word "acid" is not used in the name, as is customary in the penicillin series, a salt should preferably be named without modification of the parent acid name, e.g., "oxacillin" and "oxacillin sodium".

6. Names 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). Exceptions may have to be made for those cases in which pharmacological activity may reside in both parts of the salt or ester.

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.

7. The use of an isolated letter or number should be avoided; hyphenated construction is also undesirable.

8. To facilitate translation and pronunciation "f" should preferably be used instead of "ph", "t" instead of "th", "e" instead of "ae" or "oe", and "i" instead of "y".

9. 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.

10. Group relationship in names (see item 2) should preferably be shown by using common syllables in the following list. Where a syllable or a group of syllables is shown without any hyphens it may be used anywhere in the name. The syllable, or group of syllables, should, if possible, be used only for such substances.

* Text revised by the Expert Committee on Non-Proprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Preparations (unpublished reports WHO/Pharm/67.443 and WHO/Pharm/68.447).

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

At the end of the list are general chemical syllables. Should they come into conflict with other suggested syllables, the suffix conveying the best information should be used.

| Latin | English | French | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| -andr- | -andr- | -andr- | } steroids, androgenic |
| or -stan- | or -stan- | or -stan- | |
| or -ster- | or -ster- | or -ster- | |
| -apol- | -apol- | -apol- | polysulfonic anticoagulants |
| -arolum | -arol | -arol | anticoagulants |
| -bamatum | -bamate | -bamate | tranquillizers of the propanediol and pentanediol series |
| barb | barb | barb | barbituric acids, hypnotic activity |
| bol | bol | bol | anabolic steroids |
| -calnum | -caine | -caine | local anaesthetics |
| cef- | cef- | cef- | antibiotics with cephalosporanic acid nucleus |
| -cillinum | -cillin | -cilline | penicillins: derivatives of carboxy-6-amino-penicillanic acid |
| -cort- | -cort- | -cort- | steroids, glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids, other than prednisolone derivatives |
| -crinum | -crine | -crine | acridine derivatives |
| -curonium | -curonium | -curonium | curare-like drugs |
| -cyclinum | -cycline | -cycline | antibiotics, tetracycline derivatives |
| -dionum | -dione | -dione | antiepileptics derived from oxazolidinedione |
| -estr- | -estr- | -estr- | estrogenic drugs |
| -gest- | -gest- | -gest- | steroids, progestative |
| gli- | gli- | gli- | sulfonamide oral antidiabetics |
| io- | io- | io- | iodine-containing contrast media |
| -mer- | -mer- | -mer- | mercury-containing drugs, antimicrobial or diuretic |
| mito- | mito- | mito- | nucleotoxic, antineoplastic agents |
| -moxinum | -moxin | -moxine | monoamine oxidase inhibitors |
| -mycinum | -mycin | -mycine | antimicrobial antibiotics, produced by <i>Streptomyces</i> strains |
| nifur- | nifur- | nifur- | 5-nitrofur derivatives |
| -orexum | -orex | -orex | anorexigenic agents |
| -praminum | -pramine | -pramine | dibenzazepine, compounds of the imipramine type |
| -quinum | -quine | -quine | quinoline derivatives |
| -serpinum | -serpine | -serpine | derivatives of <i>Rauwolfia</i> alkaloids |
| -stigmnum | -stigmine | -stigmine | anticholinesterases |
| sulfa- | sulfa- | sulfa- | sulfonamides, used as antimicrobials |
| -tizidum | -tizide | -tizide | diuretics which are thiazide derivatives |
| -toinum | -toin | -toine | antiepileptics which are hydantoin derivatives |
| -verinum | -verine | -vérine | spasmolytics with a papaverine-like action |
| -inum | -ine | -ine | alkaloids and organic bases |
| -onum | -one | -one | ketones |
| -ium | -ium | -ium | quaternary amines |