

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

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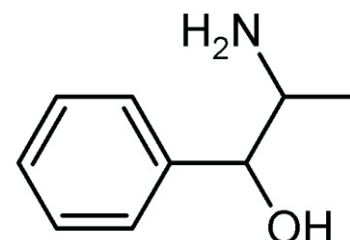
## Phenyl Propanolamine BP/USP

### CAS No.: 154-41-6



**Synonyms (1R,2SR)-2-Amino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol Hydrochloride; (+/-)-Norephedrine Hydrochloride**

Item Number : PH157  
CAS Number : 154-41-6  
Molecular Formula : C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO.HCl  
Molecular Weight : 187.67

**Phenylpropanolamine is a decongestant.**

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

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

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

**INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER DRUGS**

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

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

It is recommended that phenylpropanolamine be withdrawn for 2 weeks preceding the use of L-Deprenyl.

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

**Additional Information**

DEA scheduled list 1 chemical. Subject to procurement quota requirements

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

TAJ PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

## Phenyl Propanolamine

Formula C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO

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

### Phenylpropanolamine Article

#### Also indexed as:

Acutrim, Dex-A-Diet, Dexatrim, Phenldrine, Phenoxine, PPA, Propagest, Rhindecon, Unitrol

#### Combination drugs:

Ami-Tex LA, Appedrine, Contac 12 Hour, DayQuil Allergy Relief, Dex-A-Diet Plus Vitamin C, Diadex Grapefruit Diet Plan, Dimetapp, Entex LA, Robitussin CF, Tavist-D, Triaminic-12

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- \* References



Phenylpropanolamine is a drug used to relieve nasal congestion due to colds, hay fever, upper respiratory allergies, and sinusitis. It is available in nonprescription products alone and in combination with other nonprescription drugs, to treat symptoms of allergy, colds, and upper respiratory infections. Phenylpropanolamine is also used as an adjunct to calorie restriction in short-term weight loss. It is available in nonprescription products alone and in combination with other ingredients for weight loss.

#### Storage Information

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

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

#### **Summary of Interactions with Vitamins, Herbs, and Foods**

In some cases, an herb or supplement may appear in more than one category, which may seem contradictory. For clarification, read the full article for details about the summarized interactions.

**Note:**

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



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

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91 022 30601000.

This leaflet was prepared by  
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