

Codeine phosphate hemihydrate CAS No. : 41444-62-6

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Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



Taj Pharma PDF

Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Codeine phosphate hemihydrate

CAS No. : 41444-62-6

Molecular Formula: C₁₈H₂₄NO₇P

Formula Weight: 397.36

Mol weight : 406.4

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Chemical Name : CODEINE PHOSPHATE

Synonyms:

N-METHYLNORCODEINE HEMIHYDRATE;MORPHINE-3-METHYL ETHER HEMIHYDRATE;CODEINE PHOSPHATE;CODEINE PHOSPHATE HEMIHYDRATE;CODEINIUM PHOSPHATE HEMIHYDRATE;METHYLMORPHINE PHOSPHATE HEMIHYDRATE;Morphinan-6-ol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-, (5.alpha.,6.alpha.)-, phosphate (salt), hydrate (2:2:1);CODEINEPHOSPHATE,USP;Codein phosphate hemihydrate;Codeine·phosphoric acid·0.5hydrate

CHARACTERS

Appearance: white or almost white, crystalline powder or small, colourless crystals.
Solubility : freely soluble in water, slightly soluble in ethanol (96 per cent).

History

Codeine is an alkaloid found in opium and other poppy saps like Papaver bracteatum, the Iranian poppy, in concentrations ranging from 0.3 to 3.0 percent. While codeine can be extracted from opium, most codeine is synthesized from morphine through the process of O-methylation. It was first isolated in 1832 in France by Jean-Pierre Robiquet.

The effects of the Nixon War On Drugs by 1972 or so had caused across-the-board shortages of illicit and licit opiates because of a scarcity of natural opium, poppy straw and other sources of opium alkaloids, and the geopolitical situation was getting less helpful for the United States. After a large percentage of the opium and morphine in the US National Stockpile of Strategic & Critical Materials had to be tapped in order to ease severe shortages of medicinal opiates—the codeine-based antitussives in particular—in late 1973, researchers were tasked with and quickly succeeded in finding a way to synthesize codeine and its derivatives and precursors from scratch from petroleum or coal tar using a process developed at the United States' National Institutes of Health.

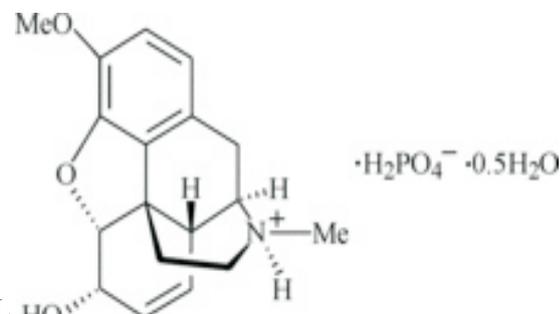
SIDE EFFECTS

The most frequent adverse reactions include lightheadedness, dizziness, sedation, nausea, and vomiting. These effects seem to be more prominent in ambulatory than in non ambulatory patients, and some of these adverse reactions may be alleviated if the patient lies down.

Other adverse reactions include euphoria, dysphoria, constipation, and pruritus.

Drug Abuse and Dependence

Controlled Substance: Codeine phosphate is a Schedule II narcotic.



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Formula C₁₈H₂₄NO₇P

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Dependence

Although much less potent in this regard than morphine, codeine can produce drug dependence a.d. therefore, has the potential for being abused. Patients given 60 mg codeine every 6 hours for 2 months usually show some tolerance and mild withdrawal symptoms. Development of the dependent state is recognized by an increased tolerance to the analgesic effect and the appearance of purposive phenomena (complaints, pleas, demands, or manipulative actions) shortly before the time of the next scheduled dose. A patient in withdrawal should be treated in a hospital environment. Usually, it is necessary only to provide supportive care with administration of a tranquilizer to suppress anxiety. Severe symptoms of withdrawal may require administration of a replacement narcotic.

INTERACTION

Carbamazepine, hydantoin, sulfinpyrazone

May result in increased risk of hepatotoxicity
Cimetidine

Effects of codeine may be enhanced, increasing toxicity.

CNS depressants (eg, barbiturates, ethyl alcohol, other narcotics)

May result in additive CNS depressant effects and toxicity.
Tricyclic antidepressants, phenothiazines

May cause additive CNS depressant effects and toxicity.
Laboratory Test Interactions



With Chemstrip bG , Dextrostix , and Visidex II home blood glucose systems, drug may cause false decrease in mean glucose values. False-positive results may occur in urinary 5-hydroxy-indoleacetic acid test.

USES: This medication is used to treat mild to moderately severe pain. Codeine phosphate is a narcotic pain reliever. It acts on certain centers in the brain to give you pain relief.

Relation to other opiates

Codeine is the starting material and prototype of a large class of mainly mild to moderately strong opioids such as hydrocodone, dihydrocodeine and its derivatives such as nicocodeine. Other series of codeine derivatives include isocodeine and its derivatives, which were developed in Germany starting around 1920. Related to codeine in other ways are Codeine-N-Oxide (Genocodeine), related to the nitrogen morphine derivatives as is codeine methobromide, and heterocodeine which is a drug six times stronger than morphine and 72 times stronger than codeine due to a small re-arrangement of the molecule, viz. moving the methyl group from the 3 to the 6 position on the morphine carbon skeleton. Drugs bearing resemblance to codeine in effects due to close structural relationship are variations on the methyl groups at the 3 position including ethylmorphine a.k.a. codethyline (Dionine) and benzylmorphine (Peronine). While having no narcotic effects of its own, the important opioid precursor thebaine differs from codeine only slightly in structure. Pseudocodeine and some other similar alkaloids not currently used in medicine are found in trace amounts in opium as well.

Recreational use

Codeine can be used as a recreational drug. However, it has much less abuse potential than some other opiates or opioids, such as oxycodone and hydrocodone.

In some countries, cough syrups and tablets containing codeine are available without prescription; some potential recreational users are reported to buy codeine from multiple pharmacies so as not to arouse suspicion. A heroin addict may use codeine to ward off the effects of a withdrawal.

Codeine is also available in conjunction with the anti-nausea medication promethazine in the form of a syrup. Brand named as Phenergan with Codeine or generically as promethazine with codeine this medication is quickly becoming one of the most highly abused codeine preparations.

Codeine is also demethylated by reaction with pyridine to illicitly synthesize morphine. Pyridine is toxic and possibly carcinogenic, so morphine illicitly produced in this manner (and potentially contaminated with pyridine) may be particularly harmful. Codeine can also be turned into a-chlorodide which is used in the clandestine synthesis of desomorphine (Permonid). Codeine can also be turned directly into stronger derivatives of the dihydrocodeine and hydrocodone families and a few others with various chemicals and equipment.

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:

<http://www.tajapi.com>

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91 022 30601000.

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