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Pharmaceutical Categories  Phytochemical Products
Cardiovascular Drugs (424)

Cardiovascular

- . Antistenocardin
- . Atenolol
- . Captopril
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- . Chlophasolin
- . Corazol
- . Furanthril
- . Isodinit
- . Monisid
- . Naniprus
- . Pharmacynon
- . Prenylamin
- . Sydnopharm
- . Verapamil

Phytochemicals

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- . Palmcarotenol
- . Clinogel

Substances

- . Silymarin
- . Cytisine
- . Esculin
- . Galantamine bromide
- . Glaucin hydrobromide
- . Phytin
- . Peflavit
- . Tribulus terrestris
- . Valerian dry extract

Pharmaceuticals

- . Fifteen categories

CORAZOL

StockNo	Product description
EB0280-424-07	CORAZOL VIAL 10 ML 10% SOLUTION
EB0280-424-31	CORAZOL AMPOULE 100 MG/1 ML (10%)

COMPOSITION:

Pentetrazol: 100 mg/1 ml in one ampoule
1000 mg/10 ml solution

ACTION:

According to its pharmacological properties, Corazol is similar to caffeine and camphor. It has a direct stimulating effect on virtually important centers in medulla oblongata: the respiratory and the vasomotor centers. When applied in higher doses it excites the spinal cord, the motor areas in the brain cortex, as well as some parts of the midbrain, as a result of which clonic convulsions may be observed. Its good water-solubility leads to quicker absorption and to a quicker and stronger effect than that of camphor, but it is shorter lived. The stimulating influence on respiration, the increase of arterial pressure and the improvement of circulation are particularly pronounced if the centers in medulla oblongata have been suppressed. The excitatory action on the brain and spinal cord is used for treatment of acute intoxication with hypnotics and narcotics.

INDICATIONS:

Corazol is applied as a fast-acting analeptic in cases of collapse, shock, asphyxia and other conditions requiring stimulation of respiration and circulation; as a drug for interruption of narcosis; in febrile and infectious diseases; pulmonary tuberculosis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Severe cardiac lesions; acute endocarditis; active pulmonary tuberculosis; acute febrile conditions; predisposition to convulsions.

SIDE EFFECTS:

The high doses may provoke convulsions.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Parenterally: subcutaneously, intramuscularly and intravenously (very slowly!) - 1 ml, 2-3 times daily. In cases of intoxication with hypnotics and for bringing out of deep narcosis - 3-6 ml, one half applied intramuscularly, the other half - intravenously.

Children: below 1 year - 0.15-0.2 ml s.c.

2 to 5 years - from 0.3 to 0.5 ml s.c.

6 to 12 years - 0.06-0.08

MEDICINAL FORM AND PACKAGE:

Ampoules of 100 mg/1 ml (10%) in packs of 10 and 50.
Solution (10%) in vials of 10 ml.

STORAGE:

At moderate temperature (15-30° C) in a place protected from light.

EXPIRY:



Material Safety Data Sheet

Version 4.1
Revision Date 10/12/2012
Print Date 07/03/2013

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Pentylenetetrazole

Product Number : P6500
Brand : Sigma

Supplier : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052
Emergency Phone # (For both supplier and manufacturer) : (314) 776-6555

Preparation Information : Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety - Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

OSHA Hazards

Toxic by ingestion, Irritant

Target Organs

Lungs, Central nervous system

GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 3)

Skin irritation (Category 2)

Eye irritation (Category 2A)

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301

Toxic if swallowed.

H315

Causes skin irritation.

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

H335

May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s)

P261

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P301 + P310

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

P305 + P351 + P338

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

HMIS Classification

Health hazard:

2

Flammability:

0

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clonic convulsion

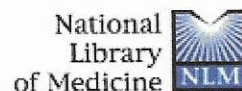
A [convulsion](#) in which the [contractions](#) are [intermittent](#), the [muscles](#) [alternately](#) contracting and relaxing.

(05 Mar 2000)

Previous: [clonazepam](#), [clone](#), [clone bank](#), [clone cells](#), [clones](#), [clones](#), [recombinant](#), [clonic](#)

Next: [clonicity](#), [clonicotonic](#), [clonic seizure](#), [clonic spasm](#), [clonidine](#)

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 1: Biull Eksp Biol Med. 1991 Sep;112(9):240-3.

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[Corazol kindling in rats with different tolerance to hypoxia]

[Article in Russian]

Kryzhanovskii GN, Agadzhanian NA, Torshin VI, Starykh EV.

Research was conducted studying the peculiarities of development of pharmacological kindling in rats with different tolerance to hypoxia. Kindling was evoked by injecting subconvulsive doses of corazol (25 mg per kg) every day. Intensity of convulsions was expressed in points. Reliable distinction in intensity of convulsion between low-tolerant rats and high-tolerant rats to hypoxia was found on the 17th day of stimulation; amongst the group of low-tolerant rats the intensity of convulsions was found to be 2.46 ± 0.30 points, and amongst the group of high-tolerant rats-- 1.20 ± 0.22 points ($p < 0.05$). On the 23rd day of injection the preparation convulsions in the group of low-tolerant rats reached up to 4.00 ± 0.20 points and in the group of high-tolerant rats 2.28 ± 0.45 points ($p < 0.01$). The changes of violation of behavior were found to be different. Thus, the higher the individual resistance to hypoxia, the more is the resistance of the animal to the effect of epileptogens.

PMID: 1747467 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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