

APPROVED NAMES

The last supplement to the consolidated list of "approved names" was published in the *Journal* of June 4 (p. 1731). A new supplement, dated August, 1960, is printed below. Communications relating to "approved names" should be addressed to the Secretary, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, General Medical Council, 44 Hallam Street, London W.1.

Approved Name	Other Names	Notes
Allyloestrenol ..	17 α -Allyloestr-4-en-17 β -ol "Gestatin"	Progestational steroid Narcotic
Allylprodine* ..	3-Allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionyl-oxypiperidine	
Chlorphenoxamine	1- <i>p</i> -Chlorophenyl-1-phenylethyl 2-dimethylaminoethyl ether "Clorevan" is the hydrochloride	Treatment of Parkinsonian syndrome Vasoconstrictor Antibiotic
Cyclopentamine	2-Methylamino-1-cyclopentylpropane "Clopane" is the hydrochloride	
Demethylchlorotetracycline	7-Chloro-4-dimethylamino-1:4a:5:5a:6:11:12a-octahydro-3:6:10:12:12a-pentahydroxy-1:11-dioxonaphthacene-2-carboxamide "Declomycin"	
Isocarboxazid ..	3- <i>N</i> -Benzylhydrazinocarbonyl-5-methylisoxazole "Marplan"	Amine-oxidase inhibitor Narcotic
Levophenacymorphan*	(-)-3-Hydroxy- <i>N</i> -phenacylmorphinan	
Metazocine* ..	1:2:3:4:5:6-Hexahydro-8-hydroxy-3:6:11-trimethyl-2:6-methano-3-benzazocine	
Norlevorphanol*	(-)-3-Hydroxymorphinan	
Phencyclidine ..	1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl) piperidine "Sernyl" is the hydrochloride	Analgesic
Pheniprazine ..	<i>o</i> -Methylphenethylhydrazine "Cavodil" is the hydrochloride	Treatment of depressive states Antihistamine
Pheniramine ..	3-Dimethylamino-1-phenyl-1-(2-pyridyl)propane "Trimeton" is the maleate; "Daneral" is the <i>p</i> -aminosalicylate	
Pirainodine* ..	Ethyl 1-phenyl-4-(3-phenylaminopropyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylate	Narcotic
Proheptazine* ..	1:3-Dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionyloxyazacycloheptane	
Pyrobutamine ..	1-(4- <i>p</i> -Chlorophenyl-3-phenylbut-2-enyl)-pyrrolidine "Pyronil" is the phosphate	Antihistamine
Sodium anoxynaphthionate	Sodium 4'-anilino-8-hydroxy-1:1'-azonaphthalene-3:6:5'-trisulphonate "Coomassie blue"	Diagnostic agent
Tetrabenazine ..	3- <i>iso</i> Butyl-1:2:3:4:6:7-hexahydro-9:10-dimethoxybenzo[<i>a</i>]quinolizin-2-one "Nitoman"	Treatment of agitation and psychomotor over-activity
Triparanol ..	2- <i>p</i> -Chlorophenyl-1-(<i>p</i> -diethylaminoethoxyphenyl)-1- <i>p</i> -tolylethanol "MER-29"	Reduction of excessive serum and tissue cholesterol

* Narcotic substances which fall under International Conventions and are not available as therapeutic agents.

New Appliances

THE CARDIFF INFLATING BELLOWS

Mr. E. K. HILLARD, L.I.B.S.T., and Professor WILLIAM W. MUSHIN, of the Department of Anaesthetics, Welsh National School of Medicine, write: There is at the present time a widespread interest in the greater use of emergency artificial respiration. The methods of chest compression are in the process of being superseded by intermittent positive-pressure inflation of the lungs. This is performed either by compression of a bag or bellows connected to the patient's airway or by the operator himself blowing into the patient's lungs. For the time being at any rate, in hospitals and in other places where medical or auxiliary personnel are readily available, the bag or bellows holds the field. Many such devices have been designed in the past (Mushin *et al.*, 1959) and most serve their purpose excellently. The Oxford inflating bellows and the Ambu bag are but two of many examples. Others are similar to the original Kreiselman

bellows, and these are particularly compact and convenient in use. The latest of this type was evolved in the Chemical Defence Establishment (Lucas and Whitcher, 1958), but neither this nor any other of this type is apparently manufactured and readily available in this country. Our own bellows is intended to satisfy this deficiency. Little originality is claimed; it is similar to the Kreiselman bellows except that it incorporates the Cardiff inflating valve (Mushin, 1953), with which we are familiar. The design of the valve has been much improved, and it is now made in an inert lightweight plastic, unaffected by moisture. It is important that if the valve is dismantled, the parts are reassembled correctly (Fig. 1).

Fig. 2 is almost self-explanatory. When inflation ceases, the piston in the Cardiff inflating valve lifts spontaneously and free expiration occurs. In addition, a release valve is

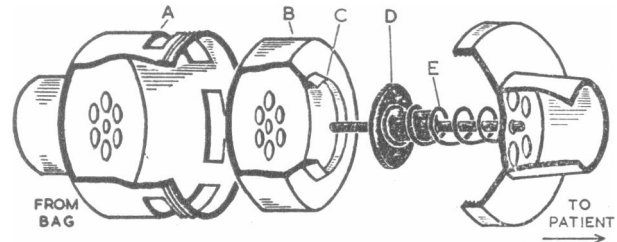


FIG. 1.—A, Valve-housing with expiratory slots. B, Piston. C, Valve-seating on piston. D, Non-return valve. E, Spring.

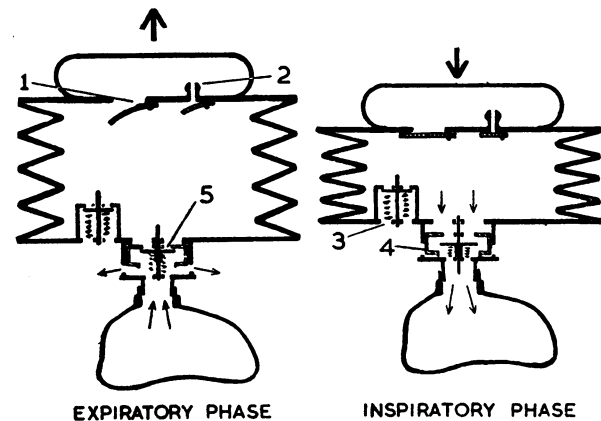


FIG. 2.—Expiratory and inspiratory phases. 1, Air inlet flap valve. 2, Oxygen inlet. 3, Pressure-release valve. 4, Piston of Cardiff valve. 5, Non-return valve of Cardiff valve.

incorporated, so that when the bellows closes completely any pressure in the bellows is immediately released. The release-valve also acts in some way as a safety-valve, limiting the pressure in the bag to about 50 cm. H₂O, even with a rapid inflation. The bellows delivers a volume of approximately 1.3 litres to a patient whose chest compliance is 0.05 l./cm. H₂O. When the bellows is rapidly compressed and developing a flow of 80 l./min., the pressure-drop across the valve is 9 cm. H₂O. The resistance to expiration through the Cardiff inflating valve to the exterior is 0.8 cm. H₂O at 40 l./min. Atmospheric air is drawn in through the flap-valve when the bellows is expanded during the expiratory phase; an oxygen inlet is also provided should this be desired. For effective use, the bellows needs only that modicum of skill necessary to hold the face-mask in place with the head extended.

The prototypes of the bellows were carefully made by Messrs. Medical and Industrial Equipment Ltd., of 10-12, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, from whom the bellows may now be obtained.

REFERENCES

Lucas, B. G. B., and Whitcher, H. W. (1958). *Brit. med. J.*, 2, 887.
Mushin, W. W. (1953). *Ibid.*, 2, 202.
— Rendell-Baker, L., and Thompson, P. W. (1959). *Automatic Ventilation of the Lungs*. Blackwell, Oxford.