Periactin

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PERIACTIN

The generic name of Periactin is CYPROHEPATINE HYDROCHLORIDE. The drug is also available under the trade name of VMICON. Its drug classifications are as an antihistamine and an antispasmodic.

Labeled and Unlabeled Uses
The labeled uses for Periactin are for symptomatic relief of various allergic conditions. In addition, Periactin can also be used for the following unlabeled uses: Cushing's disease, carcinoid syndrome, vascular headaches, and as an appetite stimulant.

Periactin is ingested PO, which means "per orally" or through the mouth, in pill form. Once inside the body, Periactin is absorbed into the body through the gastric-intestinal tract (the intestines), allowing the medicine to reach the rest of the body. Once the drug has been absorbed by the intestines, the liver will then metabolize the drug, preventing it from being used by the body.

After being processed, the Periactin, an antihistamine, takes many of the symptoms and H1-receptor sites that it can before the Periactin in the body can take these and give the body negative side effects. When all of these steps are complete and the Periactin has been ingested by mouth, absorbed by the intestines, processed by the liver, and used by the body to take as much as a maximum and H1-receptor sites as it can before the metabolizes it, the drug is then eliminated from the body through the urine.

DOSE Periactin is available in 4 mg tablets. For various allergic conditions, the dosing recommendations are 4 mg of Periactin by mouth three times a day. If prescribed by your doctor, take four times a day. A 30 kg child, depending on the doctor's orders, will be 4-20 milligrams per day. Do not take more than a 20 milligrams per kilogram of body weight a day. For instance, if you weigh 150 pounds, that is equal to 68 kilograms. Do not take more than 34 milligrams (50% of your body weight in kilograms of Periactin per day, as 24 milligrams would be your maximum dose.

In order to find out how many Periactin is in each of the smallest doses available, you, the following conversion is used: 4 mg x 1500 mg = 1 g x 20 mg x 0.0200 molecules/1 mole = 0.4308 molecules per 4 mg dose. As each tablet comes in 4 mg doses, and each dose is typically 4 mg, the conversion factor for tablets is: dose is 4 mg x 4 tablets = 16 mg per 4 mg dose.

Chemical Names and Formulas
The chemical name for Periactin is: 4-[3H1]-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene-5,7-diene-1-methyliperidine-1-methyl-4-[3H1]-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene-5,7-diene-1-methyliperidine-1-methyl-4-[3H1]-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene-5,7-diene-1-methyliperidine-1-methyl-4-[3H1]-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene-5,7-diene-1-methyliperidine.

The chemical formula of Periactin is: C29H32N,C1H1,NH2

Molar Mass
The molar mass of the drug is the combined mass of all of its atoms. In the case of Periactin, using the chemical formula, the atoms are as follows: 29 atoms of carbon, 39 atoms of hydrogen, 2 atoms of nitrogen, 1 atom of oxygen, 1 atom of/hydrogen, 1 atom of oxygen.

Using our molar mass formula, we add all of the masses together: 29 x 12.0111 = 348.2799

According to the literature, the official molar mass of Periactin is 350.89 g/mol.

DARKER GROUPS
The functional groups in Periactin are hydrophobic and listed below along with their solubility in water and whether they are acidic, neutral, or basic in nature:

Water Solubility
1g of Periactin is soluble in 257mL of water (H2O). If we assume that anything over 1g dissolve/100mL water @ 25 degree Celsius is considered soluble in water, then Periactin is insoluble in water.

FUNCTIONAL GROUPS
The functional groups in Periactin are highlighted and listed below along with their solubility in water and whether they are acidic, neutral, or basic in nature:

Yellow: Alkene = hydrophobic = neutral
Blue: Cycloalkene = hydrophobic = neutral
Red: Amine (tertiary) = hydrophobic = basic
Green: Cyclo = hydrophobic = basic

The ratio of hydrophobic functional groups to hydrophilic functional groups is 5:2. The majority of the functional groups in Periactin are hydrophobic which cancel out the hydrophilic groups. This makes the overall structure hydrophobic and insoluble in water. This is supported by the fact that, according to the numbers, Periactin is not soluble in water, making it hydrophobic.