

Acetanilidum

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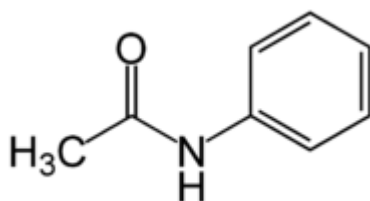
Acetanilida [De *acet(i)-* + *anilida*.]

Química

Amida cristalina, derivada da anilina e do ácido acético. É uma amida secundária, sintetizada através da acetilação da anilina.

Fórmula Química

C_8H_9NO / $CH_3CONHC_6H_5$



Nome

N-fenilacetamida, antigamente conhecida pelo nome da sua marca antifebrin.

Sinônimos

Acetanilida; Antifebrinum,
Acetic acid anilide, N-phenylacetamide, acetamidobenzene,
acetanil, acetylamino benzene, acetoanilide, acetylaniline,
antifebrin, phenalgen, phenalgin.

Histórico

Foi introduzida em 1886 com o nome de antifebrina por Cahn and Hepp que descobriram acidentalmente sua ação antipirética. Encontra-se no grupo dos primeiros analgésicos para substituir os derivados da morfina.

Usos

Precursor do paracetamol, na síntese da penicilina e de outros medicamentos e intermediários.

Terapêutico

Em [1948](#), Julius Axelrod e Bernard Brodie descobriram que a Acetanilida provoca metahemoglobinemia e danos ao fígado e aos rins.

Foi substituída pelo Paracetamol que é capaz de provocar necrose hepática fulminante.

<http://www.bibliomed.ccs.ufsc.br/SP0146.pdf>

Sua dose letal para 50 % dos ratos é de 800 mgm por quilograma. É usada para tratar certas dores de cabeça, para reduzir a febre e em pós e pomadas anticépticas.

Terapêutica alopática

Hipertermia, febres em crianças provocadas por hiperexcitação.
Reumatismo articular agudo e crônico.

Neuralgias dos nervos inflamados como neurite óptica, herpes zoster e ciática de origem traumática. Dores do câncer,

dismenorréia. Dores na ataxia locomotora. Cefaléias por excitação ou exaustão. Cefaléias de origem ocular ou esforço. Insônia por exaustão nervosa. Perda do controle nervoso por exaustão. Tremores causados pela esclerose múltipla.

Inflamações de todos os tipos, febre intermitente, enxaqueca e outras formas de neuralgia; coqueluche; influenza, dores lancinantes e contrações musculares da ataxia locomotora reumatismo articular e muscular agudo, hipertermia na febre tifóide.

Toxicologia

Causa sérios problemas no sistema de transporte de oxigênio, nas funções medulares, hiperglicemia, irritação / erupção na pele ou mucosa nasal, resfriado, pele úmida, pulso fraco, abatimento / depressão geral. Provoca cianose se for ingerida em doses altas, deprime o coração. Este efeito se deve provavelmente ao paraaminofenol, no qual é convertida no organismo. O pulso no início é rápido, depois lento devido a sua ação direta sobre o músculo cardíaco. Destrói os glóbulos vermelhos, há redução anormal da temperatura, frio nas extremidades e suor abundante. Em indivíduos com idiosincrasia a esta droga estes sintomas ocorrem mesmo com pequenas doses. Age sobre as neuralgias. Dr. L. H. Cowden, in Med. Summary, in the Homoeopathic Recorder, May, 1898, Vol. XIII, No. 5, page 230. – Trombose dos membros inferiores

EXTREMITIES - THROMBOSIS - Lower limbs

Cefaléia, náusea, mal-estar, midríase, surdez e zumbido nos ouvidos. Erupção, frio nas extremidades, suor frio, colapso. Analgesia geral. Anestesia (Headache, nausea, malaise, mydriasis, deafness and ringing in the ears. Difficult respiration,

cyanosis, rash, coldness of the extremities, cold sweat, collapse. General analgesia. Anaesthesia.).

Os primeiros sintomas de uma intoxicação são lábios e bochechas azuis, pulso pequeno e compressível, náusea e tontura, visão indistinta, sensação de peso no epigástrico. Depois de cinco horas o paciente vomita, aumenta a cianose e delírio com salivação espumosa. A temperatura aumenta, o pulso acelera pequeno e compressível, mas regular. Sensação de morte iminente, não consegue falar, respira com dificuldade, palidez intensa, pupilas dilatadas; membros completamente rígidos, palpitação cardíaca; sentiu-se totalmente sem forças e transpiração abundante. Com ajuda de ar fresco etc., passou o ataque em 15 min, deixando-a completamente prostrada, com zumbidos nos ouvidos.

Ação fisiológica

Acetanilida é um antipirético, potente analgésico e antiespasmódico, diminuí a ação reflexa / contração involuntária da medula espinhal e inibe a sensibilidade dos nervos. Aumenta a pressão arterial e diminuí proporcionalmente o ritmo cardíaco. Tem uma ação diurética; estimulante cerebral, muscular e vaso-motor. Um poderoso diaforético (provoca transpiração), sedativo cerebral. O pulso se torna lento e frequentemente é seguido de um sono tranquilo. Em alguns casos há tendência para desmaio, calafrios e cianose durante o período de queda da temperatura.

Uma dose tóxica destrói a capacidade de ozonização (ozonizing function) do sangue, formando metahemoglobina. No coração, fígado e rins dos animais envenenados ocorre degeneração gordurosa.

Usada em febre alta e tuberculose, alivia a fraqueza, diminui o delírio, evita a falência cardíaca, mas não pode ser usada por muito tempo,

É usada nas dores da ataxia locomotora, nas dores de origem reumática, ciática, lumbago, reumatismo agudo, influenza epidêmica e enxaquecas.

Propriedades homeopáticas

É usada como sedativo e antipirético, em cefaléia e neuralgia em baixas potências.

Obs. Quando um medicamento necessita ser usado em baixas potências significa que ele está agindo mais provavelmente pela lei dos contrários.

Keynotes

Insuficiência cardíaca, respiratória e queda da pressão arterial, hipotermia. Cianose e desmaio. Aumento da suscetibilidade ao frio. Destruição dos glóbulos vermelhos; palidez. Mucosas azuis.

Vithoukas – Todos os efeitos colaterais deste medicamento alopático são exatamente os mesmos usados durante uma prescrição homeopática.

Sente como se o diafragma tivesse parado de funcionar e vai ter que respirar por si mesmo a qualquer custo (He felt as if the diaphragm had ceased working and he must go on breathing on his own at any cost).

CHEST - PARALYSIS - Diaphragm

Clínica

Vithouklas – Hipertermia, espasmos e outros sintomas desagradáveis, especialmente em crianças. Dor de cabeça por exaustão ou excitação nervosa. Insônia e perda do controle nervoso por excitação. Dor na dismenorréia. Dores nos nervos inflamados, como neurite óptica, herpes zoster etc. (Hyperpyrexia causing spasms and other untoward symptoms, especially in children. Headache from exhaustion or nervous excitement. Sleeplessness and loss of nervous control from exhaustion. Pains of dysmenorrhoea. Pains of inflamed nerves, as in optic neuritis, herpes zoster, etc.).

MIND - EXCITEMENT

Vithouklas - No início a cianose e periférica, principalmente nos dedos, unhas dos dedos, artelhos, ouvidos e nariz. Podem ocorrer na região temporal, nas pálpebras, bochechas, queixo e lábios, eventualmente em toda a superfície do corpo. A anemia pode ser do tipo hemolítica, com palidez, vertigem, fraqueza, dispnéia, palpitações, angina etc. Em casos mais graves há excitação, delírio seguido de depressão, estupor e sonolência, paralisia respiratória e convulsões asfixiantes terminais.

Imagem

Vithouklas – A paciente Acetanilidum passa a impressão de ser muito cansada, sem força, sem vida. Fala de forma monótona / cansativa sobre seu cansaço e indiferença, falta alegria. Pela forma como fala e age passa a idéia de esgotamento. Pessoas pálidas, exaustas, com pressão baixa, pulso irregular ou imperceptível. Hipotermia, como se todo o organismo estivesse funcionando em marcha lenta. Desmaios fáceis devido a anemia, a ação retardada do coração, a pressão baixa etc., se tornam exaustas durante o curso do resfriado.

Patogenesisia

B. B.: A. H. Z., No. 20, 1889. Hahn. Mo., V. 24, p. 539. (apud Bradford T. L. - Index of Homeopathic Provings).

Obs. Apesar de este autor citar a fonte desta patogenesisia, não foi possível obter este material.

Hom-Rec – “Ela se queixou de grande fraqueza, palpitação, desmaios e respiração curta (The following is a summary of a typical case of Acetanilide poisoning, reporter by Dr. H. C. Gordinier, in Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, August. The patient was a woman of thirty, who first denied any drug habit, but afterwards admitted being a heavy user of Acetanilide. "She complained of great weakness, palpitation, faint attacks, and shortness of breath).

GENERALS - WEAKNESS
GENERALS - WEAKNESS – extreme

CHEST - PALPITATION of heart

GENERALS – FAINTNESS

RESPIRATION - DIFFICULT

Há uma notável coloração cianótica dos lábios, ouvidos, dedos e artelhos. A conjuntiva estava pálida e cianótica e a pele do corpo todo estava azul escura. A coloração variava de tempos em tempos, os momentos de mais intensidade coincidem um aumento dos sintomas subjetivos (There was a striking cyanotic tinge of the lips, ears, fingers, and toes. The conjunctivae were pale and cyanosed, and the skin of the whole body was bluish-black. Thus coloration varied from time to time, its periods of greatest intensity coinciding with an increase of the subjective symptoms).

FACE - DISCOLORATION - cyanotic – Lips

EAR - DISCOLORATION – blue

EXTREMITIES - DISCOLORATION - Fingers – blue

EXTREMITIES - DISCOLORATION - Fingers - blue - Toes,
and (cact).

EYE - DISCOLORATION - pale - Conjunctiva

abrom-a.[bnu4,gsb1](#) **acetan.**[_hom_record](#)

EYE - DISCOLORATION - blue - Sclera or conjunctiva

SKIN - DISCOLORATION – bluish

SKIN - DISCOLORATION - bluish - deep blue

Obs. A afirmativa de que os períodos de coloração mais intensos coincidem com o aumento dos sintomas subjetivos demonstra claramente que o organismo reage como um todo, tanto no campo objetivo como no subjetivo ao mesmo tempo e não hierarquicamente como defendia Hering e continuam defendendo alguns homeopatas.

A mente e o corpo formam uma totalidade.

É assim que se observa durante uma intoxicação / patogênese, os sintomas aparecem concomitantes em qualquer setor da mente ou do corpo. O mesmo tem sido observado no processo de cura, mente e corpo andam juntos.

O coração estava dilatado e havia um murmúrio causado pela incompetência da válvula mitral. O baço estava aumentado e sensível, o fígado menos (The heart was dilated, and there was a murmur of mitral incompetence. The spleen was enlarged and tender, the liver less so).

CHEST - DILATATION of heart

CHEST - MURMURS - cardiac murmurs - valvular - Mitral valve

CHEST - HEART; complaints of the - Valves - Mitral valve

ABDOMEN - ENLARGED – Spleen

ABDOMEN - ENLARGED – Liver

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Liver – sore

ABDOMEN - PAIN - Spleen - sore

Um exame do sangue, na primeira entrevista, contagem de 9.200.000 glóbulos vermelhos por milímetro cúbico, com alguns glóbulos multiformes, mas com outras mudanças marcantes. Mais tarde a contagem havia caído para 2.142.610 por milímetro cúbico. O sangue estava azul escuro (An examination of the blood, at first interview, discovered an erythrocyte count of 9,200,000 per cubic millimetre, with some poikilocytosis but no other striking change. Several yeass later, however, the count had fallen to 2,142,610 per cubic millimeter. The color of the blood was bluish-black).

GENERALS - LABORATORY findings - erythrocytes – increased

GENERALS - LABORATORY findings - erythrocytes - poikilocytosis

acetan. [_hom_record](#)

GENERALS - ANEMIA

GENERALS - CIRCULATION; complaints of the blood - bluish-black

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Vários pontos de ulceração superficial na pele, um na parte anterior da perna esquerda, outro no pavilhão auricular e um

terceiro associado com a cicatriz de uma operação abdominal (There were several points of superficial ulceration in the skin, one on the front of the left leg, and other on the pinna of the ear, and a third in association with the scar of an abdominal operation).

SKIN – ULCERS

EXTREMITIES - ULCERS – Legs

EAR - ULCERATION - Lobes

acetan. [_hom_record](#)

SKIN - ULCERS - cicatrices; in

A very careful examination of the urine was made. The specific gravity was 1026; the color, brownish-red when it was passed, changing later to an inky black. It reduced Fehling's solution and yielded dextrosazone crystals with the phenylhydrazine test. The ethereal sulphates were greatly increased. There were no blood pigments, the abnormal color being due to urobilin. Glycuronates were probably, but not certainly, present. A rapid and continuous improvement began as soon as the tablets were stopped. After a period of excitement and sleeplessness the patient lost her craving for the drug and was apparently cured. The second patient was also a woman, 52 years of age. In her case there was a varying cyanosis, and both liver and spleen were tender and enlarged. The blood and urine displayed much the same changes as in the first case, and there was a similar cardiac enlargement. From his study of these cases and those recorded in medical literature,

Dr. Gordinier concluiu que a ingestão prolongada de Acetanilide ou de produtos similares desencadeia uma síndrome de cianose, com aumento do coração, baço e fígado, um quadro sanguíneo definido e achados urinários característicos (Dr. Gordinier concludes that the continuous ingestion of Acetanilide or allied

products creates a perfectly definite syndrome of cyanosis, with enlargement of heart, spleen, and liver, a definite blood picture and characteristic urinary findings; and that there is an equally definite Acetanilide habit.).

Hughes – CHARVET fala dos sintomas nervosas gerais – vertigem, estupidez, câibras musculares e franqueza das extremidades (speak of general nervous symptoms-vertigo, stupidity, muscular cramps and weakness in extremities, hyperaesthesia, anaesthesia, and neuralgic pains, occurring epidemically along with gastric symptoms, and disappearing on removal from the poisonous atmosphere without any other treatment. (Ann. D'Hyg. Publ., Oct., 1863.)

VERTIGO – VERTIGO

MIND – DULLNESS

EXTREMITIES – CRAMPS

EXTREMITIES - WEAKNESS

SKIN – SENSITIVENESS`

SKIN – ANESTHESIA

GENERALS - PAIN - neuralgic

Hughes – Dor no pênis e escroto, estas partes incharam e permaneceram por algum tempo. Um mês depois apareceu uma vertigem. Os olhos ficaram irritados (LABOULBENE speaks of a workman who after two months began to complain of pain in penis and scrotum; these parts became swollen, and remained so for some time. One month after this he began to vertigo. The eyes were irritated. (N.Y. Med. Record, xi, 382.)

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN – Penis

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN – Scrotum

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SWELLING – Penis

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SWELLING - Scrotum

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SWELLING - Penis – painful

EYE - IRRITATION

**MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SWELLING - Scrotum - painful
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Hughes – Embotamento mental, vertigem, fraqueza, algumas vezes ataques epileptiformes, espasmos tetânicos. No final uma anemia profunda, com alteração na cor da pele, tom lilaz nos lábios, anorexia, distúrbios gástricos (BERGERON speaks of hebetude, somnolence, vertigo, weakness; sometimes epileptiform attacks, tetanic spasms, and c. In the end the workmen fall into a condition of profound anaemia, with discoloration of skin, lilac tint of lips, anorexia, gastric disturbances, and c. (Ibid.)

SLEEP – SLEEPINESS

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS – epileptiform

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - tetanic rigidity

STOMACH - APPETITE - wanting

Hughes - LAILLER, in two cases, saw poisoning follow application of the hydrochlorate to patches of psoriasis.

Hughes – Incontinência urinária com um pouco de tenesmo; inquietação noturna, na manhã seguinte a face e quase o corpo inteiro cianótico; pulso 116, pequeno, regular; ruídos leves no peito; dores graves nos tornozelos e panturrilhas. ... Cefaléia, sonolência irresistível, friagem e dispnéia; cianose muito marcante; voz muito fraca (In the first case a 10 per cent. Solution caused, in 1 ½ h., vomiting repeated 10-15 times during n.;

incontinence of urine, with a little tenesmus; n. restless; next m. face and nearly whole body cyanotic; pulse 116, small, regular; slight râles in chest; severe pains in heels and calves. A later application of a 5 per cent. Sol. Caused, in 2 h., headache, irresistible drowsiness, coldness, and dyspnoea; cyanosis very marked; voice very feeble).

Hughes – Vômitos repetidos à noite, incontinência urinária com um pouco de tenesmo; inquietação noturna, na manhã seguinte o corpo quase toto cianótico (Solution caused, in 1 ½ h., vomiting repeated 10-15 times during n.; incontinence of urine, with a little tenesmus; n. restless; next m. face and nearly whole body cyanotic). STOMACH – VOMITING

STOMACH - VOMITING - night

BLADDER - URINATION – involuntary

BLADDER – TENESMUS

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

MIND - RESTLESSNESS - night

FACE - DISCOLORATION – cyanotic

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Feet – Heels

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Legs – Calves

HEAD – PAIN

SLEEP - SLEEPINESS – irresistible

CHILL – COLDNESS

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - VOICE – weak

Hughes – Perda da consciência, cianose profunda, seguida de grande palidez e suores frios, respiração normal. Na noite

seguinte sonolência; urina bem colorida (In the other a 2 per cent. Sol. Caused, in 4 h., loss of consciousness, lasting 5 m.; deep cyanosis for 5 h., followed by great pallor and cold sweats; resp. normal. Following n. was sleepless; urine high-coloured. (Union Méd., 1873, No. 67.))

MIND – UNCONSCIOUSNESS

PERSPIRATION - COLD

Huhes - Este veneno age em animais de sangue quente e frio como outros narcóticos, alterando as funções do cérebro e medula espinhal. Contrações musculares e convulsões gerais, anestesia, e paralisia ou movimento, são os sintomas causados (Experiments on animals.-I. The experiments of Schuchhard, Bergmann, and Sonnenkalb leave no doubt on the point that, both in cold-and in warm-blooded animals, **this poison acts like other narcotics, by altering the functions of the brain and spinal cord.** Muscular contractions and general convulsions, anaesthesia and paralysis or motion, are the symptoms thus caused. The excitability of the peripheral motor nerves, as well as of the muscles, remains intact. ZIEMSEN'S Cyclopaedia, xvii, 521.)

GENERALS - CONTRACTIONS – Muscles

GENERALS – PARALYSIS

Hughes – O sintoma mais proeminente foi distração, incapacidade para dormir, palpitação no coração e dispnéia, sensação de morte iminente. A cor azulada característica se apresentava sobre toda a superfície, escura nas pálpebras, queixo e região temporal. (II. Poisonings.-I. A student with catarrh took antifebrin in repeated doses till he had consumed almost 30 grm. He gradually began to manifest symptoms of aniline poisoning; and , although the most prominent symptoms were absent, he complained of inability to sleep, and cardiac palpitation and dyspnoea produced a feeling as

of impending death. The characteristic blueness of skin was general over the whole surface, but especially dark on eyelids, chin, and temporal regions. There was no puffiness of face, and the general appearance was quite different from that of cyanosis. On the 3rd d. patient was able to leave his bed, and the blue colour had entirely vanished. (Chemist and Druggist, May 31st, 1890.)

MIND – ABSENTMINDED

MIND - DEATH - sensation of

MIND - DELUSIONS - die - about to die; one was

EYE - DISCOLORATION - blue – Lids

FACE - DISCOLORATION - bluish – Chin (plat)

FACE - DISCOLORATION - bluish - Temples
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Hughes – Medo de ter ultrapassado a dose... vomitou, tontura em seguida, com zumbido nos ouvidos, pulsação nas têmporas, dor leve na cabeça junto com uma sensação de fraqueza, o rosto pálido, lábios azuis e pupilas contraídas...desmaios, pulso incontável, respiração superficial...queixou-se de debilidade e dores nos membros (2. A healthy young married woman took about a teaspoonful in water, to relieve a headache. Ten m. later she took a similar dose when, fearing she had overdone it, she took some milk and alum water, and vomited; but immediately afterwards giddiness, singing in ears, throbbing in temples, and dull pain in head, together with feeling of weakness, came on, and face assumed a livid hue. Four h. later face was livid, lips blue, and pupils contracted; but heart, temperature and mental condition were normal. An aperient and stimulant were ordered. Shortly afterwards she became suddenly collapsed, pulse could not be

counted, breathing shallow. Stimulants were injected, and in 3 h. she somewhat recovered, when collapse returned; and then an intravenous injection of common salt seemed to act most beneficially. In about 14 h. she was out of danger, but complained of debility and pain in her limbs for a week. (Lancet, May 24th, 1890.)

MIND - FEAR - poisoned - being poisoned; fear of

HEAD - PULSATING – Temples

HEAD - PAIN - dull pain

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - headache – during

FACE - DISCOLORATION – livid

EYE - PUPILS – contracted

RESPIRATION – SUPERFICIAL

EXTREMITIES – PAIN

Hughes - Ficou muito cianótica e se sentiu intoxicada e muito tonta. Às 15 h a cefaléia piorou, sentiu as roupas apertadas e a pressão quase a sufocava, sentiu dor no ombro esquerdo, começando na região do coração estendendo-se para as pontas do dedos, perda da consciência por pouco tempo, ficando apenas tonta, a cefaléia persistiu. ... um murmúrios sistólico mitral surgiu no ápice (A lady, aet. 43, for migraine occurring at the menstrual periods was given two powders of 0.25 gm. Each of monobromacetanilid. She took one at 10.30 a.m. , and finding no relief, took the other at II. Her lips were then beginning to look a little blue. At 11.30, 12.15, and I, the headache being no better, she took 0.5 gm. **of antifebrin**. She became very cyanosed, and felt almost intoxicated and very giddy. At 3 p.m. headache grew worse; clothes felt tight and their pressure almost suffocating; she

was seized with pain in l. shoulder, starting from cardiac region and extending to tips of fingers, and for a short time lost consciousness, but soon regained it, and felt only giddy; headache persisted. Pulse was at 5 p.m. 108, very compressible; at 11 it was 120; respiration rose to 24 and then to 28, and temp. to 100.2°; a mitral systolic murmur developed at the apex. Nitro-glycerine (grm. 1/100) increased the cyanosis. Alcohol, strychnia and digitalis were given at frequent intervals, and by e. patient was practically well. (Ibid.,Feb. 8th.)

GENERALS - CLOTHING - pressure of clothing

CHEST - PAIN - Heart - Region of

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Shoulders – left

CHEST - PAIN - Heart - Region of - extending to - Arm – left

CHEST - PAIN - Heart - extending to - Fingers - left hand; of (acon, cact, rhus-t)

CHEST - MURMURS - cardiac murmurs - Apex of heart

HEAD - PAIN - afternoon - 15 h

MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - sudden

Vithoukas – Brit. Med. journal, 1890 – O primeiro sintoma observado foi cianose nos lábios e bochechas, pulso pequeno compressível, sentiu-se tonta e com náusea, visão indistinta, sensação de peso no epigástrico. (The first symptoms noticed were blueness of lips and cheeks, and small compressible pulse; she felt sick and giddy, sight was indistinct, and there was a feeling of weight at the epigastrium. Amyl nitrite was given by inhalation, but this increased the cyanosis. After five hours the patient vomited, followed by still a further increase of cyanosis and

delirium, with frothy salivation. The temperature rose to 99.8F, pulse to 144, small and compressible, but regular.

FACE - DISCOLORATION - bluish – Cheeks (cham)

VISION – DIM

STOMACH - HEAVINESS – Epigastrium

VERTIGO - NAUSEA – with

MOUTH - SALIVA – frothy

MIND – DELIRIUM

Vithoukas – Sensação de morte iminente, não podia falar, respiração ofegante, palidez intensa, pupilas dilatadas, membros completamente rígidos, palpitação, sentiu-se totalmente sem forças e uma transpiração abundante, com a ajuda de ar fresco e outros estimulantes o ataque passou em 15 min, muito prostrada. e com zumbido nos ouvidos (Lancet, 1891 - She took a 7th dose, and in 15 minutes had a feeling of impending death, could not speak, gasped for breath, pallor intense, dilated pupils; limbs became quite rigid, heart palpitated; she felt utterly powerless, and broke into profuse perspiration. By aid of fresh air, stimulants, etc., the attack passed off in 15 minutes, leaving her very prostrate, with ringing sounds in ears).

MOUTH - SPEECH – difficult

EXTREMITIES - STIFFNESS

Vithoukas – Sentiu como se estivesse afundando através da cama e pensou que estivesse morrendo (Lancet, 1891- She soon experienced a feeling of complete prostration, her limbs became powerless though not rigid, she felt as if she was sinking through the bed, and thought she was dying; there was a slight perspiration, breathing was faint and shallow and she was nearly

pulseless. Mustard, heat and stimulants brought her around, but she was very weak for many days afterwards).

MIND - DELUSIONS - bed - sinking - she is sinking - through the bed

MIND - DELUSIONS - dying - he is

Blackwood – O sangue e a urina mais escuros do que o normal (The blood and urine are rendered darker than normal, while the latter contains free haemoglobin).

URINE - COLOR – dark

GENERALS - BLOOD - complaints of the

URINE - HAEMOGLOBIN

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Blackwood – Há uma congestão e inatividade do fígado e dos rins (There is congestion and inactivity of the liver and kidneys).

KIDNEYS – CONGESTION

ABDOMEN - CONGESTION - Liver; of

ABDOMEN - INACTIVITY - Liver; of

KIDNEYS - RENAL FAILURE

BLCAKWOOD – The urine contains albumin and blood.

URINE - BLOODY

Mente

Boericke – Deprevação moral (Moral depravity).

MIND – DEPRAVITY

MIND - MORAL FEELING; want of

Outros sintomas repertoriais mentais

MIND – ABSENTMINDED

MIND - DEATH - sensation of

MIND – DELIRIUM

MIND - DELUSIONS - bed - sinking - she is sinking - through the bed

MIND - DELUSIONS - die - about to die; one was

MIND - DELUSIONS - dying - he is

MIND – DULLNESS

MIND – EXCITEMENT

MIND - FEAR - poisoned - being poisoned; fear of

MIND – RESTLESSNESS

MIND – STUPOR

MIND – UNCONSCIOUSNESS

MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS – sudden

MIND - WILL - loss of will power

Sono

SLEEP – SLEEPINESS

SLEEP - SLEEPINESS – irresistible

SLEEP – SLEEPLESSNESS

Gerais

Boericke – Desmaio (Fainting).

Boericke – Deprime o coração, a respiração e a pressão arterial, baixa a temperatura (* Depresses heart, respiration and blood pressure, lowers temperature).

GENERALS – HYPOTHERMIA

RESPIRATION – DIFFICULT

GENERALS - HYPOTENSION

Boericke – * Cyanosis and collapse.

GENERALS – CYANOSIS

GENERALS - CYANOSIS - accompanied by - faintness
acetan.br1

Boericke – Aumento da suscetibilidade para resfriar-se (* Increased susceptibility to cold).

GENERALS - COLD; TAKING A - tendency

Boericke – Destrói os glóbulos vermelhos; palidez (* Destroys red blood corpuscles; pallor).

SKIN - DISCOLORATION – pale

GENERALS - ANEMIA - hemolytic
absin.mp1,vml3 acetan.br1 cadm-met.jl1 kali-perm.mp1

Clarke – Trombose (Thrombosis).

GENERALS – THROMBOSIS

Cabeça

Boericke – Cebeça – Sensação de cabeça aumentada (Head - Enlarged sensation).

HEAD - ENLARGED sensation xxx (Este sintoma foi obtido com outra substância como se pode ver em Hughes - A sensation as if his head was so large that it seemed to occupy the whole room. *(This symptom was from a intoxication by Exalgine (see Hughes). Por isto é recomendável acrescentar como autor xxx para que o programa Radar não considere Acetanilidum durante uma repertorização.*

Olhos

Boericke – Palidez do disco óptico, contração do campo visual e contração dos vasos da retina, midríase.

Boericke – Pallor of optic discs, contracted visual field and shrinking retinal vessel; mydriasis.

EYE - DISCOLORATION - pale - Optic disks

EYE - ATROPHY - Retina - Blood vessels

EYE - PUPILS - dilated

VISION - CONTRACTED - visual field

Peito

Boericke – Coração fraco, irregular, com membranas mucosas azuis, albuminúria, edema dos pés e tornozelos (Weak, irregular, with blue mucous membranes, albuminuria, oedema of feet and ankles).

CHEST - WEAKNESS – Heart

GENERALS - PULSE – irregular

GENERALS - MUCOUS MEMBRANES; complaints of - discoloration of - blue

acetan.^{br1}

URINE – ALBUMINOUS

EXTREMITIES - SWELLING – Feet

EXTREMITIES - SWELLING – Ankles

CLARKE – Palpitação (Palpitation).

Leitura complementar

Os sintomas a seguir pertencem a Exalgine, uma substância muito parecida com Acetanilidum .

A sensation as if his head was so large that it seemed to occupy the whole room. This symptom was from a intoxication with Exalgine (see Hughes).

Respiration was most difficult as if in a bad attack of asthma, he seized and clenched the hands of those around him. This symptom was from a intoxication with Exalgine (see Hughes).

EXALGINE = Methyl acetanilid

Hughes - a girl, aet. 24, took exalgine to subdue the pains of myelitis-for 5 d. 2 gr., for 2 d. 4 gr., and finally for 7 d. 6 gr., 3 times a d. No relief was given to pain, but after the 14 d. symptoms of poisoning occurred. The first symptoms noticed were blueness of lips and cheeks, and small compressible pulse; she felt sick and giddy, sight was indistinct, and there was feeling of weight at epigastrium. Amyl nitrite was given by inhalation, but this increased the cyanosis. After 5 h. patient vomited,

followed by still further increase of cyanosis and delirium, with frothy salivation. Temp. rose to 99.8°, pulse 144, small and compressible, but regular. She was treated by stimulants, strychnia and digitalis, and in 4-5h. more symptoms had passed off, save slight cyanosis. (Brit. Med. Journ., Feb. 8th, 1890.)

Hughes - To relieve a severe pain in lumbo-sacral region, a medical man took a gr. Of exalgine at 9.30 p.m. , and ¾ h. later 2 gr. More in a little giddiness, and several times said that his head felt so large it seemed to occupy the whole room. He continued, however, playing cards till 11, when without warning he collapsed in his arm-chair, prostrate, quite unable to speak or move, and gasping for breath. He continued in this state for over 1/2h , when he got slightly better, and said a few words between his gasps; he said he was not strong enough to move, and felt each breath a fearful effort. In this condition he was carried up to his bedroom and laid down; but feeling unable to breathe lying down, was placed in an arm-chair well covered up before the fire. His respiration became painful to witness; he seized and clenched the hands of those around him, and was in many respects just like a man suffering from a bad attack of asthma. Resp. was 38, gasping and shallow; pulse quiet, rather weak; surface very cold, face pale but not cyanosed. Was relieved in 2 h. after vomiting a little whiskey, but remained sick, giddy and weak, and for an h. suffered from frequent and painful strangury. He then got to bed and slept well, and left for Scarborough the next m. The d. following he was slightly jaundiced. During the paroxysm he felt no pain, but numbness all over, and as though diaphragm had stopped working, and he must go on breathing on his own account at any cost. He is not at all subject to asthma. (Ibid., May 3rd.)

Hughes - Mrs. C., aet. 27, took (for neuralgia) 3 gr. Doses of a French preparation of exalgine at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 p.m. without effect. At 9 she took 3 gr. More, and almost immediately

afterwards felt absolutely powerless. This lasted 5m., patient remaining quite conscious. She compared the sensation to that of taking chloroform before she was quite “under”. At 12.45, pain still being very severe, she took a 7th dose, and in 15 m. had feeling of impending death, could not speak, gasped for breath, pallor intense, dilated pupils; limbs became quite rigid, heart palpitated; she felt utterly powerless, and broke out into profuse perspiration. By aid of fresh air, stimulants, and c, the attack passed off in 15 m., leaving her very prostrate, with ringing sounds in ears. (Lancet, 1891, I, 541.)

[hs1 - Acetanilidum] 6. Mrs. G. had been taking 2 gr. Doses of same at intervals, for a neuralgic headache, obtaining relief, though sometimes feeling slightly faint; but by mistake an undetermined overdose was taken. She soon experienced a feeling of complete prostration, her limbs became powerless though not rigid, she felt as if she was sinking through the bed, and thought she was dying; there was slight perspiration, breathing was faint and shallow, and she was nearly pulseless. Mustard, heat, and stimulants brought her round, but she felt very weak for many d. afterwards. (Ibid.)

Rosaniline hydrochlorate

Hughes - Fuchsinum, Rosaniline hydrochlorate, aniline red, C₂₀H₁₀N₃HCl. II, III. 1. Rosaniline hydrochlorate when perfectly pure is said to have no marked physiological action. Fabrics dyed with it have acted as local irritants producing eczema; but it is probable that this effect may be due, at least in great part, to the presence of arsenic. When given internally, it has produced salivation, vomiting diarrhoea; and when injected into the veins it has caused trembling, staggering, albuminuria, and fatty degeneration of the kidneys. These symptoms may possibly

be due to the presence of aniline or of arsenic as impurities. It is excreted by the kidneys, saliva and bile; and probably also by the intestinal mucus membrane. 5 (BRUNTON, Pharmac., and c., p. 743.)