

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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**MSDS标题**

HYPACONITINE MSDS报告

**产品标题**

次乌碱

**CAS号**

6900-87-4

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

HYPACONITINE

**NFPA**

Flammability	1
Toxicity	4
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

**PRODUCT USE**

Antipyretic. Alkaloid extracted from the dried root of Aconitum napellus L., Ranunculaceae and other aconites (common names include monkshood, wolfbane). Aconites act as mild diaphoretics and diminish the force and rate of the heart. Owing to the closeness of the therapeutic and toxic doses and the variability of potency they should not be used.

## **SYNONYMS**

C33-H45-N-O10, C33-H45-N-O10, "(1alpha, 6alpha, 14alpha, 15alpha, 16beta)-20-methyl-16, 16-trimethoxy-4-(methoxymethyl)-aconitane-8, 13, 14, 15-tetraol 8-acetate 14-benzoate", "(1alpha, 6alpha, 14alpha, 15alpha, 16beta)-20-methyl-16, 16-trimethoxy-4-(methoxymethyl)-aconitane-8, 13, 14, 15-tetraol 8-acetate 14-benzoate"

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

Very toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.

## **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **SWALLOWED**

Severely toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 5 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Aconitine is one of the most potent and quick acting poisons known. Two medical students were accidentally poisoned after swallowing between 5 and 10 mg. Both recovered without treatment. As little as 2 mg may be fatal. Aconitine affects both the heart and central nervous system. The heart is first slowed through the vagus centre but is also affected directly; its excitability is increased and its coordination disturbed. Eventually the heart stops, often suddenly. Respiration is depressed progressively. Tingling of the mouth, stomach and skin may occur and represent an important diagnostic feature. Anaesthesia and numbness may follow. Other symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, excessive salivation, irregular weak and slow pulse, later becoming rapid, slow and dyspneic breathing, hypothermia, convulsions, difficult respiration, cold, clammy and livid skin, and muscular weakness. Death may occur as a result of cardiac paralysis or respiratory system paralysis. Symptoms appear almost immediately and are rarely delayed beyond one-hour. Fatal poisonings may occur within 6-hours.

#### **EYE**

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

## **SKIN**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Aconites have been used in liniments (for the treatment of neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism) and percutaneous poisonings have been reported. Application to the skin may produce tingling followed by numbness.

## **INHALED**

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust. No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.