

化学品安全技术说明书

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MSDS标题

LACTITOL MONOHYDRATE MSDS报告

产品标题

4-O-β-D-吡喃半乳糖基-D-葡萄糖醇

CAS号

81025-04-9

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

LACTITOL MONOHYDRATE

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a hazardous substance according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

An intense and bulk sweetener with laxative properties. A analogue of lactulose used similarly to treat constipation and hepatic encephalopathy. Reportedly more palatable than lactulose. The disaccharide is broken down by colonic bacteria mainly into acetic and lactic acids which exert a local osmotic effect in the colon resulting in increased faecal bulk and stimulation of peristalsis. When larger doses are given for hepatic encephalopathy the pH of the colon is significantly reduced by this acid production and the absorption of ammonium ions and other toxic nitrogenous compounds is decreased leading to a fall in blood- ammonia concentrations.

SYNONYMS

C12-H24-O11, 4-O-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-D-glucitol, 4-O-beta-D-galactopyranosyl-D-glucitol

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

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.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. 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. Prolonged use may cause diarrhoea with excessive loss of electrolytes, particularly potassium.