西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

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化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

HYOSCYAMINE SULFATE MSDS报告

产品标题

硫酸莨菪素

CAS号

620-61-1

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

HYOSCYAMINE SULFATE

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	4
Body Contact	4
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

A anticholinergic agent which stimulates both central and peripheral actions. It first stimulates and then depresses the central nervous system and has antispasmodic actions on smooth muscle. When given by mouth reduces smooth muscle tone and diminishes gastric and intestinal motility. Used as an adjunct in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers and to relieve the symptoms of of parkinsonism, to quiet mental excitement, in delirium

tremens and mania and in the prevention of travel sickness.

SYNONYMS

(C17-H23-NO3)2.H2SO4.2H2O, "1-alpha-H, 5-alpha-H-tropan-3-alpha-ol, (-)-tropate (ester), sulfate (2:1)", "1-alpha-H, 5-alpha-H-tropan-3-alpha-ol, (-)-tropate (ester), sulfate (2:1)", "(-)-hyoscyamine sulfate", "Hyoscyaminium Sulfuricum", Peptard, Anaspaz, Cystospaz, Egacen, Egacene, Egazil, Levsin, Levsinex, "alkaloid anticholinergic"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin 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. Anticholinergics can cause loss of vision. Effects associated with their use include increased heart rate, decreased saliva production and other secretions and reduction in bowel movements. Adverse effects include dry mouth, difficulty swallowing and speaking, thirst, dilated pupils, loss of focus, sensitivity to light, skin flushing and dryness, a temporary slowing of heart rate followed by rapid heart rate with palpitations and irregularities in rhythm. There may be vomiting, pain in the chest and dizziness. Toxicity due to overdose may result in rapid breathing, high fever, restlessness, confusion, excitement, paranoia, psychosis, hallucinations, delirium, seizures and convulsions. A rash may occur on the face or upper trunk. Severe intoxication can depress the central nervous system, causing inco-ordination, drowsiness, stupor, unconsciousness, coma, stoppage of circulation and breathing, and death. Quaternary ammonium anticholinergic agents, in high doses, can cause postural hypotension and impotence. Paralysis may occur at very high doses.

EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can causeeye irritation and damage in some persons. Anticholinergic eye drops can cause stinging, dryness, redness, itch, dilated pupils, and loss of focus with blurred vision. Pupil Reflexes may be lost or diminished for 3 days.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may produce severely toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption and these may be fatal. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fume, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Prolonged exposure to anticholinergic agents may irritate the eyes, causing allergic lid reactions, conjunctivitis, swelling, excess blood flow to the eyes, and sensitivity to light. Increase in eye pressure may lead to closed angle glaucoma. There may be hypersensitivity shown by conjunctivitis, rash and eczema. Anticholinergics can also cause chronic constipation with blockage of the intestine by feces.