

ChemID database

**Mixture Name**

- Casakol
- D-S-S Plus
- Peri-Colace

**Name of Substance**

- Casanthranol [USAN]

**Synonyms**

- Casanthranol

**Classification Code**

- Laxative

**File Locator**

- DART/ETIC
- TOXLINE
- TOXLINE Special
- TOXLINE Special

**CAS Registry Number**

- 8024-48-4

**DART/ETIC database:**

The following information was generated from the Toxicology Literature Online Databank (TOXLINE), a database of the National Library of Medicine's TOXNET system (<http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov>) on October 23, 2002.

Query: CAS Registry Number:

8024-48-4

The word DART in the Database field.

Gastrointestinal drugs.

Schardein JL

Chemically Induced Birth Defects 1993;2:445-56

Neonatal toxicology.

Kacew S

General and Applied Toxicology 1993;2:1047-68

DRUGS IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION: A REFERENCE GUIDE TO FETAL AND NEONATAL RISK (DRUGS C)

BRIGGS GG; BODENDORFER TW; FREEMAN RK; YAFFE SJ

DRUGS PREG LACTATION :42-100,1984

Gastrointestinal medications during pregnancy.  
Gilstrap LC 3d; Little BB  
Drugs and Pregnancy 1992;:277-91

**Toxline database:**

The following information was generated from the Toxicology Literature Online Databank (TOXLINE), a database of the National Library of Medicine's TOXNET system (<http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov>) on October 23, 2002.

Query: The chemical name casanthranol was identified.  
The following terms were added from ChemIDplus:  
casanthranol  
CAS Registry Number: 8024-48-4

Dialose plus formulation change  
Rajmaira S; Carlin HS  
Hosp. Top.; VOL 48 ISS Jun 1970, P82, (REF 7) [IPA]

Neonatal toxicology.  
Kacew S  
General and Applied Toxicology 1993;2:1047-68 [DART]

Gastrointestinal drugs.  
Schardein JL  
Chemically Induced Birth Defects 1993;2:445-56 [DART]

Gastrointestinal medications during pregnancy.  
Gilstrap LC 3d; Little BB  
Drugs and Pregnancy 1992;:277-91 [DART]

DRUGS IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION: A REFERENCE GUIDE TO FETAL AND NEONATAL RISK  
(DRUGS C)  
BRIGGS GG; BODENDORFER TW; FREEMAN RK; YAFFE SJ  
DRUGS PREG LACTATION :42-100,1984 [DART]

Anthelmintic pharmacological study of various preparations of piperazine  
sebacate  
Cavier R  
Therapie; VOL 24 ISS Mar-Apr 1969, P205-213, (REF 20) [French] [IPA]

**Toxcenter database:**

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 17:20:57 ON 23 OCT 2002  
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FILE COVERS 1907 TO 22 Oct 2002 (20021022/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The MEDLINE file segment has been reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

Thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2002 vocabulary. Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

=> s 8024-48-4

L1 4 8024-48-4

=> d ti 1-4

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 4 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Systemic adverse effects from topical doxepin cream

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 4 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Encapsulation of sensitive liquid components into a matrix to obtain discrete shelf-stable particles

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 4 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Brine treatment

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 4 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles

**TSCATS database:** CAS number not found in TSCATS

**Current Contents database**

Search term: Casanthranol

Retrieval:

Authors: Joo, JS; Ehrenpreis, ED; Gonzalez, L; Kaye, M; Breno, S; Wexner, SD; Zaitman, D; Secrest, K

Title: Alterations in colonic anatomy induced by chronic stimulant laxatives - The cathartic colon revisited

Source: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL GASTROENTEROLOGY, 26 (4): 283-286 JUN 1998

Keywords: laxatives; cathartic colon; barium enema; anatomy; retrospective study; prospective study

KeyWords Plus: CONSTIPATION

Abstract:

Cathartic colon is a historic term for the anatomic alteration of the colon secondary to chronic stimulant laxative use. Because some have questioned whether this is a real entity, we investigated changes occurring on barium enema in

patients ingesting stimulant laxatives. Our study consisted of two parts. In part 1, a retrospective review of consecutive barium enemas performed on two groups of patients with chronic constipation (group 1, stimulant laxative use [n = 29]; group 2, no stimulant laxative use [n = 26]) was presented to a radiologist who was blinded to the patient group. A data sheet containing classic descriptions of cathartic colon was completed for each study. Chronic stimulant laxative use was defined as stimulant laxative ingestion more than three times per week for 1 year or longer. To confirm the findings of the retrospective study, 18 consecutive patients who were chronic stimulant laxative users underwent barium enema examination, and data sheets for cathartic colon were completed by another radiologist (part 2). Colonic redundancy (group 1, 34.5%; group 2, 19.2%) and dilatation (group 1, 44.8%; group 2, 23.1%) were frequent radiographic findings in both patient groups and were not significantly different in the two groups. Loss of haustral folds, however, was a common finding in group 1 (27.6%) but was not seen in group 2 ( $p < 0.005$ ). Loss of haustral markings occurred in 15 (40.5%) of the total stimulant laxative users in the two parts of the study and was seen in the left colon of 6 (40%) patients, in the right colon of 2 (13.3%) patients, in the transverse colon of 5 (33.3%) patients, and in the entire colon of 2 (13.3%) patients. Loss of haustra was seen in patients chronically ingesting bisacodyl, phenolphthalein, senna, and casanthranol. We conclude that long-term stimulant laxative use results in anatomic changes in the colon characterized by loss of haustral folds, a finding that suggests neuronal injury or damage to colonic longitudinal musculature caused by these agents.

Reprints: WEXNER SD, CLEVELAND CLIN, DEPT COLORECTAL SURG; 3000 W CYPRESS CREEK RD; FT LAUDERDALE FL 33309, USA.

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