

SECTION III _ Chapter 5. The Story of UPJOHN's PamineDEVELOPMENT OF THE
RECENT ANTICHOLINERGIC DRUGS

Pamine and the other drugs included for study in this group are useful in the treatment of peptic ulcer and gastrointestinal disorders.

Banthine (methantheline bromide) was introduced by Searle in 1950. It was the first of a new type of anticholinergics. Like the ones to follow, it is basically an antispasmodic and is believed to have some effect in reducing secretion of hydrochloric acid.

Within the next two or three years the other products studied came on the market. The order may not be as shown here.

Prantal (diphehanil methylsulfate) was introduced by Schering.

Antrenyl (oxyphenonium bromide) was brought out by Ciba.

Co-Elorine (tricyclamol sulfate and amobarbital) was a comparable Lilly product.

Pro-Banthine (propantheline bromide) is a Searle improvement of its original Banthine, having the advantages of the original product with almost none of its side actions. It was first marketed in February 1953.

Pamine (methscopolamine bromide) was one of the last products to be added, in July 1953. It is the result of three years of research at Upjohn and cost over \$200,000.

Demand for this group of drugs appears to have fluctuated only slightly, but the total price of prescriptions showed more variation:

4-week prescriptions
Anticholinergic group

Week of audit	Number	Price
May 1954	11	\$38
September 1954	17	\$63
January 1955	14	\$52
May 1955	12	\$28