

28.1. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS

28.1.1. Introduction

Diagnostic agents are used for examining the body to detect any impairment of its normal functioning.

28.1.2. Classification

Diagnostic agents are classified on the basis of their test functionalities as follows:

- 1) Gall bladder function, cholecystography, and cholangiography, e.g., Iocetamic acid, Iodipamide, and Tyropanoate sodium.
- 2) Gastric function, e.g., Pentagastrin and Congored.
- 3) Liver function, e.g., Indocyanine green.
- 4) Ophthalmic diagnostic aid, e.g., Fluorescein sodium.
- 5) Pancreatic function, e.g., Bentriomide.
- 6) Intestinal function, e.g., Barium sulphate and Xylose.
- 7) Kidney function, e.g., Aminohippurate sodium, Indigotin disulphonate, and Phenolsulphophthalein.
- 8) Lymphatic function, e.g., Isosulfan blue.
- 9) Bronchial airway hyperacidity, e.g., Methacholine.
- 10) Drug hyper-sensitivity, e.g., Benzyl penicilloyl polylysine.
- 11) Drugs in X-ray contrast medium, e.g., Diatriazoic acid Iocetamic acid, Iothalamic acid, and Propyl iodone.
- 12) Miscellaneous, e.g., Erythrosin sodium and Evans blue.

28.1.3. Individual Compounds

The following drugs are studied in detail:

- 1) Iopanoic acid,
- 2) Propyl iodone,
- 3) Sulfobromophthalein sodium,
- 4) Indigotindisulfonate (Indigo carmine),
- 5) Evans blue,
- 6) Congo red, and
- 7) Fluorescein sodium.