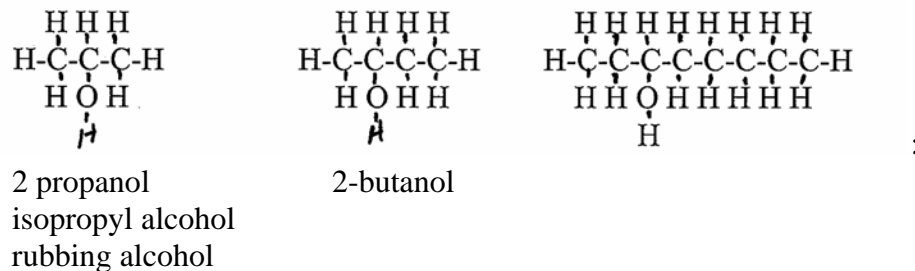
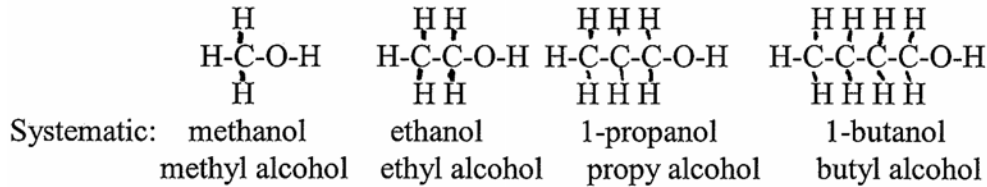


# CHAPTER 6

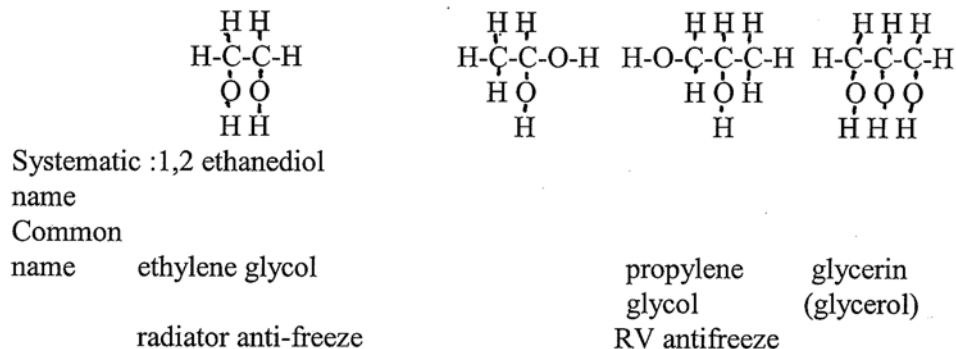
## ALCOHOLS

### 6.1 NAMING OF ALCOHOLS



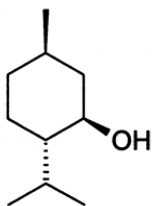
The OH group (alcohol group) is also often referred to as a hydroxy group. Note that this is different from the hydroxide ion,  $\text{OH}^{-1}$ .

Multiple alcohol groups on a molecule:



Glycerol is commonly used as the solvent for drug syrups. It is non-toxic, viscous (pours slowly, making spills less likely) and sweet (partially covering up the bitter taste of most drugs).

### Menthol



Menthol has three chiral centers. Can you label them?

Menthol(2-(2-Propyl)-5-methylcyclohexanol) is a naturally occurring alcohol isolated from peppermint and other members of the mint family. Besides having a pleasant smell and flavor, it provides a mild analgesic effect as well as a cooling sensation (although it doesn't actually lower the temperature). These effects result in its widespread use in cough medicines, creams for relieving muscle cramps and pains (Tiger Balm, Icy Hot), creams for reducing sunburn pain. It has also been added to menthol cigarettes (Kool, Salem) where it provides a pleasant smell, and reduces throat irritation. Menthol cigarettes have been especially popular in the Afro-American population.



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**Inositol** is a cyclohexane ring with an alcohol functional group on each C of the cyclohexane ring. It is a component of the very important signaling molecule phosphatidylinositol which activates or deactivates portions of cellular metabolism based on the cell's needs

