Is P.E.F important to you?

The Wright Peak Flow Meter,

provides a simple and rapidly performed test for the diagnosis and management of conditions such as asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

It can be used to distinguish reversible from irreversible airways obstruction by measuring the Peak Expiratory Flow (PEF) before and after the inhalation of

bronchodilator drugs.
The mini-Wright Peak Flow Meter is intended to complement the Wright Peak Flow Meter and to be an inexpensive and portable instrument for self monitoring by patients to provide information about their response to treatment.

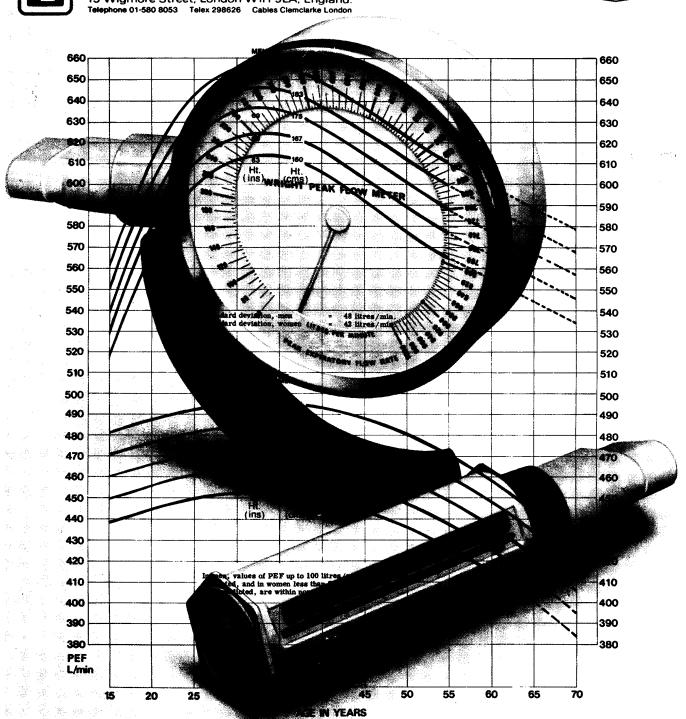


For further information contact

Clement Clarke International Ltd.

15 Wigmore Street, London W1H 9LA, England. elephone 01-580 8053 Telex 298626 Cables Clemclarke London





The combination of simple language and straightforward line drawings has made the

OPHTHALMOLOGY

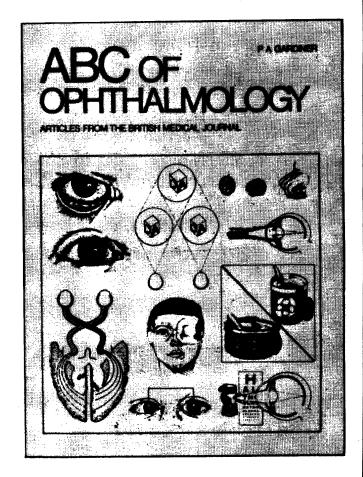
one of the most popular series of articles in the Medical Practice section of the British Medical Journal.

All the common problems are covered visual defects, squints, glaucoma and cataracts-together with detailed instruction on examination, diagnosis and management.

The articles have now been collected into book form-in exactly the same format as they appeared in the BMIprice: Inland f.2.50; Overseas US\$6.25 (Inland £2.00; Overseas US\$5.00 for BMA members).

AVAILABLE NOW

Order your copy now From: The Publisher, British Medical Journal, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H9JR or any leading bookseller



HOW TO DO IT

Every doctor knows the sinking sensation induced by waiting one's turn for an examination viva and the social anxieties of changing jobs. The misery of first night nerves does not, however, disappear with time: each decade brings new challenges. On these occasions—chairing a committee, giving evidence in court, appearing on television—practical tips can be enormously helpful. The same is true of the many skills not taught in medical school—how to lecture, referee papers, edit, or use a library. All these and many more nuggets of down-to-earth advice have been collected from past issues of the *BMJ* to form a compendium for the novice—whatever his or her age or seniority.

Price: Inland £4.00; Abroad US\$10.00 (Concessionary price to BMA members: Inland £3.50; Abroad US\$8.75.

When ordering BMA members must quote their membership number or the full price will be applicable.)

Payment must be enclosed with order or a surcharge of 30p will be made for rendering invoices and

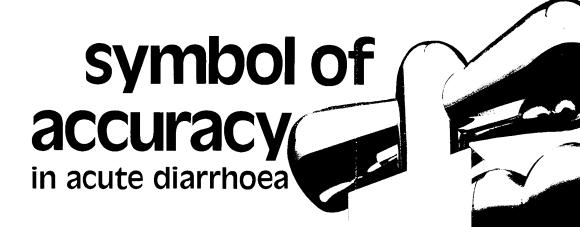
Order your copy now
From: The Publisher
British Medical Journal
BMA House
Tavistock Square
London WC1H 9JR
or any leading bookseller

statements.



modium

(loperamide hydrochloride)



Imodium's specific action controls diarrhoea, relieving pain and abdominal cramps rapidly and effectively.

A tailored dosage regime means that patients only take Imodium when they really need it, minimising the risk of constipation and encouraging economy of medication. Patients will find Imodium capsules easy to take and the blister pack of just twelve capsules is convenient to carry throughout the working day.

Imodium Simply Stops Diarrhoea-fast stat and 1

at each loose stool

Further information is available from:



JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA 2340 Beerse, Belgium

or

JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICAL LTD. Marlow, Bucks. SL7 1ET.

Hard gelatin capsules containing 2 mg loperamide hydrochloride and syrup containing 1 mg loperamide hydrochloride per 5 ml. **Indications:**

Imodium* is indicated for the symptomatic control of acute diarrhoea of any aetiology.

Contra-indications and warnings etc.: There are no specific contraindications to Imodium*. Studies in animals have shown no abnormal teratogenic effects, however the use of loperamide during pregnancy is subject to the usual precautions. In trials, no side effects have been reported that can reliably be distinguished from the symptoms of the gastro-intestinal disorder being treated. As persistent diarrhoea can be an indicator of potentially more serious conditions, **Imodium*** should not be used for prolonged periods until the underlying cause of the diarrhoea has been investigated

Dosage and Administration:

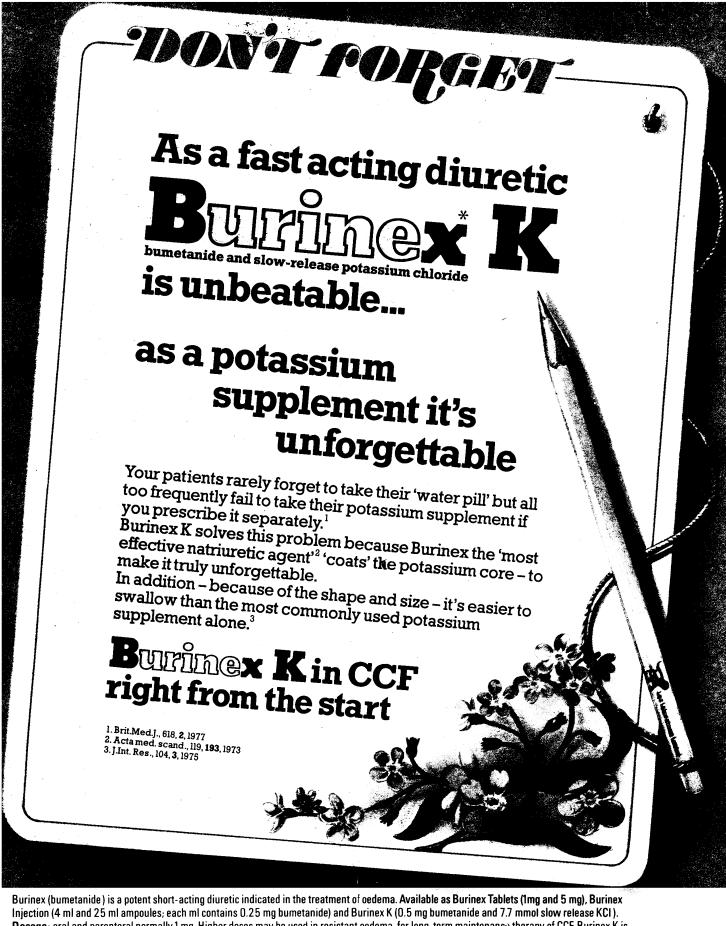
Acute Diarrhoea: Adults: Two capsules initially, followed by one capsule after every loose stool. The usual dosage is 3 to 4 capsules a day, the maximum daily dose should not exceed 8 capsules. Children: 4 to 8 years. Syrup 5 ml four times daily until diarrhoea is controlled. In children under 8 years. further investigation may be necessary if diarrhoea has not responded to three days' treatment. 9 to 12 years: Syrup 10 ml (or 1 capsule) four times daily until diarrhoea is controlled Basic NHS Cost:

12 capsules (ex 250 pack) 104p. (correct at time of printing)

Product Licence Numbers: Capsules 0242/0028 - Syrup 0242/0040

© JPL/037/80

* Trademark



Dosage: oral and parenteral normally 1 mg. Higher doses may be used in resistant oedema, for long-term maintenance therapy of CCF, Burinex K is usually given as 2 tablets O.M. Contra-indications: Hepatic coma and severe electrolyte disturbances. Burinex K should not be used with potassium sparing agents. Adverse reactions: Occasional skin rashes and minor gastric upset. Precautions: Burinex may potentiate antihypertensive therapy and rarely, may affect carbohydrate metabolism. Periodic electrolyte checks are advisable on long-term therapy. Burinex K should be stopped immediately if signs or symptoms of bowel ulceration appear. Product Licence No: 0043/0027B

