NATRILIX®

indapamide

a primary antihypertensive agent

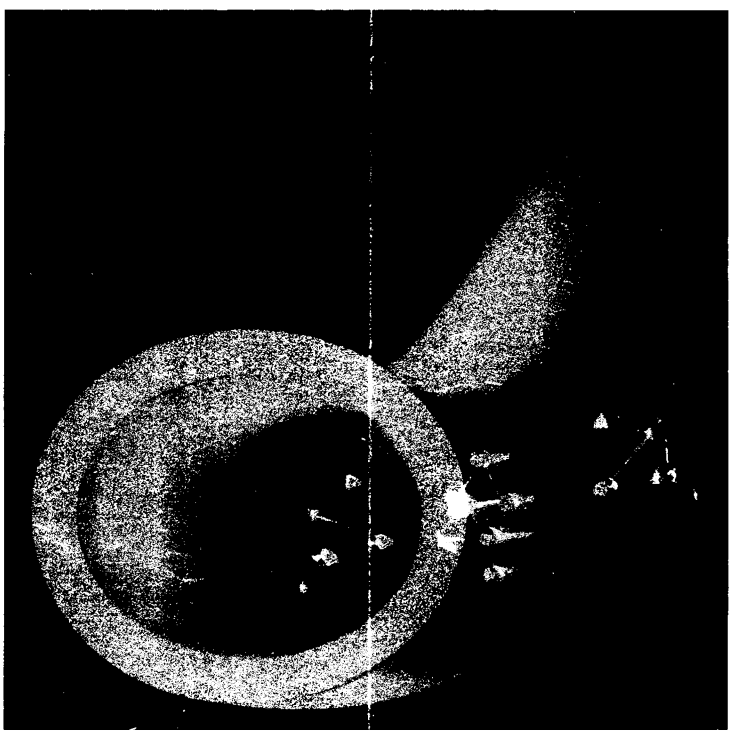
Natrilix offers a simple, effective means of controlling blood pressure both in newly diagnosed and in poorly controlled patients with mild to moderate hypertension

Prescribing information
Presentation
Pink biconvex sugar-coated tablets each containing 2.5 mg indapamide hemihydrate.

Uses
For the treatment of hypertension.

Dosage and administration
Adults
The dosage is one tablet daily to be taken in the morning.
Children
There is no experience of the use of this drug in children.

Contra-indications, warning, etc.
There are no absolute contra-indications to the use of Natrilix but caution should be exercised when prescribing it in cases of severe renal or hepatic impairment. As with all new drugs, the administration of Natrilix should be avoided during pregnancy although no teratological effects have been seen in animals. At doses higher than that recommended, Natrilix has a diuretic effect, therefore it is not recommended to prescribe it with a diuretic agent which may cause hypokalaemia. Also, slight weight loss has been reported in some patients taking Natrilix. Reported side effects have included nausea and headache, but they are generally uncommon and mild in nature.
Serum urate levels may rise slightly but there is no evidence that glucose tolerance is adversely affected.
Box of 30 tablets.
Product licence number 0093/0022.



NATRILIX is available as:
FLUDEX® in Africa, Belgium, France, Holland, Portugal, Switzerland.
NATRILIX® in English speaking Countries of Africa, Brazil, Central America, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Middle East, South East Asia, United Kingdom.
TERTENSIF® in Spain.
NATRIX® in Korea.

Further information is available on request from
Servier Laboratories Ltd.,
Servier House, Horsenden Lane South, Greenford, Middx.
UB6 7PW.

Les Laboratoires Servier,
22, rue Garnier - 92201 Neuilly - France.

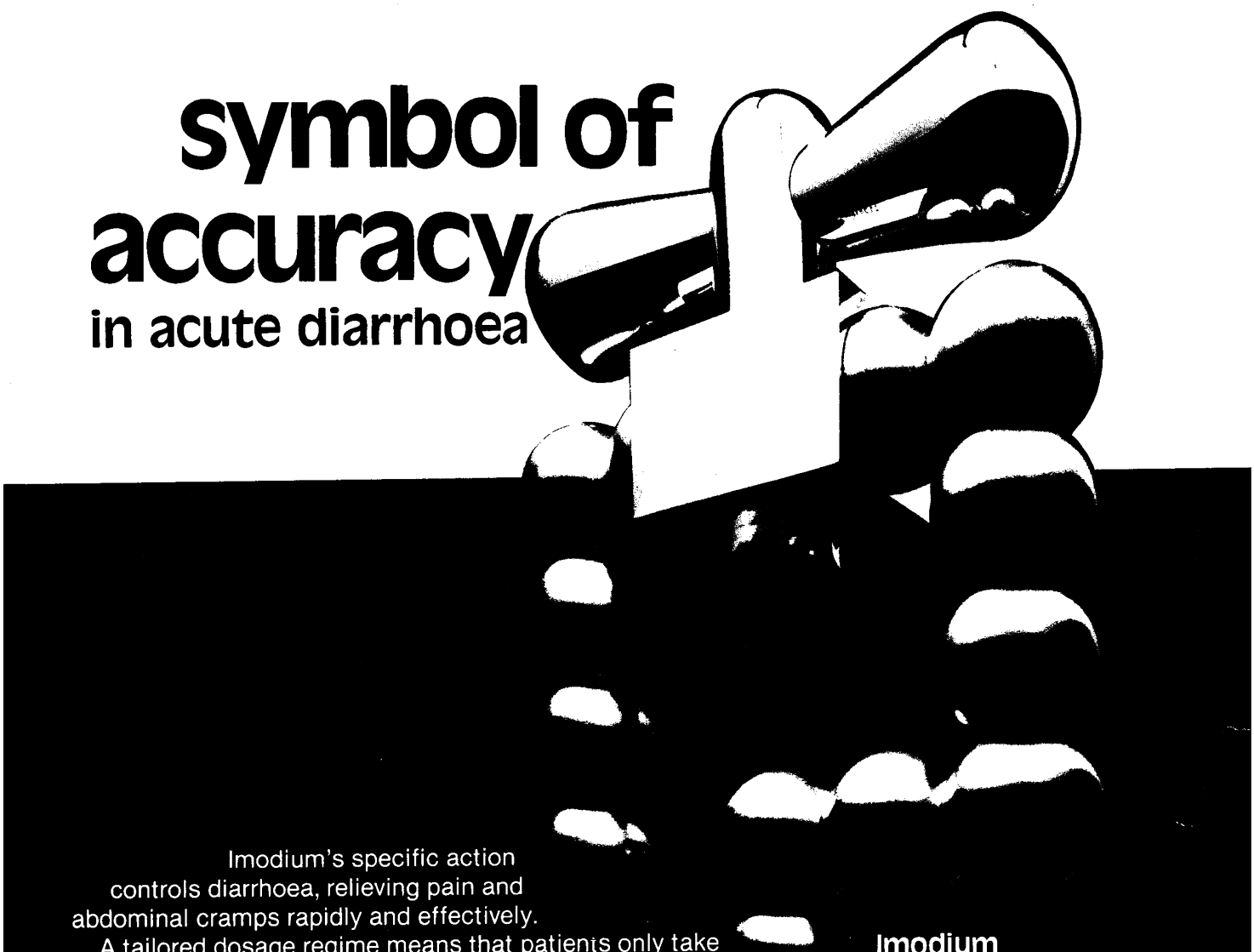
one tablet daily

Imodium

TRADEMARK

(loperamide hydrochloride)

symbol of accuracy in acute diarrhoea



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
2 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.

Presentation :

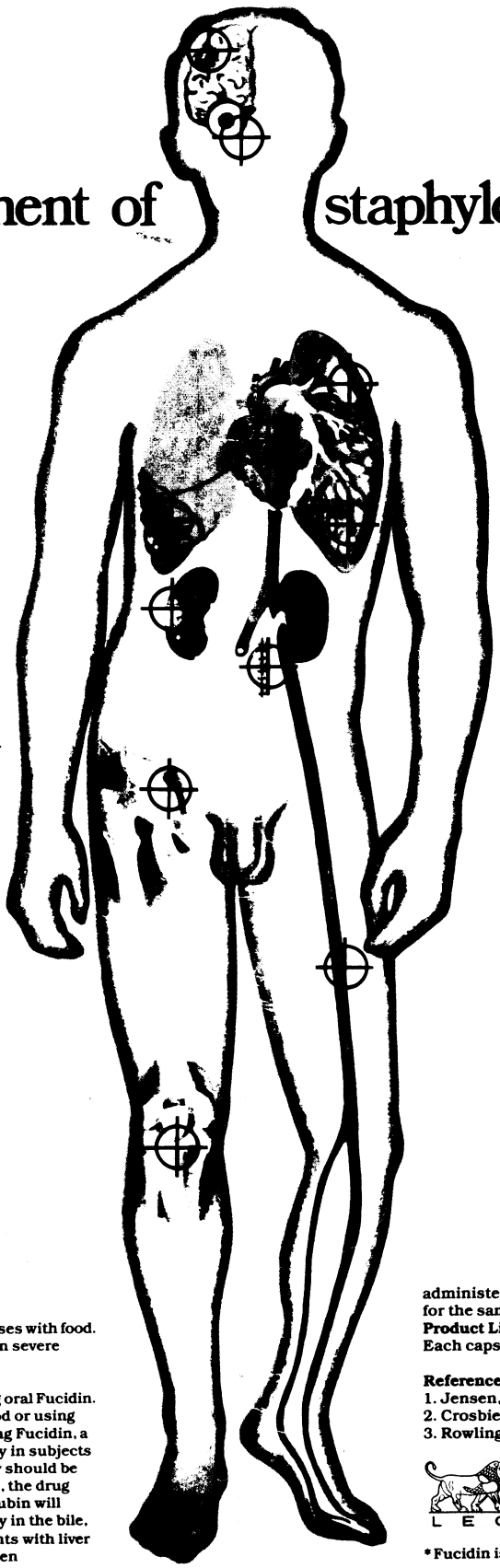
Dosage and Administration :

Indications :

Contra-indications and warnings etc. :

sodium fusidate B.P.

For the treatment of staphylococcal infection



'. . . (staphylococci) form focal, often necrotic lesions, where they are protected from the defence mechanism of the body and shielded from efficient chemotherapy.[1]'

'. . . Fucidin exerts a potent antibacterial effect even in the presence of large collections of pus, into which it apparently penetrates in effective concentrations.[2]'

'. . . Fucidin, which has the ability to penetrate in significant amounts into tissues carrying a poor blood supply, . . .[3]'

- **Brain abscess**
- **Hypopyon**
- **Endophthalmitis**
- **Lung abscess**
- **Endocarditis**
- **Pneumonia with abscess**
- **Empyema**
- **Renal carbuncle**
- **Deep wound infection**
- **Septic arthritis**
- **Foreign bodies** } grafts, prostheses
- **Osteomyelitis**
- **Diabetic gangrene**

Oral dosage:
Adults: 500mg (2 capsules) 3 times daily with food.
Children: 20-40mg/kg body weight daily in 3 divided doses with food.
The standard dose may be doubled for initial therapy in severe infections.

Adverse reactions and precautions:
Gastro-intestinal upset occurs in some patients taking oral Fucidin. This can be minimised by taking the capsules with food or using Fucidin Enteric Coated Tablets. In some patients taking Fucidin, a reversible jaundice has been reported, most frequently in subjects receiving intravenous therapy. In general, oral therapy should be instituted as soon as possible. If the jaundice persists, the drug should be withdrawn, following which the serum bilirubin will invariably return to normal. Fucidin is excreted mainly in the bile, and liver function tests should be carried out in patients with liver dysfunction, when used for prolonged periods and when administered in conjunction with other drugs which may compete for the same excretory pathway.

Product Licence No: 0043/5019
Each capsule contains 250mg sodium fusidate B.P.

References:
1. Jensen, K., and Lassen, H.C.A., Ann. Intern. Med., **60**, 790, 1964.
2. Crosbie, R. B., Br. Med. J., **1**, 788, 1963.
3. Rowling, D. E., J. Bone Joint Surg., **52B**, 302, 1970.

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