

Diarrhoea is often a self-limiting affair.

But by the time patients consult their doctor, they have tried the usual home remedies and want more than-tea and sympathy...

Then it's time for a firm approach with an antidiarrhoeal of universal repute.

All over the world doctors know:

WHEN IT COMES NOTHING WORKS UKE IMOCIUM

2 caps stat.

1 after each loose stool



the drug discovery company

composition: 2 mg loperamide hydrochloride (R 18 553) per capsule and per mi of drops; 0.2 mg loperamide hydroch potent, long-acting and specific antidarrhoea! Imodium inhibits propulsive intestinal peristaby by its direct peripheral far above the recommended therapeutic doses for man. However, the naloxone pupil test, which indicates opiate-like effect immodium is easily absorbed from the glut, but it is almost completely metabolized in the liver where it is conjugated when the liver function is normal. From clinical studies it is evident that Imodium may be used effectively and safely is acute and chronic diarrhoea. In patients with an ileostomy it can be used to reduce the numbar and volume of stools is to be avoided, 2, when the hepatic function, necessary for the drug's metabolism, is defective, which might result in advised not to administer imodium to infrants (under 12,noniths), side-effects; if one excludes the above-mentioned corprolonged administration, measures to be taken in case of overdosage; in case of overdosage, the following side of the capsules of the properties of the prop

kide (R 18 553) per mil of oral solution. **properties:** Pharmacological studies have shown **imodium** to be a highly affect on the gastro-intestinal wall. In animal studies central nervous system effects were only observed at doses was negative in patients, treated with a single high dose or after more than two years of therapeulitic use of **imodium** nd excreted via the bile. **Imodium** is mainly eliminated via the faeces. Plasma and urinary levels are very low, the treatment of acute and chronic diarrhoea: **imodium** is imdicated for the symptomatic control or do for harden their consistency. **contra-indications: Imodium** must not be used: 1. when inhibition of peristalisis a relative overdose (e.g. in case of severe hepatic disturbances). For the same reason, and as a precaution, it is traindications, no side-effects have been observed, apart frop a few cases of dry mouth. This is true even after effects may be observed constitution and neurological symptoms (myosis, muscular hypertonia, somnolence tum is longer than that of Nabxogoe, the patient should be Napade under constant observation for at leefs 48 hours acute diarrhoea: the initial dose is 2 capsules for adults and 1 capsule for children: followed by 1 capsule after iniden; this initial dose will be adjusted until 1.2 solid stools a day are obtained, which is usually achieved with a  $\eta$  1 to 5 years of age. 1 dryd per kg bodyweight, 2 or 3 times daily: 1 measuring cap of oral solution ( $\approx$  5 ml) per constipation occurs the treatment should be stopped, how supplied: 6 and 60 capsules each containing 2 mg I solution containing 9.0 gal poperamide phydrochloride per mil. \*\*armings: Should be kept out of children's reach.

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In recent years alcohol problems have increased dramatically and the thinking on them has undergone a revolution. Alcohol Problems brings together two series of articles published in the BMJ—the ABC of Alcohol, with its emphasis on straightforward advice for the clinician, and Alcohol and Alcoholism, Dr Richard Smith's more discursive survey of current thinking and controversies. Together they cover both the clinical aspects of managing alcohol problems and the social and political factors that surround them.

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### ABC OF HEALTHY TRAVEL

ERIC WALKER GLYN WILLIAMS

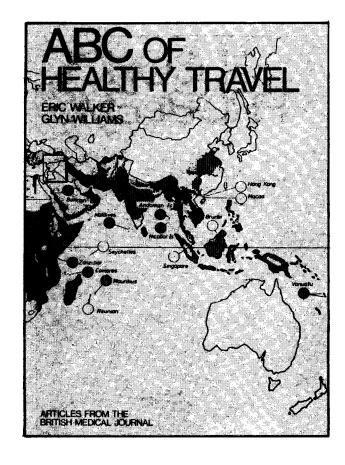
With more people travelling abroad each year the health problems of travellers, both abroad and on their return, assume increasing importance. Travellers may be at hazard from the environment, their lifestyles, and their lack of familiarity with foreign customs. Doctors need to be able to advise their travelling patients and to be aware of the—sometimes potentially serious—infections that may not become apparent until the traveller has return home. In the ABC of Healthy Travel in the BMJ Dr Eric Walker and Dr Glyn Williams described the problems facing the traveller, the immunisations he needs, the infections he may bring home; suggested ways of preventing and treating illness abroad; listed sources of up to date information; and reviewed recent advice on malaria prophylaxis. These articles have been collected into a book to provide the busy practitioner with a practical guide to advising travellers and managing their illnesses.

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a troublesome problem in modern gynaecology

# Intact hymen and Candida vaginitis

an intact hymen makes topical therapy impossible or inadequate

## Nizoral

just 2 oral tablets daily with a meal for 5 days.

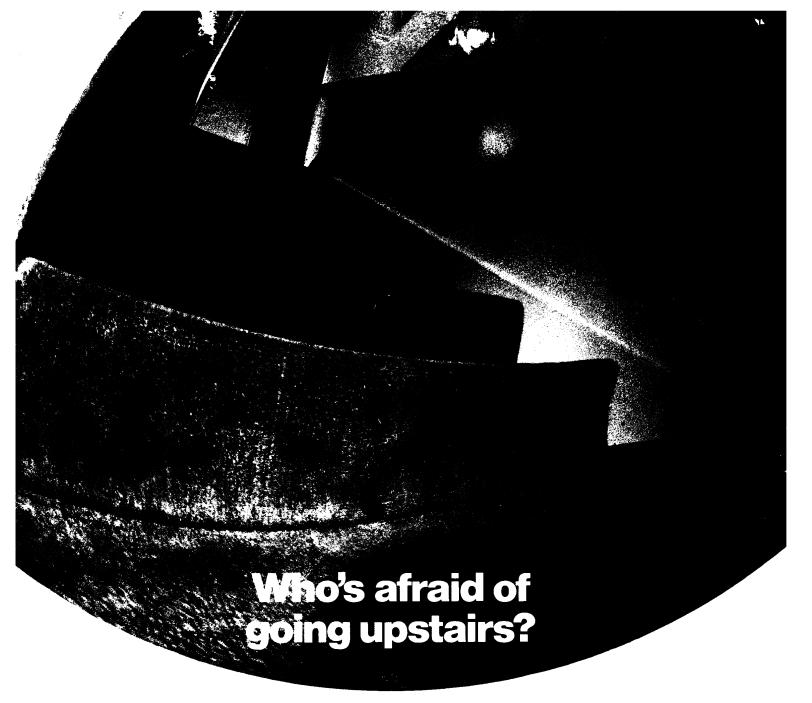
ribing information

If the reverse is a core of uncoated tablets marked "Janssen" on one and K/200 on the reverse. Each tablet contains 200 mg ketoconazole.

Ribinoral is an orally active antimycotic for the treatment in adults of vaginal tools, superficial and systemic mycoose including dermatophyte and yeast ons of the skin. hair and nails, yeast infections of the mouth and G.l-tract. maintenance retrainent of systemic mycooses and chronic mucocutaneous candido rophylaxis in "at risk" patients. In children: systemic mycoses and severe local ons where previous topical treatment has failed.

Iffects, precautions, contra-indications:





### Your angina patients

## Transiderm-Nitro

### One patch a day for the prophylaxis of angina

Prescribing Notes: Presentation Transiderm-Nitro 5 and 10 are transdermal drug delivery systems, comprising respectively 10cm: and 20cm: self-adhesive, pink-coloured patches, containing a drug reservoir of glyceryl trinitrate. Indication Prophylactic treatment of attacks of angina pectoris, as monotherapy or in combination with other anti-anginal agents. Dosage One Transiderm-Nitro 5 patch is to be applied every 24 hours. It a higher dose is required a Transiderm-Nitro 10 patch may be substituted. It is recommended that the patch is applied to the lateral chest wall. The patch should be removed after 24 hours, and the replacement patch applied to a new area of skin. Allow several days to elapse before applying a fresh patch to the same area of skin. If acute attacks of angina pectoris occur, rapidly acting nitrate preparations may be reduced. Freefects Headache may occur and usually regresses after a few days. Reflex tachycardia can be controlled by concomitant treatment with a beta-blocker. Postural hypotension, nausea and dizzness occur rarely. Allergic skin reactions, a local mild licthing or burning sensation may occasionally occur. Upon removal of the patch, any slight reddening of the skin will usually disappear in a few hours. Precautions Pregnancy and lactation; recent myocardia infarction, acute heart failure. As with all anti-anginal nitrate preparations, withdrawal of treatment should be gradual. by replacement with decreasing doses of long-acting oral intracts. The system should be removed before cardioversion or DC defibrillation is attempted. Contra-indications Hypersensitivity on intrates, severe hypotension, marked anaema, increased intraocular or intracranial pressure. Packs Boxes of 30 patches. Transiderm-Nitro 5 (PL0001/0094), basic NHS price 64.4p per day; Transiderm-Nitro 10 (PL0001/0095), basic NHS price 64.4p per day; Genotes registered trademark. Full prescribing information is available on request from Geigy Pharmaceuticals, Horsham, West Sussex.

