

a troublesome problem in modern gynaecology

"Pill"-vaginitis

oral contraceptives create the ideal environment for *Candida albicans* to develop

The modern approach:

Nizoral

ketoconazole

**Just 2 oral tablets daily
with a meal**

scored uncolored. Each tablet contains 100 mg. of ketoconazole, an effective antifungal for the treatment of systemic mycoses including dermatophytosis, fungal infections of the hair and nails, yeast infections of the mouth and esophagus, and the treatment of systemic mycoses and chronic mucocutaneous candidosis. Ketoconazole is also useful in "at risk" patients, in children: systemic mycoses and severe local infections where previous topical treatment has failed.

Side-effects, precautions, contra-indications: contra-indicated in pregnancy. For maximal absorption Nissaliril should be taken with meals. The use of agents which reduce gastric acidity (anti-cholinergic drugs, antacids, H₂-blockers) should be avoided and, if indicated, such drugs should be taken not less than two hours after Nissaliril. Nausea, skin rash, headache and pruritus may occasionally be observed. Alterations in liver function tests have occurred in patients on leucorazole, these changes may be transient. Cases of hepatitis have been reported with an incidence of about 1 per 10,000 patients. Some of these may represent an idiosyncratic adverse reaction to the drug. This should be borne in mind in patients on long-term therapy. If a patient develops jaundice or any symptoms suggestive of hepatic disease, treatment with ketoconazole should be stopped. Mild asymptomatic increases of liver enzyme levels, on the other hand, do not necessitate discontinuation of the treatment. Ketoconazole, when given together with cyclosporine A results in increased blood levels of cyclosporine A. It is important that blood levels of cyclosporine A are monitored if the two drugs are given concomitantly. Ketoconazole, 200 mg once daily, produces a transient decrease in plasma levels of testosterone. During long-term therapy at this dose, testosterone levels are usually restored to normal. In rare instances, ketoconazole has killed and/or severely damaged the testes of patients with hypogonadal testes. To rare instances, ketoconazole has killed and/or severely damaged the testes of patients with hypogonadal testes.



ABC OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

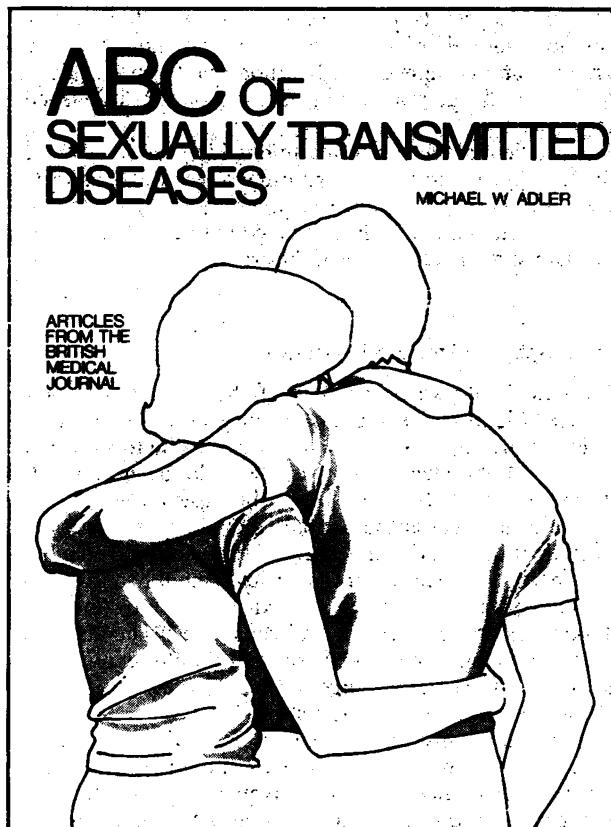
MICHAEL W ADLER

AIDS and genital herpes are only the more dramatic signs of a general increase in the number and range of sexually transmitted diseases. Yet these conditions are not seen only in sexually transmitted disease clinics and doctors need to be aware that common clinical problems such as urinary tract infections, rashes, and pelvic pain may have a sexual origin. Professor Michael Adler's ABC describes the presentation, diagnosis, and management of these conditions, emphasising the need to take a broad clinical view of patients and their problems.

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Tea and sympathy?



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
TO DIARRHOEA
NOTHING WORKS

LIKE **Imodium** TRADEMARK

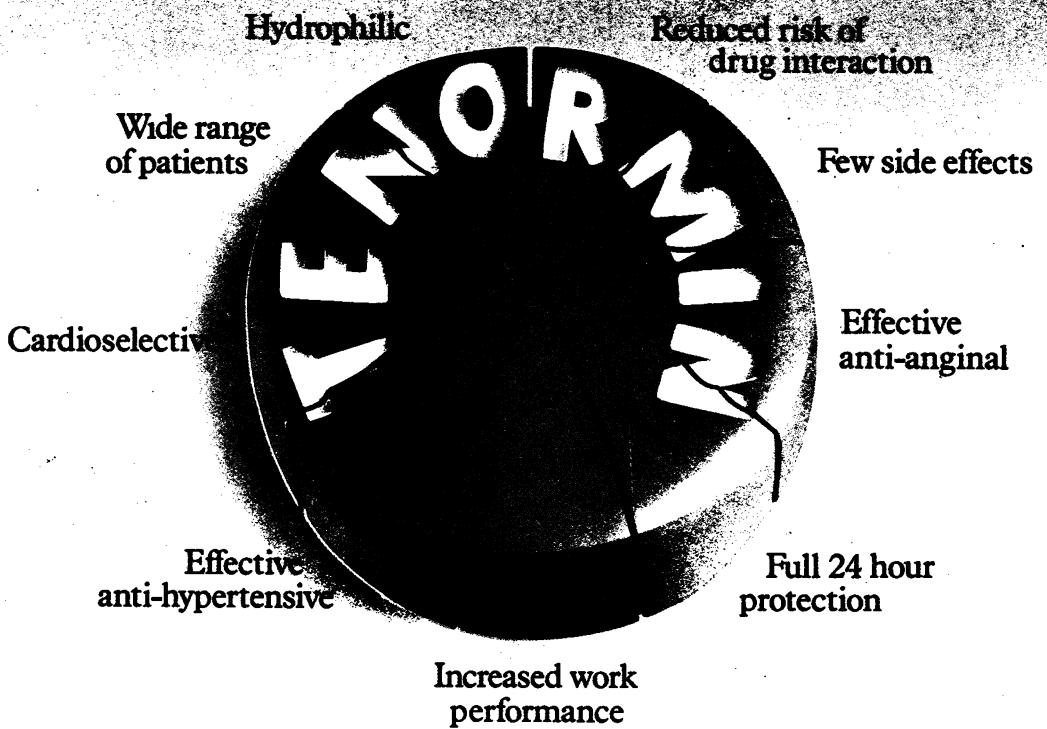
2 caps stat.
1 after each loose stool

 **JANSSEN**
PHARMACEUTICA

the drug discovery company

composition: 2 mg loperamide hydrochloride (R 18 553) per capsule and per ml of drops. 0.2 mg loperamide hydrochloride (R 18 553) per ml of oral solution. **properties:** Pharmacological studies have shown Imodium to be a highly potent, long-acting and specific antidiarrhoeal. Imodium inhibits propulsive intestinal peristalsis by its direct peripheral effect on the gastro-intestinal wall. In animal studies central nervous system effects were only observed at doses far above the recommended therapeutic doses for man. However, the naloxone pupil test, which indicates opiate-like effects, was negative in patients treated with a single high dose or after more than two years of therapeutic use of Imodium. Imodium is easily absorbed from the gut, but it is almost completely metabolized in the liver where it is conjugated and excreted via the bile. Imodium is mainly eliminated via the faeces. Plasma and urinary levels are very low, when the liver function is normal. From clinical studies it is evident that Imodium may be used effectively and safely for the treatment of acute and chronic diarrhoea. **indications:** Imodium is indicated for the symptomatic control of acute and chronic diarrhoea. In patients with an ileostomy it can be used to reduce the number and volume of stools and to harden their consistency. **contra-indications:** Imodium must not be used: 1. when inhibition of peristalsis is to be avoided. 2. when the hepatic function, necessary for the drug's metabolism, is defective, which might result in a relative overdose (e.g. in case of severe hepatic disturbances). For the same reason, and as a precaution, it is advised not to administer Imodium to infants (under 12 months). **side-effects:** If one excludes the above-mentioned contra-indications, no side-effects have been observed, apart from a few cases of dry mouth. This is true even after prolonged administration. **measures to be taken in case of overdose:** In case of overdosage, the following side-effects may be observed: constipation and neurological symptoms (myosis, muscular hypertonia, somnolence and bradypnoea). If intoxication is suspected Naloxone can be given as an antidote. Since the duration of action of Imodium is longer than that of Naloxone, the patient should be placed under constant observation for at least 48 hours in order to detect a possible depression of the central nervous system. **dosage:** *Adults and children over 5 years of age:* acute diarrhoea: the initial dose is 2 capsules for adults and 1 capsule for children; followed by 1 capsule after any subsequent loose stool. chronic diarrhoea: the initial dose is 2 capsules daily for adults and 1 capsule daily for children; this initial dose will be adjusted until 1-2 solid stools a day are obtained, which is usually achieved with a maintenance dose of 1-6 capsules daily. The maximum dose for acute and chronic diarrhoea is 8 capsules daily. *Children 1 to 5 years of age:* 1 drop per kg bodyweight, 2 or 3 times daily, 1 measuring cap of oral solution (= 5 ml) per 10 kg body weight, 2 or 3 times daily. As soon as normal stools are obtained the dose must be gradually reduced; if constipation occurs the treatment should be stopped. **how supplied:** 6 and 60 capsules each containing 2 mg loperamide hydrochloride, dropper bottle containing 10 ml at 2 mg loperamide hydrochloride per ml. **warning:** Should be kept out of children's reach.

IN HYPERTENSION AND ANGINA



...in one tablet daily

TENORMIN

fits the profile of the ideal beta blocker
in hypertension and angina

'Tenormin' Prescribing notes:

Presentation: 'Tenormin' tablets containing atenolol 100 mg are round, bi-convex, orange and film coated. **U**ses: Management of hypertension and angina pectoris. **D**osage: Hypertension: One tablet daily. Angina: 100 mg daily in single or divided doses. **C**ontraindications: Heart block. Co-administration with verapamil. **P**recautions: Untreated cardiac failure, bradycardia, renal failure, anaesthesia and pregnancy. Clonidine withdrawal. **S**ide Effects: Coldness of extremities and muscular fatigue. Sleep disturbance rarely seen. Rashes and dry eyes have been reported with beta blockers - consider discontinuance if they occur. Cessation of therapy with beta blockers should be gradual. **P**ack size and **B**asic **N**HS **C**ost: 'Tenormin' 28's £6.98 **P**roduct **L**icence **N**umber: 'Tenormin' 0029/0122.

Full prescribing information is available on request to the Company



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'Tenormin' is a trademark for atenolol.