



a common problem
with *Candida* vaginitis

Reluctance to apply topical treatment

the patient's dislike of topical application
leads to inadequate therapy

The modern approach:

Nizoral TRADEMARK

ketoconazole

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

Prescribing Information

Presentations: white, flat, half scored uncoated tablets marked "Janssen" on one side and K/200 on the reverse. Each tablet contains 200 mg ketoconazole.

Uses: *Nizoral* is an orally active antimycotic for the treatment in adults of vaginal candidosis, superficial and systemic mycoses including dermatophyte and yeast infections of the skin, hair and nails, yeast infections of the mouth and G.I.-tract. Also maintenance treatment of systemic mycoses and chronic mucocutaneous candidosis and prophylaxis 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 *Nizoral* 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 *Nizoral*. Nausea, skin rash, headache and pruritus may occasionally be observed. Alterations in liver function tests have occurred in patients on ketoconazole, 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 hepatitis, 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 cyclosporin A results in increased blood levels of cyclosporin A. It is important that blood levels of cyclosporin 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 not significantly different from controls. In rare instances, gynecomastia has been reported.



**JANSSEN
PHARMACEUTICA**

B-2340 Beerse, Belgium

NEW DRUGS

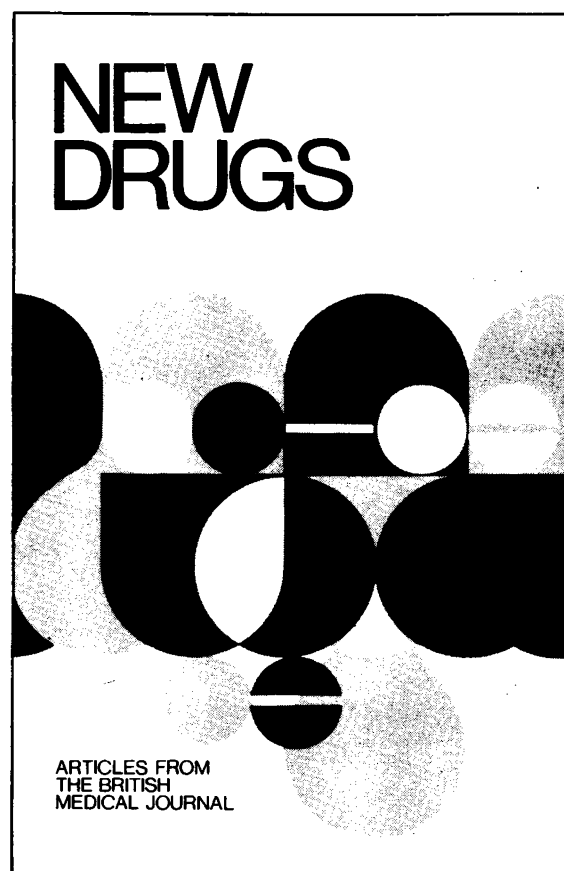
In the past few years the number of important new drugs and our understanding of pharmacology have continued to increase. Reliable and unbiased information on the therapeutic use of these agents is, however, not always readily available. Articles recently published in the *BMJ* on entirely new groups of drugs – H₂ receptor antagonists, calcium antagonists, captopril – and on new members of groups of drugs already available – beta-blockers, tranquillisers, hypnotics, diuretics – fill this gap and are now collected together in book form. Busy practitioners will find that this comprehensive review allows them to make a more rational choice of treatment.

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Nature Plays a Dual Role in the Management of Irritable Bowel Syndrome

1.

With the natural goodness of high-fibre foods

The irritable colon is affected by the amount of fibre in the diet. It is known that diets rich in high-fibre foods tend to normalize the function of the colon, which can result in softer, bulkier stools and a decrease in patient discomfort. Thus, a high-fibre diet is often considered basic therapy in the management of IBS.



2.

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Colpermin provides natural relief to help the irritable bowel regain normal function. It has a powerful antispasmodic effect that relieves abdominal pain.

It is a naturally occurring carminative that relieves flatulence and gaseous distension. Enteric-coated capsules deliver relief direct to the site of action in the distal small bowel.

COLPERMIN™ (enteric-coated peppermint oil) CAPSULES



Henlow Trading Estate, Henlow, Beds. SG16 6DS

Presentation: Enteric-coated gelatine capsule. Each contains 0.2 ml standardised peppermint oil B.P. Ph. Eur. **Uses:** For the treatment of symptoms of discomfort and of abdominal colic and distension experienced by patients with irritable bowel syndrome. **Dosage and Administration:** One capsule three times a day, preferably before meals and taken with a small quantity of water. The capsules should not be taken immediately after food. The dose may be increased to two capsules, three times a day when discomfort is more severe. The capsules should be taken until symptoms

resolve, usually within one or two weeks. At times when symptoms are more persistent, the capsules can be continued for longer periods of between 2 to 3 months. There is no experience in the use of these capsules in children under the age of 15 years. **Contraindications, Warnings, etc.** **Precautions:** The capsule should not be broken or chewed. Patients who already suffer from heartburn, sometimes experience an exacerbation of these symptoms when taking the capsule. Treatment should be discontinued in these patients. **Adverse effects:** Heartburn, sensitivity

reactions to menthol which are rare, and include erythematous skin rash, headache, bradycardia, muscle tremor and ataxia. **Product Licence:** PL 0424/0009. **Basic NHS Cost:** £10.00 per 100. UK and Foreign Patents pending. Colpermin is a trade mark of Tillotts Laboratories. Further information is available from Tillotts Laboratories, Henlow Trading Estate, Henlow, Beds.

European Patent No. 0015334. UK Patent No. 2006011