a troublesome problem
in modern gynaecology

"Pill"-vaginitis

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

The modern approach:

TRADEMARK

Nizoral

ketoconazole

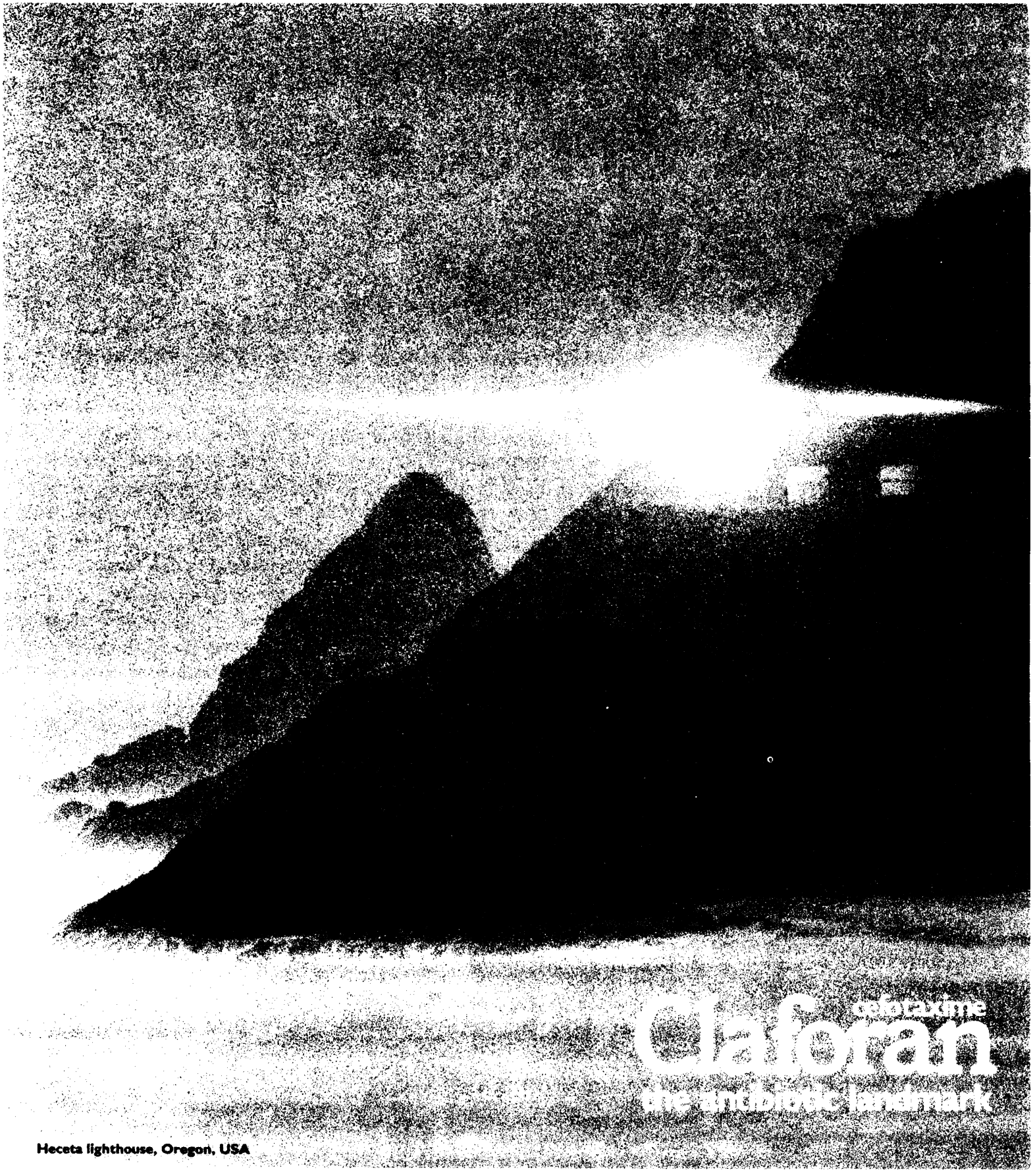
just 2 oral tablets daily with a meal for 5 days.

Nizoral 200 mg: Each half scored uncoated tablet contains ketoconazole. Indications: oral broad-spectrum antimycotic for the treatment of superficial and systemic mycoses including dermatophytosis, pityriasis versicolor and nails, yeast infections of the mouth, vagina, skin; maintenance treatment of systemic mycoses and chronic mucocutaneous candidosis and pityriasis 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, H_2-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 different from controls. In rare instances, gynaecomastia has been reported.

JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA
B-2340 Beerse, Belgium



Heceta lighthouse, Oregon, USA

Prescribing Information

Presentation Vials containing 500mg, 1g or 2g of cefotaxime sodium. **Indications** Infections before identification of the organism. Infections caused by bacteria of established sensitivity, including chest infections, septicaemia, urinary tract infections, soft tissue infections, obstetric and gynaecological infections, bone and joint infections, meningitis, gonorrhoea. **Dosage** Claforan is administered i.m. or i.v. *Adults:* Usually 2-6g daily (see full prescribing information). For infections caused by sensitive Pseudomonas spp., doses of more than 6g daily are usually required. *Children:* 100-150mg/kg/day in 2 to 4 divided doses. Up to 200mg/kg/day may be given in very severe infections. *Neonates:* 50mg/kg body weight daily in 2 to 4 equally divided doses. In cases of severe infection, divided daily doses of 150-200mg/kg have been given. **Dosage in renal impairment** Reduced dosage is only required in severe renal failure (GFR<5ml/min = serum creatinine approx. 751 μmol/l) when, after an initial loading dose of 1g, the daily dose is halved without change in frequency of dosing. **Contra-indications** Known allergy to cephalosporins. **Precautions** Cephalosporin antibiotics may usually be given safely to patients who are hypersensitive to penicillins, although cross reactions have been reported. Special care is indicated in patients who have had an anaphylactic response to penicillin. Patients with severe renal dysfunction — see previous. Cephalosporin antibiotics at high dosage should be given with caution to patients receiving aminoglycoside antibiotics or potent diuretics such as frusemide. At recommended doses, enhancement of nephrotoxicity is unlikely with Claforan. A false-positive reaction to glucose may occur with reducing substances. Claforan should not be mixed in the syringe with aminoglycoside antibiotics. The safety of Claforan in human pregnancy has not been established. **Side effects** Adverse reactions are rare and generally mild and transient, but include diarrhoea (pseudomembraneous colitis has been rarely reported), candidiasis, rashes, fever, eosinophilia, leukopenia, transient rises in liver transaminase and alkaline phosphatase, transient pain at the site of injection and phlebitis. **Product licence holder and number** Roussel Laboratories Ltd., Broadwater Park, North Orbital Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB9 5HP. 0109/0074. **Package quantities and basic N.H.S. price** Vials of 500mg, 1g and 2g in packs of 10. One gram vial £4.95. **Date of preparation** November 1984.

ROUSSEL

35 Boulevard des Invalides, 75007 Paris, Cedex 07, France

Pow[illegible]ic pain.
Str[illegible]th to loosen [illegible]iffness.

Indications Rheumatoid arthritis, osteo-arthritis, low back pain, musculo-skeletal disorders such as fibrositis and other soft-tissue inflammatory conditions.
Dosage Adults only: 600mg daily in divided doses. Current research suggests that it is not necessary to modify the dosage of Surgam in the elderly or in cases of mild to moderate renal impairment.
In severe renal impairment, it is suggested that the dosage should be reduced to 200mg twice daily.

Contra-indications Active peptic ulceration, hypersensitivity.
Precautions Use with care in patients with a history of peptic ulceration, severe renal or hepatic insufficiency, asthma, sensitivity to aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIs), incipient or actual congestive heart failure. Modification of dosage may be necessary in concurrent therapy with highly protein-bound drugs, e.g. anticoagulants, sulphonamides and hypoglycaemic agents. Safety in pregnancy and lactation has not been established and, in common with other NSAIs, administration during the first trimester should be avoided.
Side effects Gastro-intestinal upset, headache, drowsiness and skin rash have occasionally been reported.
Overdosage Supportive and symptomatic therapy.
Presentation and packaging
Surgam 300mg tablets in bottles of 60.
Surgam 200mg tablets in bottles of 100.
Legal Category POM.

Basic NHS prices
Surgam 300mg £14.85 per pack of 60.
Surgam 200mg £15.76 per pack of 100.
Product licence holder and numbers
Roussel Laboratories Ltd., Broadwater Park, North Orbital Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB9 5HP.Surgam 300mg 0109/0109
Surgam 200mg 0109/0108
Date of preparation February 1984.

ROUSSEL 35 Boulevard des Invalides, 75007 Paris, Cédex 07, France

SURGAM 300 bd

tiaprofenic acid

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

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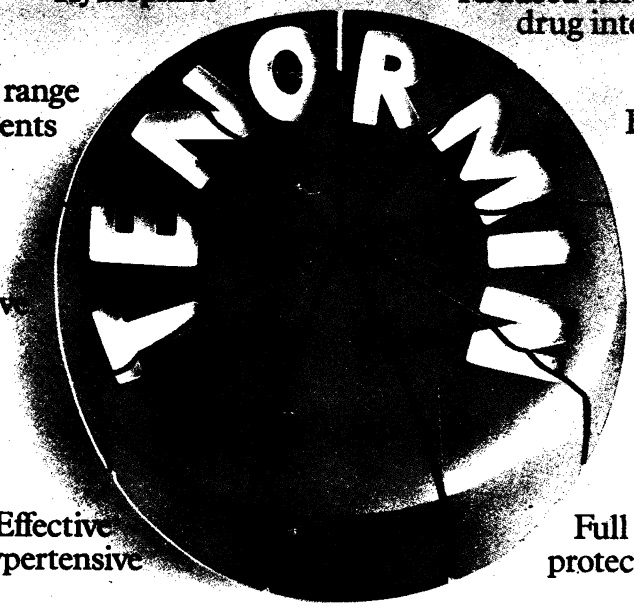
JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA

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 overdosage:** 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, 30 and 100 ml oral solution containing 0.2 mg loperamide hydrochloride per ml. **warning:** Should be kept out of children's reach.

IN HYPERTENSION AND ANGINA

...a tablet once...



Hydrophilic

Reduced risk of drug interaction

Wide range of patients

Few side effects

Cardioselective

Effective anti-anginal

Effective anti-hypertensive

Full 24 hour protection

Increased work performance

...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 100mg are round, bi-convex, orange and film coated. **Uses:** Management of hypertension and angina pectoris. **Dosage:** Hypertension: One tablet daily. Angina: 100mg daily in single or divided doses. **Contraindications:** Heart block. Co-administration with verapamil. **Precautions:** Untreated cardiac failure, bradycardia, renal failure, anaesthesia and pregnancy. Clonidine withdrawal. **Side 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. **Pack size and Basic NHS cost:** 'Tenormin' 28's £6.98 **Product Licence Number:** 'Tenormin' 0029/0122.

Full prescribing information is available on request to the Company

Stuart Pharmaceuticals Ltd
Carr House, Carrs Road
Cheadle, Cheshire SK8 2EG

'Tenormin' is a trademark