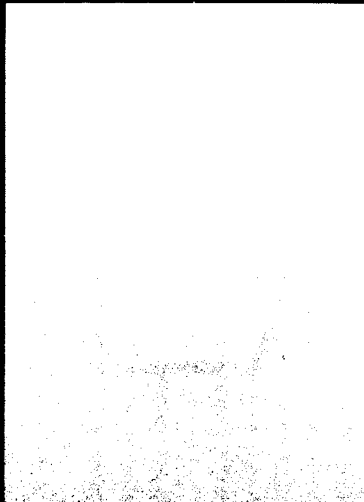


Nizoral^{TRADEMARK}

(ketoconazole) (tablets)

over 3 million prescriptions world-wide:

the new beginning in antifungal therapy.



Doctors and patients around the world are discovering the modern simplicity of Nizoral oral therapy. Common but problematic fungal infections

can now be treated effectively and conveniently. Typically, in recurrent *Candida* vaginitis, 2 oral tablets once daily for 5 days is all it takes today to effectively cure the problem.

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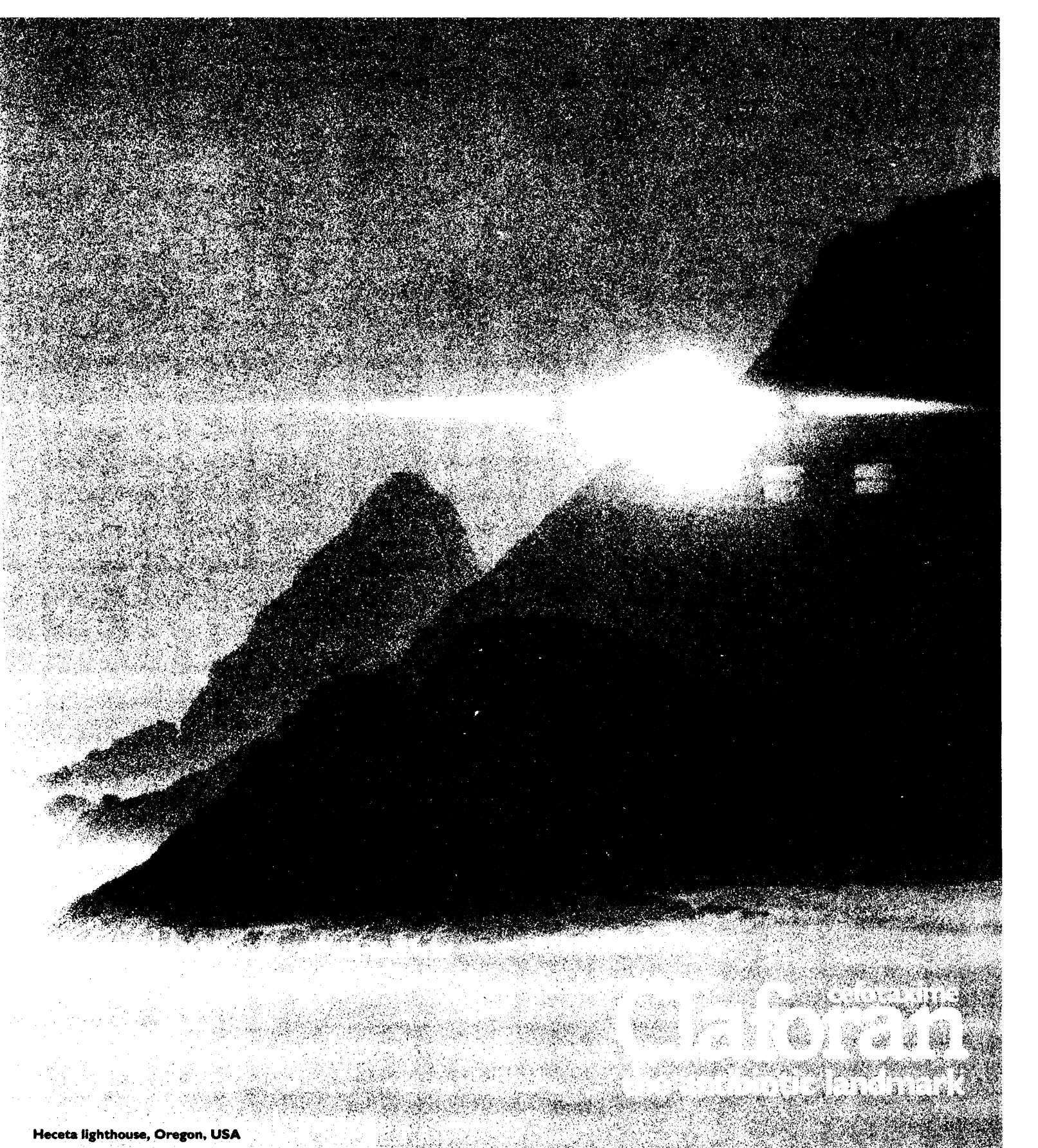
the drug discovery company

Prescribing Information

Presentation: 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.



Cefotaxime
Claforan
antibiotic landmark

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 (pseudomembranous 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



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*Being portable the device readily
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*A convenient method of assessing response to
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All over the world doctors know

WHEN IT COMES
TO DIARRHOEA
NOTHING WORKS
LIKE **Imodium** TRADEMARK
loperamide

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Oral rehydration and
the case for Imodium

In acute diarrhoea it is often essential to treat dehydration by administering fluids intravenously or by mouth. Oral rehydration therapy will significantly improve the rate of absorption, but it can hardly reduce excessive secretion of fluids and electrolytes.

Imodium has been shown to reduce the excessive secretion into the intestinal lumen. In fact, Imodium can enhance the restoring effect of rehydration fluids and expedite the patient's recovery.



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References: Hughes, S., Higgs, N.B., Turnberg, L.A.: Loperamide has anti-secretory activity in the human jejunum *in vivo*. In press.
Sandhu, B.K., Tripp, J.H., Milla, P.J., Harries, J.T.: Loperamide in severe protracted diarrhoea. Arch. Dis. Child. 58, 39 (1983)

WHAT'S A GOOD DOCTOR WITHOUT GOOD DRUGS ?



*Good doctors treat patients, not just diseases
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to selecting the most appropriate treatment,
always weighing risks against benefits.*

*And when it comes to drug treatment,
they like to rely on the best products
from innovative drug research.*

*They know that ever more
effective and safer drugs
are indispensable to
progress in medicine.*

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