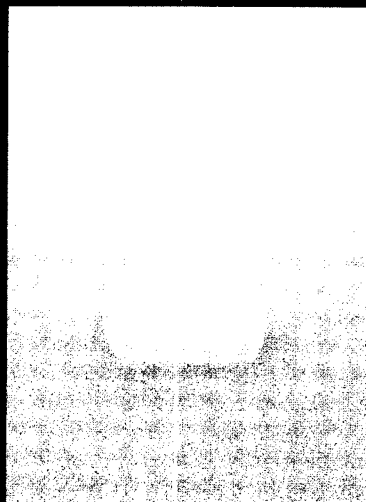


Nizoral^{TRADEMARK}

(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.



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, gynaecomastia has been reported.



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Potency in arthritis

300

NEW DRUGS

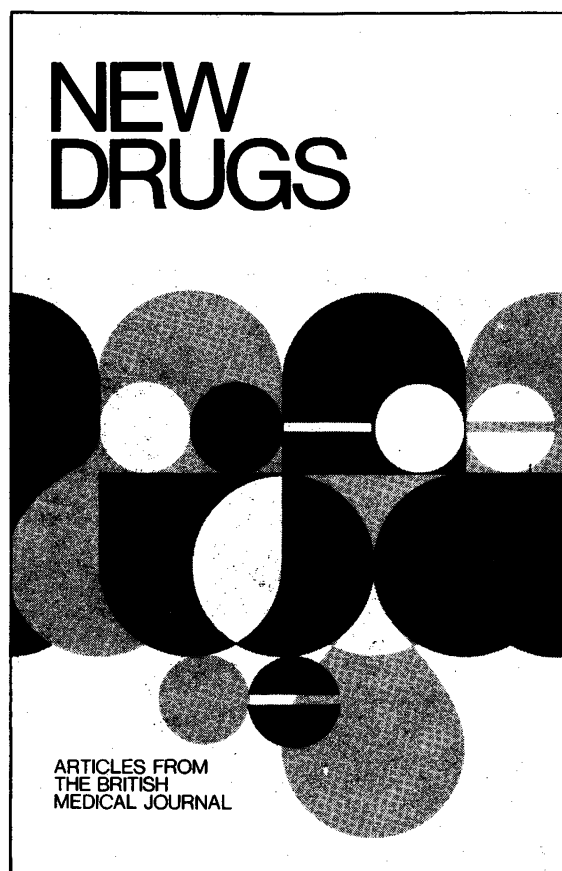
In the past few years the number of important new drugs and our understanding of pharmacology have continued to increase. Reliable and unbiased information on the therapeutic use of these agents is, however, not always readily available. Articles recently published in the *BMJ* on entirely new groups 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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JOHN HENRY
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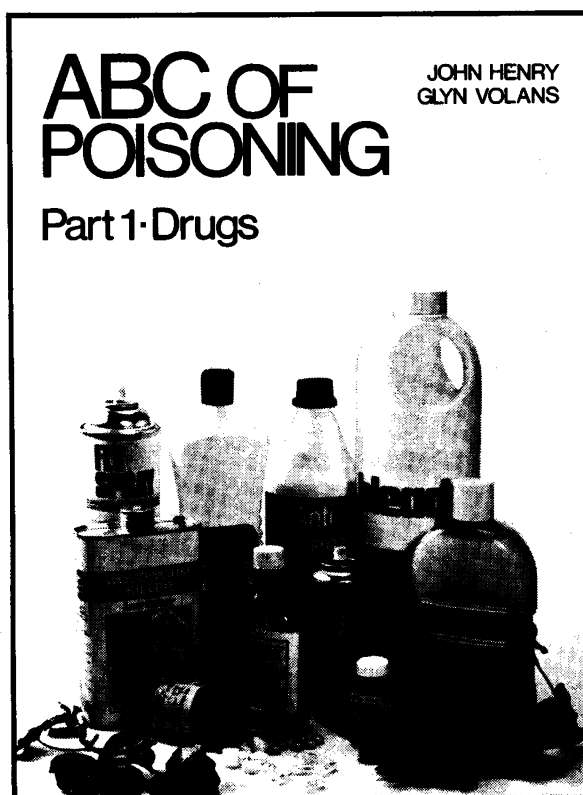
Part 1-Drugs

Whether accidental or self induced, poisoning raises many problems of diagnosis and management. What immediate first aid should be given—and how should treatment continue thereafter? How can the poison be identified? What are the complications? In this first part of a comprehensive manual John Henry and Glyn Volans, of the National Poisons Information Service, discuss the management of poisoning in general, giving practical information on diagnosis, laboratory tests, and means of elimination.

The main part of the book deals with poisoning from drugs, and describes the features of poisoning with specific types (including cardiac, respiratory, and psycho-active as well as analgesics and sedatives), and the particular problems of poisoning in the elderly and in children. The other side of the coin—drugs that counteract poisons—is shown in the complete up-to-date list of all drugs used in the treatment of poisoning, which has been drawn up by the National Poisons Information Service and replaces the one formerly issued by the DHSS as a health circular. Hospital doctors—especially casualty officers—and general practitioners, will find this book invaluable reading.

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THE CARDIOPROTECTIVE CORONARY THERAPEUTIC AGENT ADALAT:

THE MODERN COMPREHENSIVE DRUG THERAPY OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE.



Indications: Treatment and prophylaxis of acute and chronic coronary insufficiency (especially angina pectoris, postinfarction syndrome). **Side effects:** Adalat is well tolerated. Side effects occur rarely. They are more common at the beginning of treatment, usually transient, and, in most cases, mild. Occasionally there can be headache, facial flush, heat sensation, dizziness, nausea and tiredness. Extensive biochemical studies did not reveal any abnormal values which could have been ascribed to the drug. **Contra-**

indication: Pregnancy. **Precaution:** Adalat can enhance or supplement the action of hypotensive preparations and β -blocking agents. Therapy with cardiac glycosides can be initiated or continued in association with Adalat treatment. Incompatibility with other drugs has not been found. **Dosage and administration:** In longterm treatment the capsule is usually swallowed whole with a little liquid. The average daily dose is 3 x 1 capsule, in special cases up to 3 x 2 capsules. In these patients the interval between the individual doses should not be less than two hours. In case of imminent anginal attack, a rapid onset of action is achieved by biting the capsule. **Composition:** One capsule contains 10 mg 1,4-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-4-(o-nitrophenyl)-pyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester (nifedipine). **Presentation:** Box of 30 or 50 capsules.

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