Reflux controlled!

Heartburn and regurgitation: strengthening the lower oesophageal sphincter should be the primary goal of medical treatment.[1]

* Maxolon is clinically effective in increasing sphincter tone.[2-7]
* Maxolon reduces frequency and duration of reflux.[8,9]
* Maxolon eliminates or alleviates even severe symptoms.[10-11]

Maxolon-controlling heartburn by tightening the sphincter.

Prescribing Information

Indications

Heartburn, dyspepsia and flatulence associated with the following conditions e.g. Reflux oesophagitis, Gastritis, Hiatus hernia, Peptic ulcer. Nausea and vomiting associated with e.g. Gastro-intestinal disorders.

Adult dosage (Oral, IM or IV)

Total daily dosage of Maxolon, especially for children and young adults should not normally exceed 0.5 mg/kg body weight.

Adults: 10 mg three times daily

Young Adults (15-20 years): 5-10 mg three times daily, commencing at the lower dosage

For dosage in children, please consult Data Sheet.

Side effects and precautions

There are no absolute contra-indications to the use of Maxolon.

If vomiting persists the patient should be re-assessed to exclude the possibility of an underlying disorder, e.g. cerebral irritation.

Various extra-pyramidal reactions to Maxolon, usually of the dystonic type, have been reported. The incidence of these reactions in children and young adults may be increased if daily dosages higher than 0.5 mg/kg body weight are administered.

The majority of reactions occur within 36 hours of starting treatment and the effects usually disappear within 24 hours of withdrawal of the drug. Should treatment of a reaction be required, an anticholinergic anti-Parkinsonian drug, or a benzodiazepine may be used. Since extra-pyramidal symptoms may occur with both Maxolon and phenothiazines, care should be exercised in the event of both drugs being prescribed concurrently.

Raised serum prolactin levels have been observed during metoclopramide therapy: this effect is similar to that noted with many other compounds.

Maxolon's action on the gastro-intestinal tract is antagonised by anticholinergics.

Although animal tests in several mammalian species have shown no teratogenic effects, treatment with Maxolon is not advised during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Following operations such as pyloroplasty or gut anastomosis Maxolon therapy should be withheld for three or four days since vigorous muscular contractions may not help healing.

Availability and NHS prices

Tablets 10 mg (£9.78 for 100).
Syrup 5 mg/5 ml (£3.36 for 200 ml).
Ampoules for injection 10 mg (£2.69 for 10).
Paediatric Liquid 1 mg/1 ml (£1.52 for 15 ml).
Prices correct at August 1982.

Further information is available on request to the company

Beecham Research Laboratories
Brentford, England

PL 0038/0095 0098 5040 5041.

Maxolon and the BRL logo are trade marks

References: 1. Br Med J (1979) **1**: 3-4, **2.** Gut (1973) **14**: 275-279, **3.** Gut (1973) **14**: 380-382, **4.** Gastroenterology (1975) **68** (5): 1114-1118, **5.** Gastroenterology (1976) **70** (4): 484-487, **6.** Anaesth Intens Care (1978) **6** (1): 26-29, **7.** Gastroenterology (1980) **78** (5) pt 2: 1292, **8.** Tijdschr Gastro-Enterol (1977) **20** (3): 155-162, **9.** Dt Z Verdau-u-Stoffwechselkr (1981) **41**: 13-17, **10.** Postgrad Med J (July Suppl. 1973) 104-106, **11.** Z Gesund Inn Med. (1981): 122-124.

BRL 4033

Presentation White odourless aerosol foam containing hydrocortisone acetate PhEur 10%. **Uses** Anti-inflammatory corticosteroid therapy for the topical treatment of ulcerative colitis, proctosigmoiditis and granular proctitis. **Dosage and administration** One applicatorful inserted into the rectum once or twice daily for two or three weeks and every second day thereafter. Shake can vigorously before use. Satisfactory response usually occurs within five to seven days. **Contra-indications, warnings, etc.** Local contra-indications to the use of intrarectal steroids include obstruction, abscess, perforation, peritonitis, fresh intestinal anastomoses and extensive fistulas. General precautions common to all corticosteroid therapy should be observed during treatment with 'Colifoam'. Treatment should be administered with caution in patients with severe ulcerative disease because of their predisposition to perforation of the bowel wall. Safety during pregnancy has not been fully established. **Pharmaceutical precautions** Do not refrigerate, incinerate or puncture the aerosol can. Shake vigorously before use. Keep out of reach of children. **Package quantities** Aerosol canister containing 20g. (14 applications) plus a plastic applicator and illustrated leaflet. One applicatorful of 'Colifoam' provides a dose of approximately 90 - 110mg. of hydrocortisone acetate, similar to that used in a retention enema for the treatment of ulcerative colitis, sigmoiditis and proctitis. **Basic NHS cost** 20g (14 applications) plus applicator, £7.58. **Product licence no.** 0036/0021. **References** 1. Ruddell WSJ et al. Gut 1980; 21: 885 - 889. 2. O'Donoghue D. Modern Medicine. December 1981; 45. 3. Source: MIMS Nov. 1982. Further information is available on request.
Stafford-Miller Ltd, Professional Relations Division, Hatfield, Hertfordshire AL10 0NZ.

IT WORKS

COLIFOAM is as effective as traditional steroid enemas.[1,2]

It has also been shown to have inherently superior retentive properties.[1]

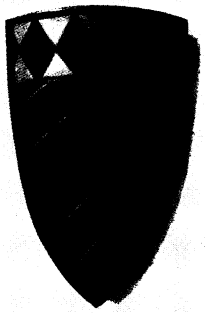
PATIENTS PREFER IT

COLIFOAM is known to be far more comfortable, convenient and acceptable to the patient.

It causes less distress to administer and less interference in patients' lives.[1]

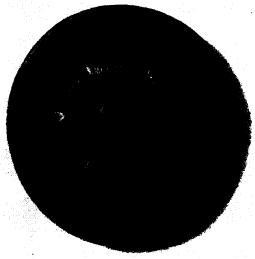
IN DISTAL INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

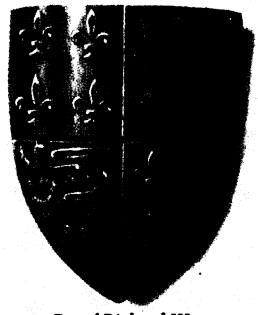
COLIFOAM
hydrocortisone acetate foam



Renaissance

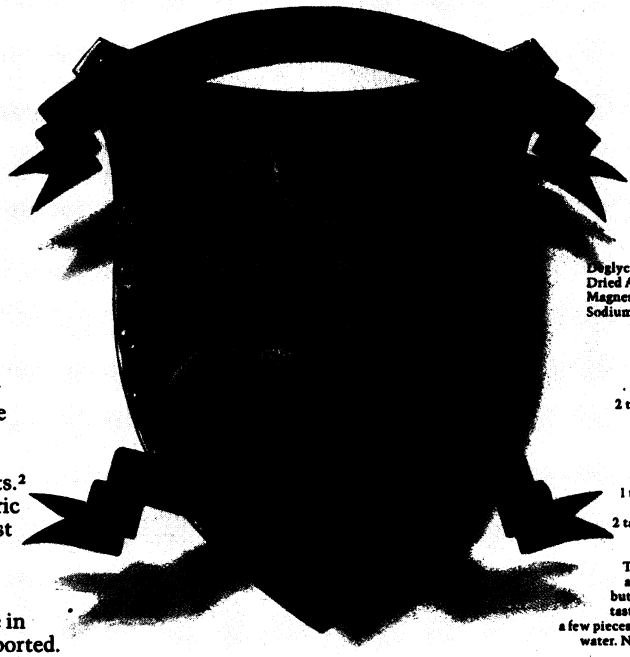
Mediaeval Crusades





Era of Richard III

Bodily defence still relies on shields



NOW! A natural mucosal shield helps heal peptic ulcers!

CAVED-S® does what no other ulcer therapy can do: it increases the number of mucus-secreting cells[1] with virtually no side effects.[2] This protects the gastric mucosal barrier against damaging agents [3,4,5] and reduces ulcer recurrence.[6]

An 88% healing rate in 12 weeks[7] has been reported. Studies also confirm that CAVED-S offers comparable efficacy to cimetidine in healing gastric ulcers[7] and comparable efficacy to ranitidine in healing duodenal ulcers.[6]

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Presentation:
Brown tablets embossed 'CAVED-S', each containing:

Deglycyrrhizinated Liquorice	380 mg
Dried Aluminum hydroxide gel	100 mg
Magnesium carbonate	200 mg
Sodium bicarbonate	100 mg

Indications:
For the treatment of peptic ulcer and other allied conditions.

Dosage and Administration:
Adult dose for gastric ulcer:
2 tablets 3 times a day between meals.
Adult dose for duodenal ulcer:
Increase to 2 tablets 6 times a day between meals when necessary.
Prophylactic dose:
Gastric ulcer:
1 tablet 3 times a day, between meals.
Duodenal ulcer:
2 tablets 3 times a day, between meals.
Children's dosage 10-14 years: half adult dose.
The tablets should be lightly chewed and swallowed with a drink of water, but in exceptional cases of objection to taste, the tablets should be broken into a few pieces and then swallowed with a drink of water. No additional antacids are necessary.

Contra-indications, warnings, etc:
Rare cases of mild diarrhoea can occur. No other side-effects have been reported.
Caved-S should be used with caution in pregnancy.

Basic NHS Price:
60's—£2.83
240's—£10.12
600's—£22.76
PL0424/5000.

CAVED-S®

(deglycyrrhizinated liquorice, alum hydrox gel, mag carb, sod bic)

"The Mucosal Shield" for peptic ulcers

Tillotts LABORATORIES

Henlow Trading Estate, Henlow, Bedfordshire. SG16 6DS.
Telephone 0462 813933 Telex: 82313 Tillab G.

REFERENCES:
1. Van Marle J, Aarsen PN, Lind A, et al: Deglycyrrhizinised liquorice (DGL) and the renewal of rat stomach epithelium. *Eur J Pharmacol* 72:219-225, 1981. 2. Cooke WM, Baron JH: Metabolic studies of deglycyrrhizinated liquorice in two patients with gastric ulcer. *Digestion* 4:264-268, 1971. 3. Rees WDW, Rhodes J, Wright JE, et al: Effect of deglycyrrhizinated liquorice on gastric mucosal damage by aspirin. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 14:605-607, 1979. 4. Morgan RJ, Nelson LM, Russell RI, et al: The effect of deglycyrrhinized liquorice on the occurrence of aspirin and aspirin plus bile acid-induced gastric lesions, and aspirin absorption in rats, abstracted. *Gastroenterology* 82:1134, 1982. 5. Morris TJ, Calcraft BJ, Rhodes J, et al: Effect of a deglycyrrhizinised liquorice compound in the gastric mucosal barrier of the dog. *Digestion* 11:355-363, 1974. 6. McAdam WAP, Morgan AC, Pacsoo C, et al: A comparison between ranitidine and Caved-S in duodenal ulcer treatment, abstracted. Proceedings, World Congress of Gastroenterology, Stockholm, June 1982. 7. Morgan AG, McAdam WAF, Pacsoo C: Comparison between cimetidine and Caved-S in the treatment of gastric ulceration, and subsequent maintenance therapy. *Gut* 23:545-551, 1982.

DATA SHEET

PDS* (Polydioxanone) Sterilised Absorbable Synthetic Suture

Presentation
PDS (Polydioxanone) Monofilament Synthetic Absorbable Suture is prepared from the polyester poly (p-dioxanone). The empirical molecular formula of the polymer is $(C_4H_6O_3)n$. PDS (Polydioxanone) sutures are coloured by adding D & C violet No 2 during polymerisation. These sutures may also be manufactured undyed (clear).

PDS (Polydioxanone) sutures are relatively inert, non-antigenic, non-pyrogenic and elicit only a mild tissue reaction during absorption.

Action
Two important characteristics describe the in vivo behaviour of absorbable sutures. The first of these is tensile strength retention and the second absorption rate or loss of mass.

Data obtained from implantation studies in rats show that, at two weeks post implantation, approximately 70% of the suture strength is retained whilst at four weeks the strength retention is approximately 50%. At eight weeks approximately 14% of the original strength remains. *This indicates a significantly longer period of wound support than previously available with an absorbable suture.*

The absorption or loss of mass is minimal until about the 90th post implantation day and is essentially complete within six months.

Uses
PDS (Polydioxanone) monofilament sutures are intended for use where an absorbable suture or ligature is indicated. They may have particular application where longer wound support is required. See strength retention data above.

Dosage and Administration
By implantation

Contraindications, Warnings, etc
These sutures, being absorbable, should not be used where extended approximation of tissues under stress is required.

As with all monofilament synthetic sutures, care should be taken to ensure proper knot security.

Conjunctival, cuticular and vaginal mucosal sutures could cause localised irritation if left in place for longer than 10 days and should be removed as indicated.

The safety and effectiveness of PDS (Polydioxanone) sutures in neural and cardiovascular tissue have not yet been established. The use of this material in the renal tract is currently under investigation.

Pharmaceutical Precautions
Do not resterilise.

Legal Category P
Pharmacy medicine sold to surgeons and hospitals through surgical dealers.

Package Quantities
The gauge range initially available will be 0.7 metric (6/0) to 4 metric (1). Various lengths of material attached to non traumatic stainless steel needles are packaged in sealed aluminium foil sachets.

This primary pack is contained in a peel-apart secondary pack. The unit of sale is 24 packs contained in a film wrapped drawer style carton.

Further Information
No suture related adverse reactions were reported during clinical trials, although a number of minor reactions were classified as being of unknown cause.

Product Licence Nos PL 0508/0011 (dyed)
PL 0508/0012 (clear)

Br Pat No 1 540 053

ETHICON LTD,
PO BOX 408, BANKHEAD AVENUE
EDINBURGH EH11 4HE

*Trademark

(Date of preparation of Data Sheet — September 1982)

"Cimetidine ['Tagamet'] remains the drug of first choice both for symptomatic relief and for ulcer healing."[1]

Tagamet
cimetidine

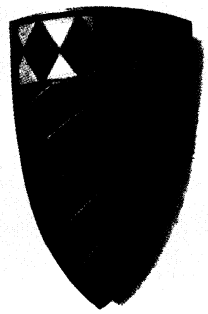
puts you in control of gastric acid
THOROUGHLY EXPLORED

Reference: 1. Gazzard B. Do any drugs actually cure ulcers? General Practitioner 1983; January 28: 44.

Prescribing Information
Presentations – Tagamet Tablets, PL 0002/0092, each containing 400 mg cimetidine, 56, £16.95. Tagamet Tablets, PL 0002/0063, each containing 200 mg cimetidine, 500, £75.66. Tagamet Syrup, PL 0002/0073, containing 200 mg cimetidine per 5 ml, 200 ml, £8.17. **Indications** – Duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, recurrent and stomal ulceration, oesophageal reflux disease. Other conditions where reduction of gastric acid is beneficial prophylaxis of stress-induced gastrointestinal haemorrhage and of acid aspiration (Mendelsons) syndrome; malabsorption and fluid loss in short bowel syndrome. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. **Dosage** – Usual dosage: Adults. Duodenal ulcer, 400 mg b.d. with breakfast and at bedtime, or 200 mg t.d.s. with meals and 400 mg at bedtime (1.0 g/day) for at least 4 weeks. To prevent relapse, 400 mg at bedtime or 400 mg morning and at bedtime for at least 6 months. Benign gastric ulcer, 200 mg t.d.s. with meals and 400 mg at bedtime (1.0 g/day) for at least 6 weeks. Oesophageal reflux disease, 400 mg t.d.s. with meals and 400 mg at bedtime (1.6 g/day) for 4 to 8 weeks. Prophylaxis of stress-induced gastrointestinal haemorrhage, up to 2 g a day, divided, to maintain intragastric pH above 4. Prophylaxis of acid aspiration syndrome, 400 mg 90-120 mins before induction of general anaesthesia. 400 mg at start of labour then 200 mg 2-hourly as necessary, maximum 1.6 g. Do not use Tagamet syrup. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, up to 400 mg q.i.d., rarely up to 2 g a day. Recurrent and stomal ulceration and short bowel syndrome, 200 mg t.d.s. and 400 mg at bedtime (1.0 g/day). N.B. For full dosage instructions see Data Sheet. **Cautions** – Impaired renal function: reduce dosage (see Data Sheet). Potentiation of oral anticoagulants, phenytoin and theophylline (see Data Sheet). Prolonged treatment: observe patients periodically. Exclude malignancy in gastric ulcer. Care in patients with compromised bone marrow (see Data Sheet). Avoid during pregnancy and lactation. **Adverse reactions** – Diarrhoea, dizziness, rash, tiredness. Rarely, mild gynaecomastia, reversible liver damage, confusional states (usually in the elderly or very ill), interstitial nephritis, acute pancreatitis. **Legal category** – POM 11.3.83.

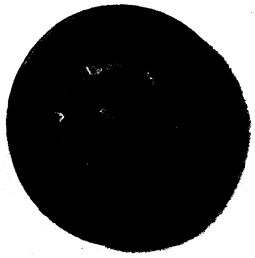
SK&F SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES LIMITED, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 1EY.

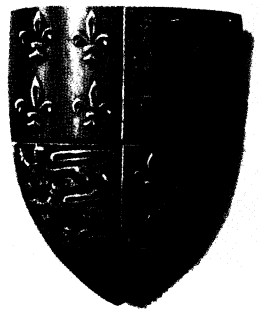
TG/AD493



Renaissance

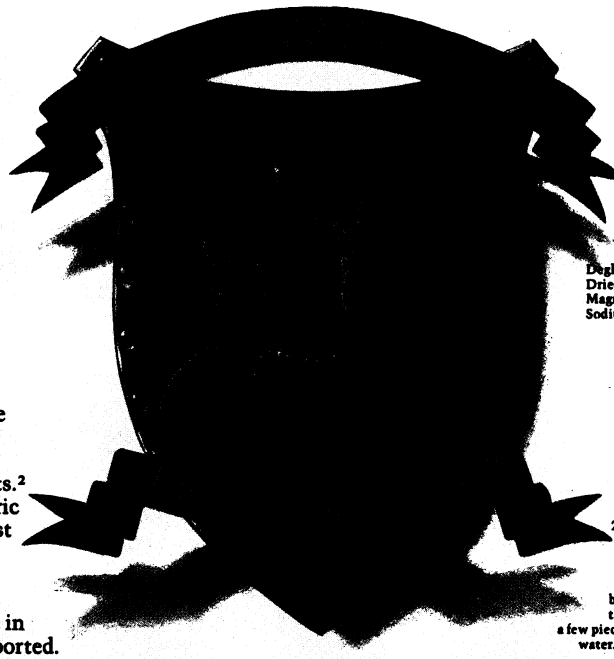
Mediaeval Crusades





Era of Richard III

Bodily defence still relies on shields



NOW! A natural mucosal shield helps heal peptic ulcers!

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An 88% healing rate in 12 weeks[7] has been reported. Studies also confirm that CAVED-S offers comparable efficacy to cimetidine in healing gastric ulcers[7] and comparable efficacy to ranitidine in healing duodenal ulcers.[6]

CAVED-S®

(deglycyrrhizinated liquorice, alum hydrox gel, mag carb, sod bic)

"The Mucosal Shield" for peptic ulcers

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Presentation:
Brown tablets embossed 'CAVED-S', each containing:

Deglycyrrhizinated Liquorice	380 mg
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Magnesium carbonate	200 mg
Sodium bicarbonate	100 mg

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Dosage and Administration:
Adult dose for gastric ulcer:
2 tablets 3 times a day between meals.
Adult dose for duodenal ulcer:
Increase to 2 tablets 6 times a day between meals when necessary.
Prophylactic dose:
Gastric ulcer:
1 tablet 3 times a day, between meals.
Duodenal ulcer:
2 tablets 3 times a day, between meals.
Children's dosage 10-14 years: half adult dose.
The tablets should be lightly chewed and swallowed with a drink of water, but in exceptional cases of objection to taste, the tablets should be broken into a few pieces and then swallowed with a drink of water. No additional antacids are necessary.

Contra-indications, warnings, etc:
Rare cases of mild diarrhoea can occur. No other side-effects have been reported.
Caved-S should be used with caution in pregnancy.

Basic NHS Price:
60's—£2.83
240's—£10.12
600's—£22.76
PL0424/5000.

Tillotts LABORATORIES

Henlow Trading Estate, Henlow, Bedfordshire. SG16 6DS.
Telephone 0462 813933 Telex: 82313 Tillab G.

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Gastrozepin is a selective antimuscarinic agent which provides balanced control of gastric secretion without markedly affecting other peripheral receptor sites. This gastro-selective action means that, in practice, Gastrozepin is a well-tolerated drug which heals peptic ulcers.

Gastrozepin DOES NOT . . .
- **rely on acid reduction alone**
- **rely on pepsin reduction alone**
- **rely on mucosal protection alone**
- **profoundly affect intragastric pH**

Gastrozepin DOES . . .
- **relieve daytime pain**
- **relieve night-time pain**
- **reduce antacid intake**
- **heal peptic ulcers with one 50 mg tablet b.d.**

NEW FROM BOOTS

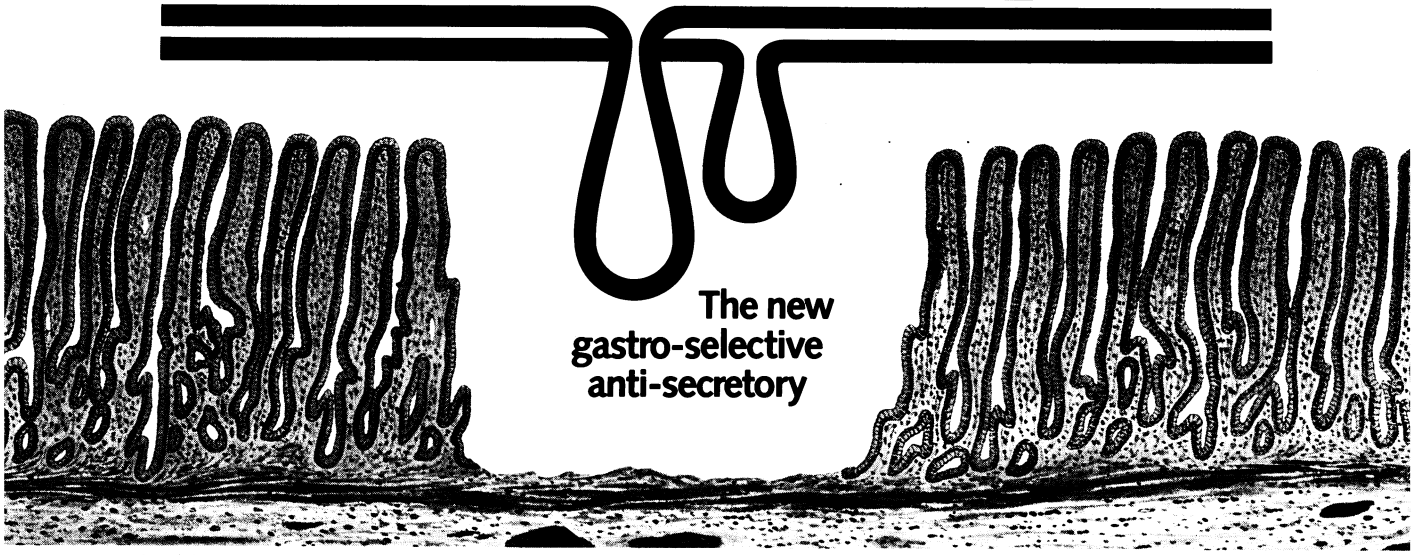
For the treatment of peptic ulcer

Twice daily

GASTRO SELECTIVE

Gastrozepin®

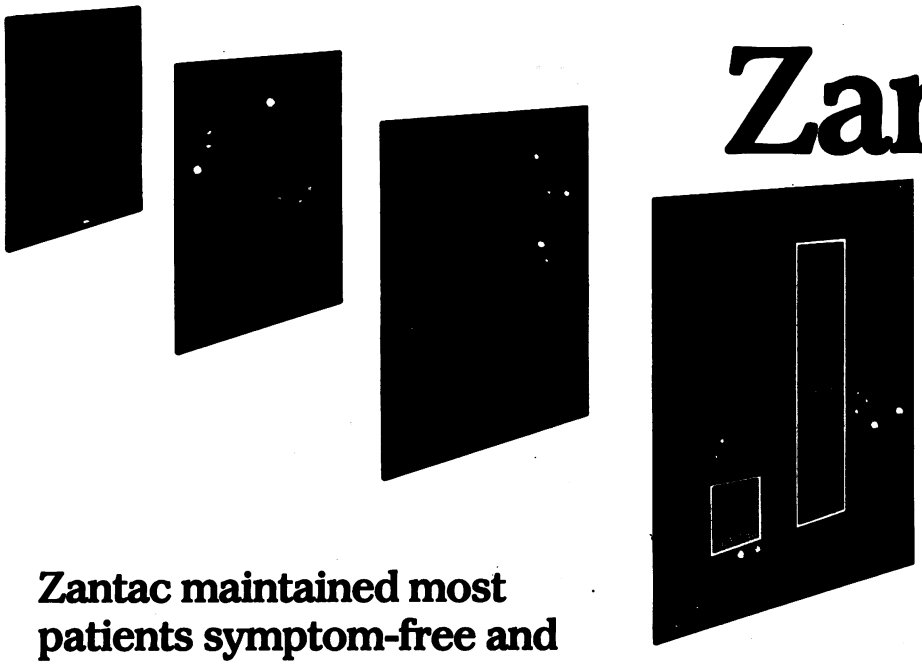
pirenzepine



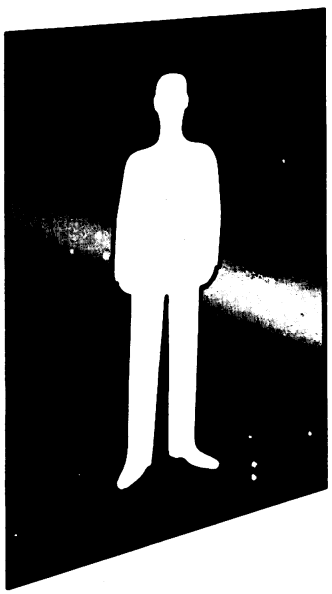
Prescribing Information; Presentation: White tablets each containing 50 mg of pirenzepine dihydrochloride scored on one face with "G" on one side of the score, and "50" on the other. The obverse is impressed with the symbol ℞ **Uses:** Gastrozepin is indicated in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers. **Dosage:** 50 mg at bedtime and in the morning before meals. In severe cases the total daily dose may be increased to 150 mg in divided doses. Continuous therapy may be recommended for up to three months. **Contra-indications, Warnings etc:** Interaction with sympathomimetics and monoamine oxidase inhibitors and Gastrozepin is a theoretical possibility. Gastrozepin is not recommended during pregnancy although in animal experiments no teratogenic effects were noted. Breast milk concentration after therapeutic doses is unlikely to affect the infant. *Side effects:* occasionally transitory dry mouth and accommodation difficulty may occur. Treatment of overdosage: entirely symptomatic. There is no specific antidote. **Basic NHS price:** 50 mg tablets, 60 £20.50. **Product Licence No:** 50 mg tablets, PL0014/0260.

℞ Further information is available on request
The Boots Company PLC,Nottingham

Gastrozepin® Trade Mark



Zantac ma



Zantac maintained most patients symptom-free and ulcer-free on a one tablet a day dosage during one year of maintenance.[1,2,3,4,5]

Selective action

Inherent in Zantac's unique molecular structure is a side effect profile similar to placebo; this is retained in long-term maintenance therapy. There has been no confirmed evidence that Zantac has antiandrogenic activity or causes mental confusion; nor that it interferes with the drug metabolising enzyme system cytochrome P450 responsible for the breakdown of many commonly used drugs.

Simple dosage for all indications

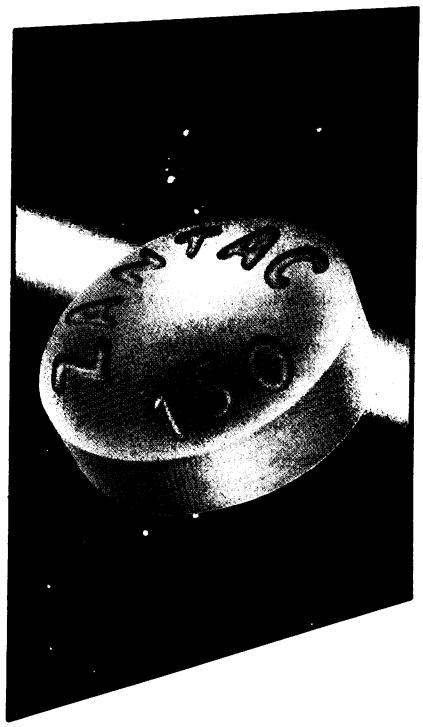
Zantac's unique molecular structure means that rapid, effective ulcer healing is achieved usi a simple b.d. dosage; most patients are maintained symptom-free and ulcer-free on just one

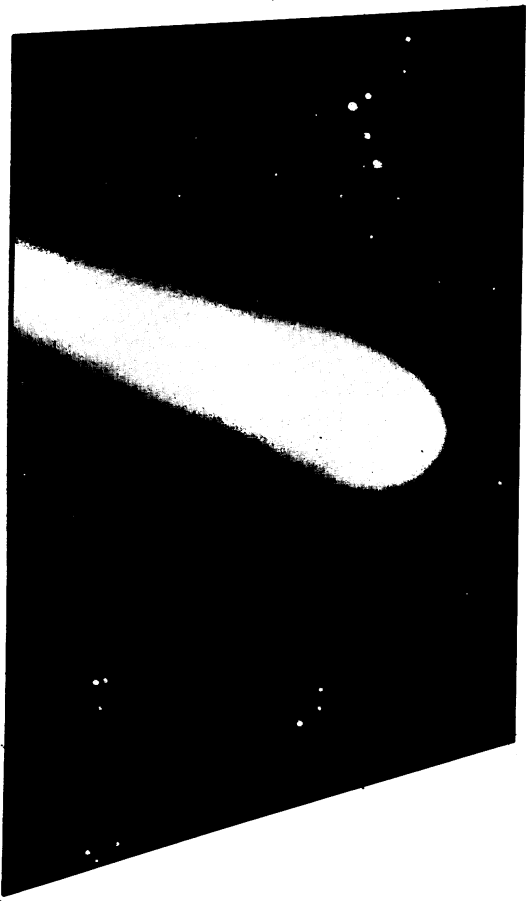
Simply right in peptic ulcer treatment
Simply right in maintenance

Glaxo

For prescribing information, see overleaf

aintains patients ulcer-free on one tablet daily





ng
tablet at night.

Zantac

RANITIDINE

For prescribing information, see overleaf

Prescribing information

Zantac

RANITIDINE

Uses *Indications:* Zantac Tablets are indicated for the treatment of duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, post-operative ulcer, reflux œsophagitis and the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. *Mode of action:* Zantac is a highly effective, rapidly acting histamine H_2-antagonist. It inhibits basal and stimulated secretion of gastric acid, reducing both the volume and the acid and pepsin content of the secretion. Zantac has a relatively long duration of action and so a single dose effectively suppresses gastric acid secretion for twelve hours.

Dosage and administration *Adults:* The usual dosage is one 150mg tablet twice daily, taken in the morning and before retiring. It is not necessary to time the dose in relation to meals. In most cases of duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer and post-operative ulcer, healing occurs in four weeks. In the small number of patients whose ulcers have not fully healed, healing usually occurs after a further course of treatment. Maintenance treatment at a reduced dosage of one 150mg tablet at bedtime is recommended for patients who have responded to short-term therapy, particularly those with a history of recurrent ulcer.

In the management of reflux œsophagitis, the recommended course of treatment is one 150mg tablet twice daily for up to 8 weeks. In patients with Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, the starting dose is 150mg three times daily and this may be increased, as necessary, to 900mg per day. *Children:* Experience with Zantac Tablets in children is limited and such use has not been fully evaluated in clinical studies. It has, however, been used successfully in children aged 8-18 years in doses up to 150mg twice daily without adverse effect.

Contra-indications There are no known contra-indications to the use of Zantac Tablets.

Precautions Treatment with a histamine H_2-antagonist may mask symptoms associated with carcinoma of the stomach and may therefore delay diagnosis of the condition. Accordingly, where gastric ulcer is suspected the possibility of malignancy should be excluded before therapy with Zantac Tablets is instituted. Ranitidine is excreted via the kidney and so plasma levels of the drug are increased and prolonged in patients with severe renal failure. Accordingly, it is recommended that the therapeutic regimen for Zantac in such patients be 150mg at night for 4 to 8 weeks. The same dose should be used for maintenance treatment should this be deemed necessary. If an ulcer has not healed after treatment for 4 to 8 weeks and the condition of the patient requires it, the standard dosage regimen of 150mg twice daily should be instituted, followed, if need be, by maintenance treatment at 150mg at night.

Although the incidence of adverse reactions in clinical trials of one year's duration and longer has been very low and no serious side effects have been reported with Zantac treatment, care should be taken to carry out periodic examinations of patients on prolonged maintenance treatment with the drug as a safeguard against the occurrence of unforeseeable consequences of drug treatment. Like other drugs, Zantac should be used during pregnancy and nursing only if strictly necessary. Zantac is secreted in breast milk in lactating mothers but the clinical significance of this has not been fully evaluated.

Side effects No serious adverse effects have been reported to date in patients treated with Zantac Tablets. There has been no clinically significant interference with endocrine, gonadal or liver function, nor has the drug adversely affected the central nervous system even in elderly patients.

Further information *Drug interactions:* Ranitidine does not inhibit the cytochrome P450-linked mixed function oxygenase enzyme system in the liver and therefore does not interfere with the effects of the many drugs which are metabolised by this enzyme system. For example, there is no interaction with warfarin or diazepam.

Pharmacokinetics: Absorption of ranitidine after oral administration is rapid and peak plasma concentrations are usually achieved within two hours of administration. Absorption is not impaired by food or antacids. The elimination half-life of ranitidine is approximately two hours. Ranitidine is excreted via the kidneys mainly as the free drug and in minor amounts as metabolites. Its major metabolite is an N-oxide and there are smaller quantities of S-oxide and desmethyl ranitidine. The 24-hour urinary recovery of free ranitidine and its metabolites is about 40% with orally administered drug. *Use in renal transplants:* Zantac has been used without adverse effect in patients with renal transplants.

Product licence number 4/0279. **Basic NHS cost** (exclusive of VAT) 60 tablets £27.43.

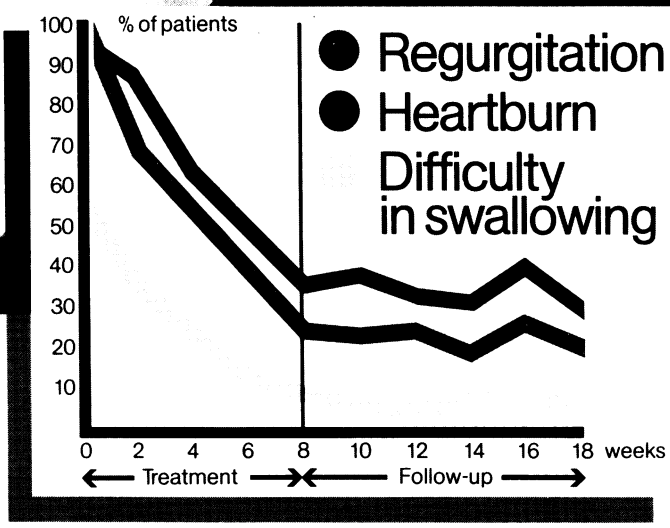
References: 1. Boyd, E.J.S. *et al*; 2. Hunt, R.H. *et al*; 3. Gough, K., 4. Cockel, R. *et al*; The Clinical Use of Ranitidine, London 1981: 189, 192, 196, 232 (resp.) 5. Data on File, Glaxo Group Research.

Glaxo

Further information is
available on request from:
Glaxo Laboratories Limited, Greenford,
Middlesex UB6 0HE.

Management of reflux oesophagitis

Practitioner. 1983; 227 (1378): 637-639.



PYROGASTRONE

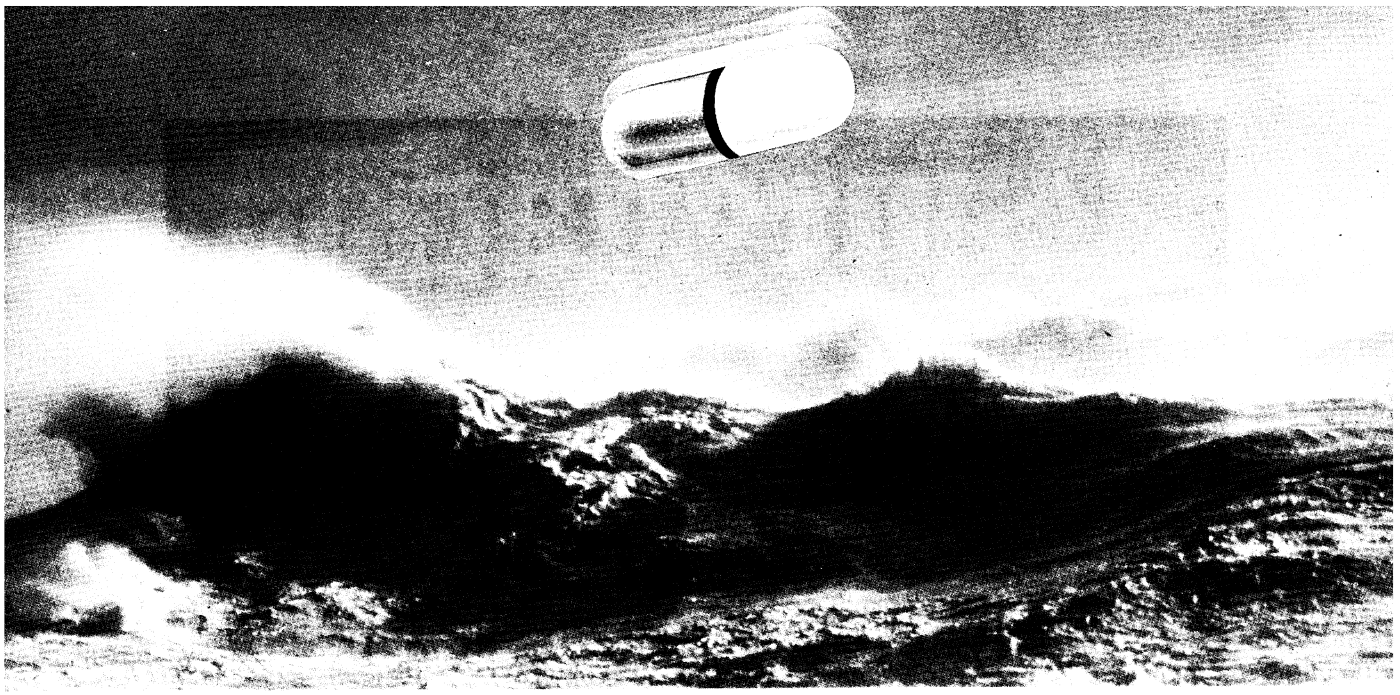
carbenoxolone sodium, magnesium trisilicate, dried aluminium hydroxide gel

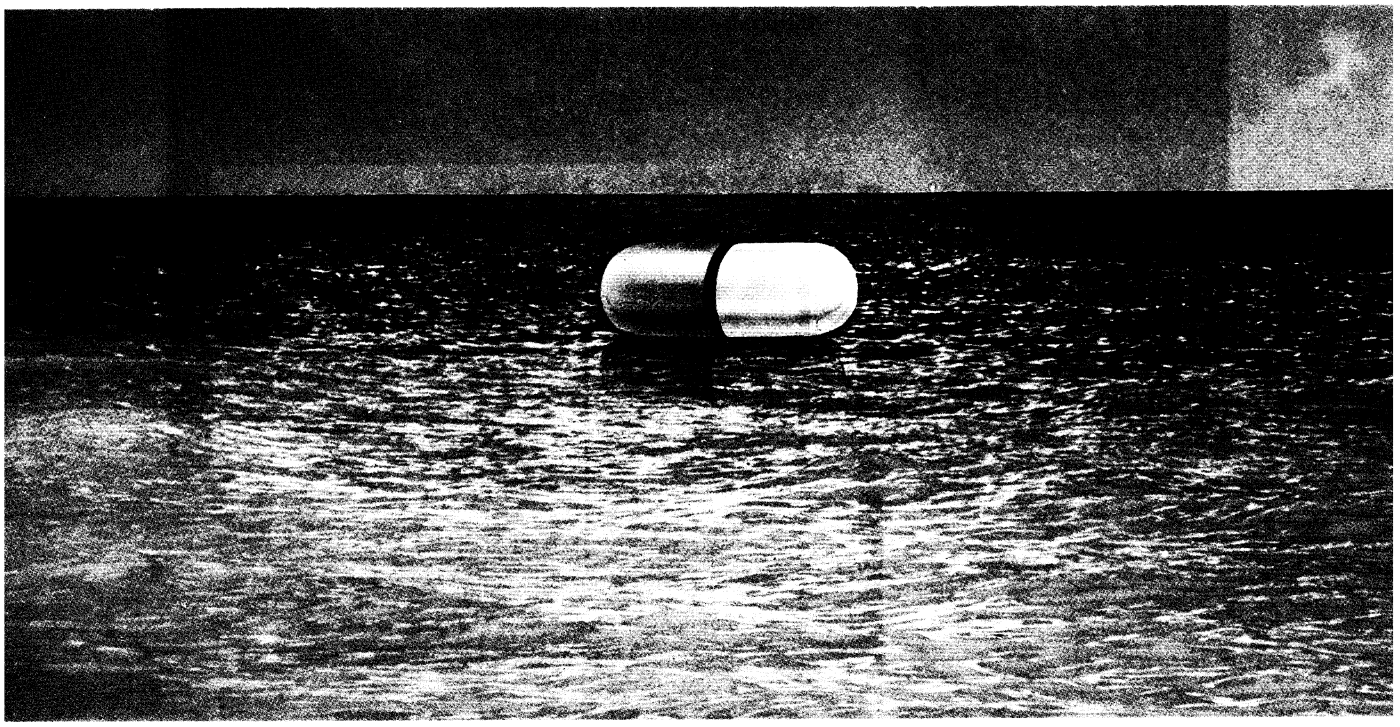
positive healing prolongs post-treatment benefit

Pyrogastrone is a registered trade mark. Made under licence from Biorex Laboratories, Brit. Pat. No. 1390683.
Further information available from:- Winthrop Laboratories Surbiton-upon-Thames Surrey KT6 4PH

(W5834H) 7·83

WINTHROP





COLPERMIN CALMS THE IRRITABLE BOWEL

enteric-coated peppermint oil

Now for the first time, the well-proven therapeutic agent peppermint oil, can be delivered direct to the colon.

Colpermin, a newly developed enteric-coated capsule, delivers the oil precisely where it is needed. This provides an improved, rapid, and highly effective method of relieving spasmodic pain, distension and disturbed bowel habit - the dominant symptoms of the irritable bowel syndrome.

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.

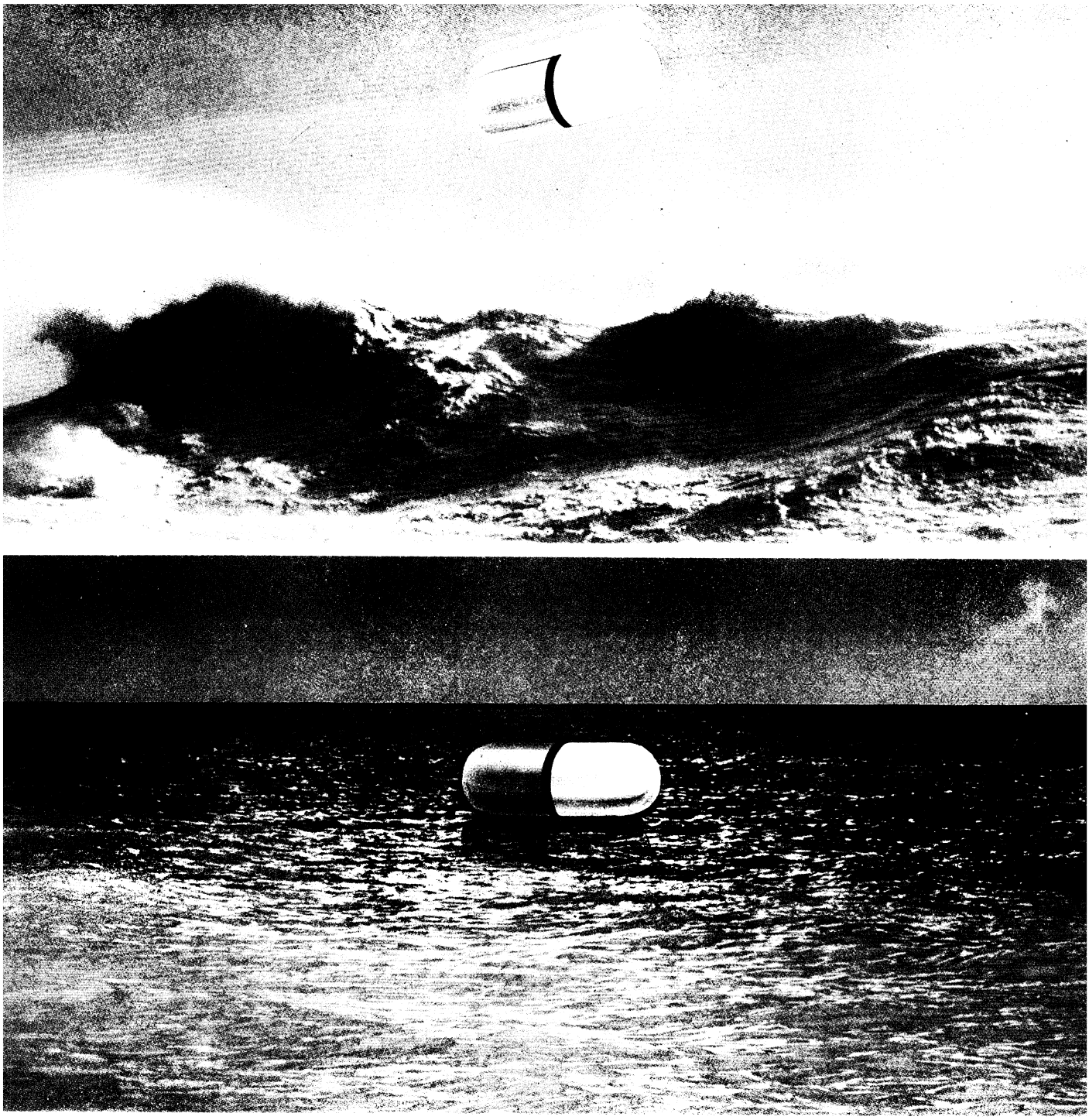
European Patent No. 0015334. UK Patent No. 2 006 011

Tillotts LABORATORIES

The shape of nutrition

A range of nutritionally balanced, complete tube feeds, ready-to-use, in 500ml bottles.

Cow & Gate Limited, Clinical Products Division, Cow & Gate House, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. BA14 8YX



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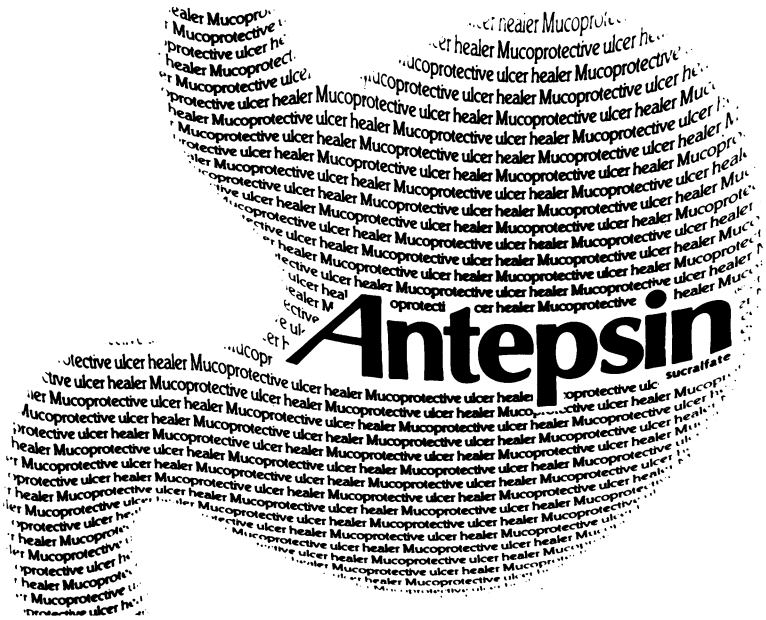
Tillotts LABORATORIES

Antepsin®

Sucralfate

Mucoprotective ulcer healer



Non-systemic action

Fast pain relief
Excellent healing rates

Prolonged remission
Low incidence of side effects

Prescribing Information

Presentation Antepsin Tablets 1 gram are white, oblong, biconvex, uncoated tablets scored and embossed 1239 on one side and Ayerst on the other. Each tablet contains 1 gram sucralfate. **Uses** For the treatment of duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer and chronic gastritis. **Dosage and Administration** For oral administration. *Adults* – Usual dose 1 gram 4 times a day. Maximum daily dose 8 grams. Four to six weeks treatment is usually needed for ulcer healing but up to twelve weeks may be necessary in resistant cases. Antacids may be used as required for relief of pain. **Contra-indications, Precautions, Warnings, etc.** *Contra-Indications* There are no known contra-indications. *Precautions* 1. Concomitant administration with some oral anti-infectives such as tetracyclines may interfere with absorption of the latter. 2. The product should only be used with caution in patients with renal dysfunction. 3. As with all medicines, Antepsin should not be used in early pregnancy unless considered essential. **Side Effects** A low incidence of mild side effects, e.g. constipation, has been reported.

® ANTEPSIN is a registered Trade Mark.

Further information is available on request to the Company.

Legal Category POM. **Package Quantities** Antepsin 1 gram – Securitainers of 100. **Pharmaceutical Precautions** No special requirements for storage are necessary. **Product Licence Numbers** PL No. 0607/0045 PA No. 149/4/2. **Basic N.H.S. Price** Average daily cost 50p.

Ayerst International
Ayerst Laboratories Ltd.,
South Way, Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LT.
Telephone: 0264 58711.
Distributors in Ireland: Ayerst Laboratories Ltd.,
765 South Circular Road, Islandbridge, Dublin 8.

HEALING OF PEPTIC ULCER

"by restoring gastric physiology to normal"[1]

"Carbenoxolone . . . acts by restoring gastric physiology to normal in strengthening the mucosal barrier, rather than by creating a non-physiological situation of hypochlorhydria, such as antacids and H_2 receptor antagonists produce."[1]

1. XI Int. Cong. Gastroenterology, Hamburg, June 1980.

- Increased mucus production
- Reduced epithelial cell loss
- Reduced peptic secretion and activity

BIOGASTRONE
carbenoxolone
for gastric ulcer

DUOGASTRONE
carbenoxolone
for duodenal ulcer

Further information available from Winthrop Laboratories, Surbiton-upon-Thames, Surrey KT6 4PH. See prescribing data overleaf.

WINTHROP

SALAZOPYRIN
sulphasalazine

COULD BECOME HABIT-FORMING —WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM YOU!

In ulcerative colitis,
"...the suppressive action of sulphasalazine appeared to persist indefinitely... patients with ulcerative colitis should stay on maintenance therapy with this drug provided that no side-effects occurred."
Truelove, S.C., Schweiz. med. Wschr, 1981, 111, 1342

Get them into the SALAZOPYRIN habit
DAY AFTER DAY AFTER YEAR
500mg q.i.d. in ulcerative colitis

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Dosage and Administration Plain or EN Tabs. In acute moderate attacks 2-4 tablets 4 times a day. In severe attacks give steroids also. Gradually reduce dose after 2-3 weeks to 3-4 tabs/day, given indefinitely. Suppositories. Two morning and night reducing dose after 3 weeks with improvement. Enema. One to be given at bedtime. Preparation contains adult dose. Children. Reduce adult dose on basis of bodyweight.

Contra-Indications Sensitivity to salicylates and sulphonamides. Infants under 2 years. Enema. Sensitivity to parabens.

Adverse Reactions Side effects common to salicylates or sulphonamides may occur. Most commonly these are nausea, loss of appetite and raised temperature which may be relieved on reduction of dose, use of EN tablets, enema or suppositories. If serious reactions occur the drug should be discontinued. Rare Adverse Reactions. Haematological: haemolytic anaemia, agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia. Hypersensitivity: eg rash, fever. Gastrointestinal: eg stomatitis, impaired folate uptake. C.N.S.: eg peripheral neuropathy. Fertility: eg reversible oligospermia. Renal: eg proteinuria, crystalluria. Also: Stevens-Johnson syndrome and lung complications, eg fibrosing alveolitis.

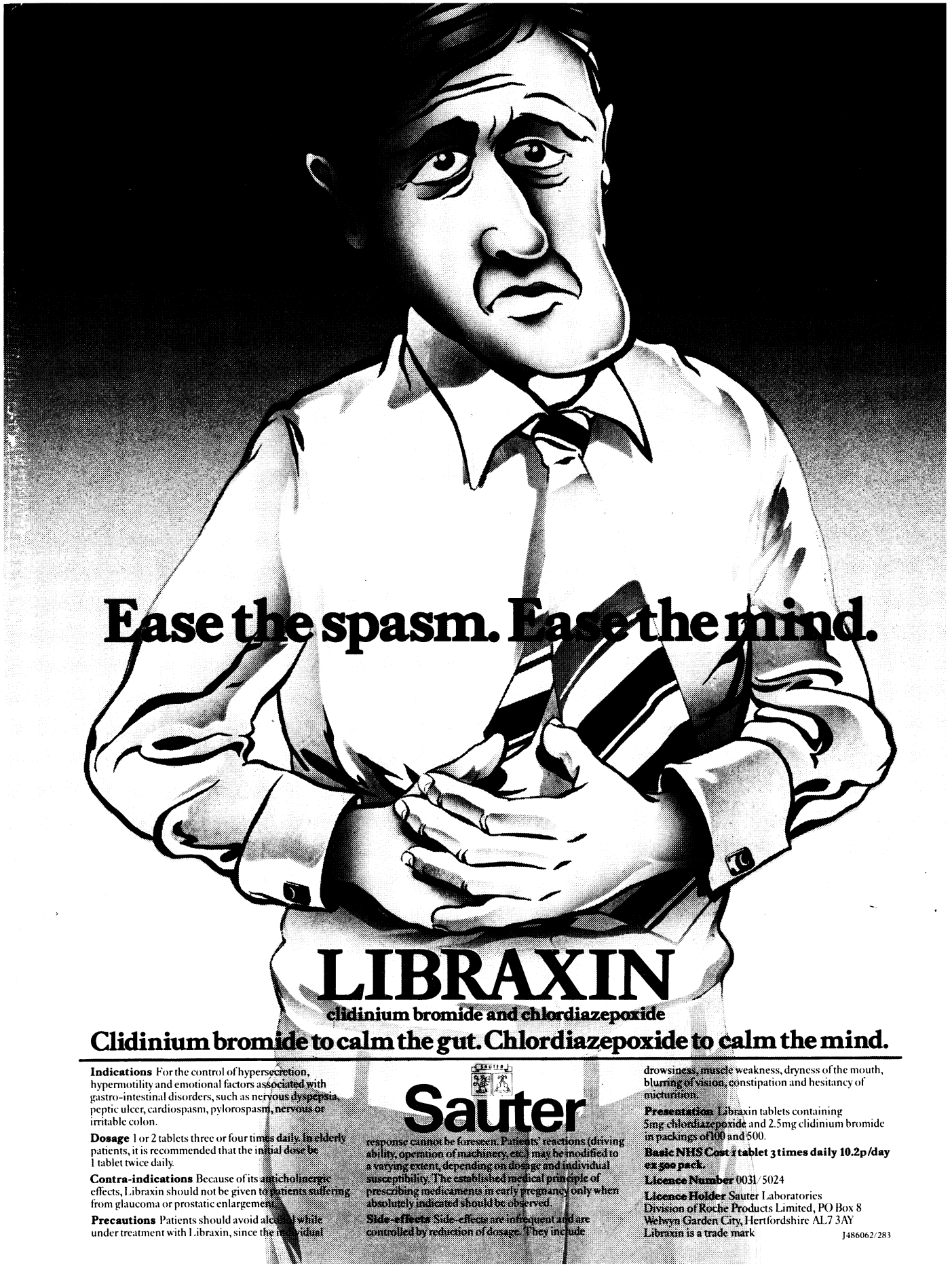
Precautions Care in porphyria, allergic, renal or hepatic disease. Glucose 6-PD deficiency. Blood checks initially and periodically.

Pregnancy and Lactation While the ingestion of drugs in these situations may be undesirable, the severe exacerbations of the disease which can occur commends the continuance of therapy. Long clinical usage and experimental studies have failed to reveal teratogenic or icteric hazards. The amounts of drug present in the milk should not present a risk to a healthy infant.

Packages and Prices Plain Tablets (0·5g) 100 & 500. £6·70 for 100. EN Tablets (0·5g) 100 & 500. £8·70 for 100. Suppositories (0·5g) 10 & 50. £2·80 for 10. Enemas (3·0g) 7. £12·10 for 7.
Product Licence Numbers Plain Tablets 0009/5006. EN Tablets 0009/5007. Suppositories 0009/5008. Enema 0009/5009.

Pharmacia

Further information is available on request
Pharmacia Limited, Pharmacia House
Midsummer Boulevard, Milton Keynes MK9 3HP
Telephone Milton Keynes (0908) 661101



Indications For the control of hypersecretion, hypermotility and emotional factors associated with gastro-intestinal disorders, such as nervous dyspepsia, peptic ulcer, cardiospasm, pylorospasm, nervous or irritable colon.

Dosage 1 or 2 tablets three or four times daily. In elderly patients, it is recommended that the initial dose be 1 tablet twice daily.

Contra-indications Because of its anticholinergic effects, Libraxin should not be given to patients suffering from glaucoma or prostatic enlargement.

Precautions Patients should avoid alcohol while under treatment with Libraxin, since the individual response cannot be foreseen. Patients' reactions (driving ability, operation of machinery, etc.) may be modified to a varying extent, depending on dosage and individual susceptibility. The established medical principle of prescribing medicaments in early pregnancy only when absolutely indicated should be observed.

Side-effects Side-effects are infrequent and are controlled by reduction of dosage. They include drowsiness, muscle weakness, dryness of the mouth, blurring of vision, constipation and hesitancy of micturition.

Presentation Libraxin tablets containing 5mg chlordiazepoxide and 2.5mg clidinium bromide in packings of 100 and 500.

Basic NHS Cost 1 tablet 3 times daily 10.2p/day ex 500 pack.

Licence Number 0031/5024

Licence Holder Sauter Laboratories Division of Roche Products Limited, PO Box 8 Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 3AY

Libraxin is a trade mark

J486062/283

Sauter