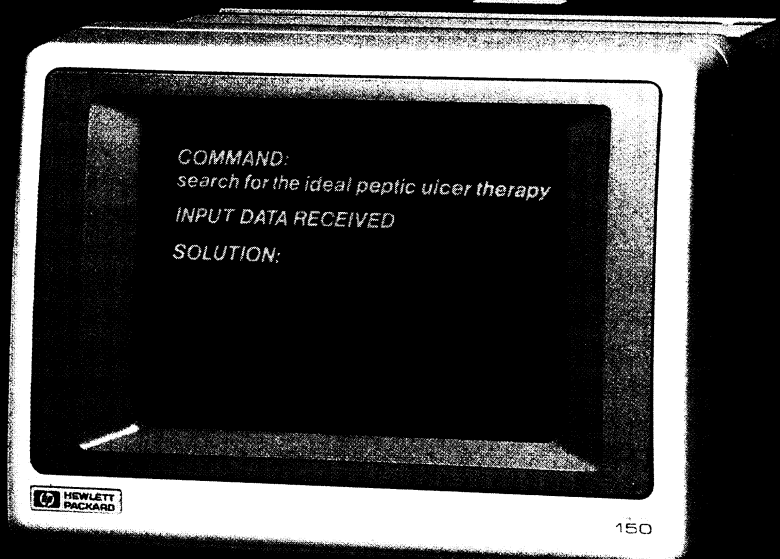


In peptic ulcer therapy the search ends here

INPUT DATA

- Effective ulcer healing
- Prolonged ulcer free period
- Rapid symptomatic relief
- Non-systemic mode of action
- Minimal incidence of side-effects and drug interactions



sucralfate

Prescribing Information

Presentation: Antepsin Tablets 1 gram are white, oblong, biconvex, uncoated tablets scored and engraved 12397 on one side and Ayerst on the other. Each tablet contains 1 gram sucralphate, a basic aluminium salt of sucrose octasulphate. **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 to be taken one hour before meals and at bedtime. 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, but should not be taken half an hour before or after Antepsin. Elderly - There are no special dosage requirements for elderly patients but as with all medicines the lowest effective dose should be used. Children - Safety and effectiveness in children have not been established. **Contra-Indications, Precautions, Warnings, etc. Contra-indications:** There are no known contra-indications. **Precautions:** 1. The product should only

be used with caution in patients with renal dysfunction. 2. Although animal reproductive studies show no evidence of foetal malformations, safety in pregnant women has not been established and Antepsin should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed. 3. It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Caution should be exercised when Antepsin is administered to a nursing woman. **Drug Interactions:** Concomitant administration of Antepsin may reduce the bio-availability of certain drugs as has been observed in animal studies with tetracycline, phenytoin and cimetidine, and in human studies with digoxin. Administration of Antepsin with any of these drugs should be separated by two hours. Since Antepsin may hinder warfarin absorption, caution should be exercised when these two drugs are used together. **Side Effects:** A low incidence of mild side effects, e.g. constipation, has been reported. **Overdosage:** There is no experience in humans with overdosage. Acute oral toxicity studies in animals, however, using doses up to 12g/kg body weight, could not find a lethal dose. Risks associated with

overdosage should, therefore, be minimal. **Pharmaceutical Precautions:** No special requirements for storage are necessary. **Legal Category:** POM. **Package Quantities:** Antepsin 1 gram - Securainers of 100. **Product Licence Numbers:** PL No. 0607/0045, PA No. 149/4/2. **Basic N.H.S. Price:** Average daily cost 50p. *ANTEPSIN is a registered trade mark. Further information is available on request to the Company. Date of preparation January 1985



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Distributors in Ireland: Ayerst Laboratories Ltd.
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Newly designed operating section

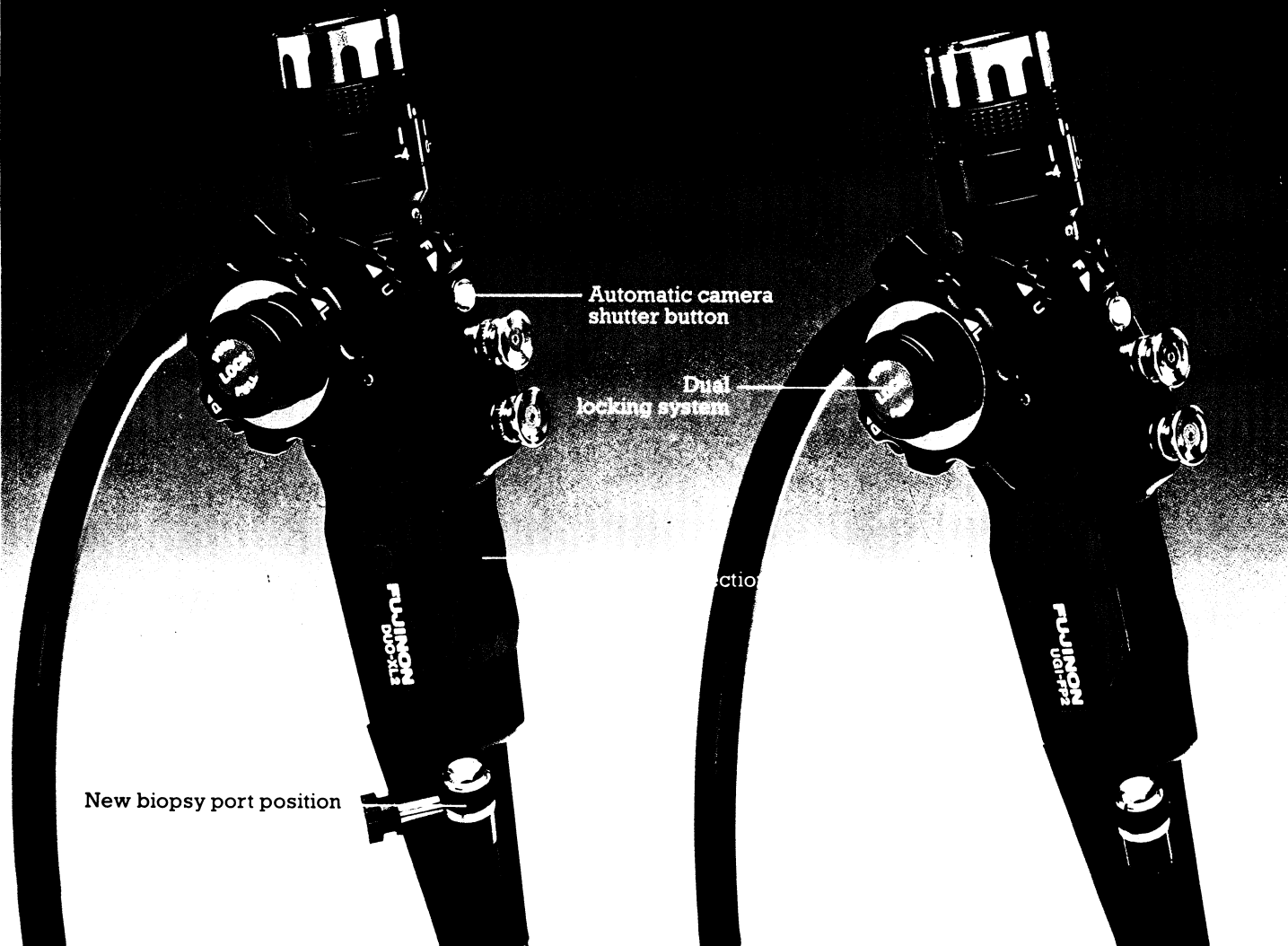
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Easily washed under running water or disinfectant-soaked—without numerous and complicated steps

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Exceptional optics combined with widest available field of view—105° for the DUO-XL2/X2 and UGI-FP2, 135° for the COL-LT/COL-MT



Performance.

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The New Fujinon Colonoscope

- Redesigned operating section is lighter and contoured to the hand, and features a new lower biopsy port position
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- Automatic scope-mounted shutter release simplifies photographic documentation

135° field of view shows forward water jet washing normal colon mucosa. Alphabetic data from built-in camera shutter release. Photographed with Fujinon Colonoscope.



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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.

For the treatment of peptic ulcer

Twice daily


GASTRO SELECTIVE

Gastrozepin[®]


pirenzepine



The gastro-selective
anti-secretory

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

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Enteric coated granules for improved enzyme delivery in pancreatic insufficiency



creon[®]
pancreatin

Capsule dissolves in stomach

Granules unaffected by stomach acid

Enzymes released in duodenum

Mimics the normal digestive process

A new release for patients with pancreatic insufficiency

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: Presentation: Brown/yellow capsules containing enteric coated granules of pancreatin equivalent to: 9,000 BP units of amylase, 8,000 BP units of lipase, 210 BP units of protease. Available in packs of 100. Basic NHS price £13.33. **Indication:** Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency. **Dosage and administration:** Adults and children: Initially one or two capsules with meals, then adjust according to response. The capsules should be swallowed whole, without chewing, with a little fluid, during the meal. **Contra-indications, Warnings, etc. Contra-indications:** Substitution with pancreatic enzymes is contra-indicated in the early stages of acute pancreatitis. **Warnings:** Use in pregnancy: There is inadequate evidence of safety in use during pregnancy. The product is of porcine origin. Rarely cases of hyper-uricosuria and hyper-uricaemia have been reported with high doses of pancreatin. Overdosage could precipitate meconium ileus equivalent. Perianal irritation could occur, and, rarely, inflammation when large doses are used. **Product Licence Number** 5727/0001.

duphar

Further information is available from:

Duphar Laboratories Ltd, Duphar House, Gaters Hill, West End, Southampton SO3 3JD. Tel: (0703) 472281

A BETTER CHOICE EVERY TIME

IT WORKS In the treatment of ulcerative colitis, Colifoam is as effective as steroid enemas. At the same time it has been shown that patients find the foam easier to retain.^{1, 2}

PATIENTS PREFER IT Colifoam is far more comfortable, more convenient and more acceptable than enemas. Patients also find it easier to administer and that it causes less interference in their daily lives.

IT COSTS LESS Surprisingly, despite the fact that it's just as effective and far more comfortable, Colifoam is less expensive. In fact, it can cost up to $\frac{1}{3}$ less per dose than a standard proprietary enema.³

IT'S SAFER

Recent clinical data shows Colifoam has extremely low levels of systemic absorption,⁴ lower than proprietary prednisolone enemas.⁵ Therefore, there is less potential for adrenal suppression which means that Colifoam may be considered safer in long-term use.

COLIFOAM

IN DISTAL INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE. A BETTER CHOICE EVERY TIME.

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 (illustrated instructions are enclosed with every pack). 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 fistulae. 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** Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures above 50°C. Do not pierce or burn even after use. Do not refrigerate. Shake vigorously before use. Keep out of reach of children. For external use only. **Legal category POM. Package quantities** Aerosol canister containing 25g (approx. 14 applications). **Basic NHS cost** 25g plus applicator, £7.40. **Further Information** One applicatorful of Colifoam provides a dose of approximately 125mg of hydrocortisone acetate, similar to that used in a retention enema, for the treatment of ulcerative colitis, sigmoiditis and proctitis. **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. 4. Barr WH, Kline B, Beightol L, Zfass A, Medical College of Virginia/Virginia Commonwealth University, FDA bioavailability submission document October 1981. 5. Lee DAH, et al. *Gut* 1980; 21: 215-218. Further information is available on request. **Stafford-Miller Ltd.**, Professional Relations Division, Hatfield, Herts. AL10 0NZ.

THE NEW POWER IN ULCER HEALING



A single 800 mg tablet
taken at bedtime for four weeks

TAGAMET
CIMETIDINE 800

In duodenal ulcer

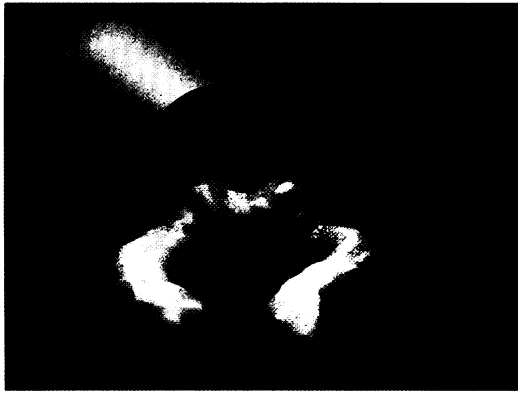
Prescribing Information. Presentations 'Tagamet' Tablets, each containing 800 mg cimetidine (PL 0002/0128: 28 tablets, £16.61) or 400 mg cimetidine (PL 0002/0092: 56 tablets, £16.61). 'Tagamet' Syrup, containing 200 mg cimetidine per 5 ml (PL 0002/0073: 500 ml, £20.43). **Indication** Duodenal ulcer. **Dosage Usual dosage:** Adults. *Duodenal ulcer*, 800 mg once a day at bedtime, or 400 mg b.d. with breakfast and at bedtime. To prevent relapse, 400 mg at bedtime or 400 mg morning and at bedtime. *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. Potential delay in diagnosis of gastric cancer (see Data Sheet). 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, thrombocytopenia. **Legal category** POM. 27.9.84

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SK&F 

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For relief of irritable bowel and abdominal pain



The unique enteric-coated Colpermin capsule is a long-acting, slow-release product containing a thixotropic paste of peppermint oil. The enteric coating permits this naturally occurring medication to be delivered direct to the distal small bowel. Recent studies confirm that Colpermin offers direct relief to the patient by effectively relaxing intestinal smooth muscle to relieve colonic pain and gaseous distension.

- Irritable bowel symptoms are highly responsive to placebo, but in a recent double-blind cross-over trial, Colpermin was found to be superior to placebo in alleviating irritable bowel symptoms over a three-week period.¹

- A delayed-release preparation, Colpermin reaches the colon in an unmetabolised state, allowing it to effectively reduce colonic motility.²

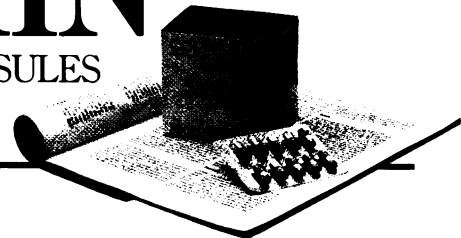
- Recent ultrasound studies show a consistent inhibitory effect of topical peppermint oil on colon motility and symptomatic improvement of irritable bowel patients given peppermint oil.³

References:

1. Rees WDW, Evans BK, Rhodes J: Treating irritable bowel syndrome with peppermint oil. *Br Med J* 2:835-836, 1979.
2. Somerville KW, Richmond CR, Bell GD: Delayed release peppermint oil capsules (Colpermin) for the spastic colon syndrome: A pharmacokinetic study. Proceedings of the British Pharmacological Society, Cambridge, April 1983. *Br J Clin Pharmacol*, to be published.
3. Taylor BA, Duthie HL, Oliveira RB, et al: Ultrasound used to measure the response of colonic motility to essential oils. Proceedings of *The International Motility Symposium Aix-en-Provence, France, September 1983*, to be published.

COLPERMINTM

(enteric-coated peppermint oil) CAPSULES



PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Presentation: Enteric-coated gelatin 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:** £10.58 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.**

Henlow Trading Estate, Henlow, Beds. SG16 6DS

Ursofalk®

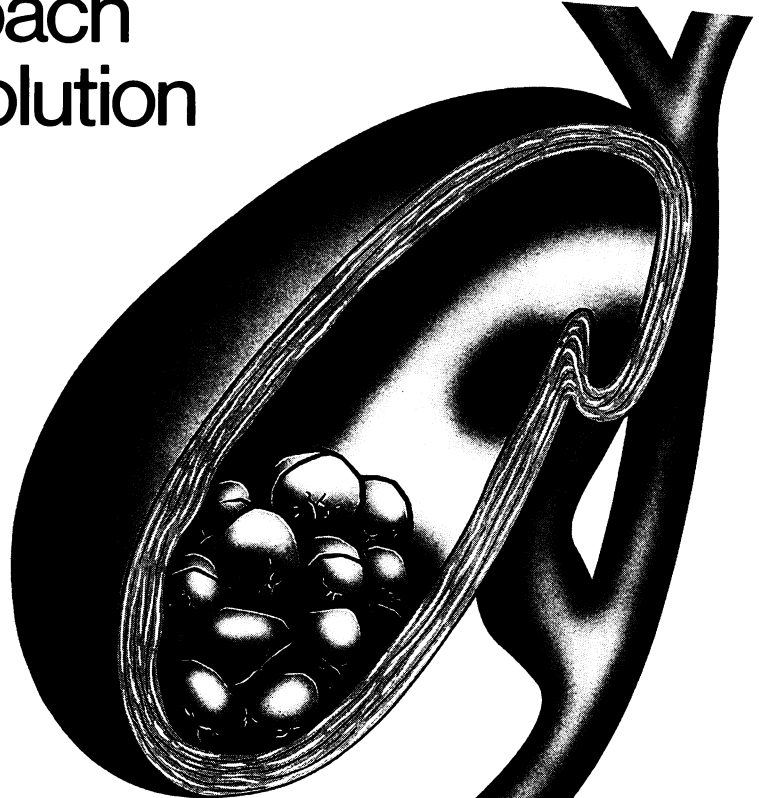
ursodeoxycholic acid

The simple approach to gallstone dissolution

- * effective^{1,2,3}
- * lack of side effects^{1,4,5}
- * cost-effective
- * simple regimen

References:

1. Roda, E *et al.* Hepatology 1982; 2; no6: 804-810.
2. Bachrach, WH, Hofmann, AF. Digestive Diseases and Sciences 1982; 27; no8: 737-761.
3. Leuschner U. Bilanz der medikamentösen Gallestein Auflösung. Med Klin 1981; 76: 232-234.
4. Volpi C *et al.* Current Therapeutic Research 1979; 26: 225-229.
5. Dowling RH. Hospital Update 1979; 12 (Dec): 1081-1103.



Prescribing information

Presentation White opaque hard gelatin capsules containing 250 mg ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA).
Uses Dissolution of radiolucent gallstones measuring up to 15 mm diameter, as assessed on X-ray films, in patients whose gall bladders opacity on oral cholecystography. Ursofalk lowers biliary cholesterol secretion, reduces cholesterol saturation in bile, and facilitates transfer of cholesterol from gallstones to bile. **Dosage and Administration** The following dosage regime is recommended to provide a daily dosage of 8-12 mg UDCA/kg:

Body Weight (kg)	Dose of Ursofalk Capsules daily (in 2 doses)	mg/kg/day
50-62	2	8.1-10
63-85	3	8.8-11.9
86-120	4	8.3-11.6

If doses are unequal the larger dose should be taken in late evening to counteract the rise in biliary cholesterol saturation which occurs in the early hours of the morning. The late evening dose may usefully be taken with food to help maintain bile flow overnight. The time required for dissolution of gallstones is likely to range from 6 to 24 months depending on stone size and composition. Follow up cholecystograms or ultrasound investigations may be useful at 6 month intervals until the gallstones have disappeared. Treatment should be continued until 2 successive cholecystograms and/or ultrasound investigations 4-12 weeks apart have failed to demonstrate gallstones. This is because these techniques do not permit reliable visualisation of stones less than 2 mm diameter. The likelihood of recurrence of gallstones after dissolution by bile acid treatment has been estimated as up to 50% at 5 years. The efficacy of Ursofalk in treating radio-opaque or partially radio-opaque gallstones has not yet been tested but these are generally thought to be less soluble than radiolucent

stones. Non-cholesterol stones may not be dissolved by bile acids. These account for 10-15% of radiolucent stones. Obese patients may require a higher dose of Ursofalk for gallstone dissolution, for example up to 15 mg/kg daily. **Contra-indications, Warnings etc.** Like other bile acids, Ursofalk is absorbed from the intestine, passed to the liver, conjugated and excreted into the bile. Little information is available on the effects and tolerance of Ursofalk in the presence of hepatic damage or inflammatory bowel disease. The following drugs bind bile acids in vitro and may therefore interfere with absorption of Ursofalk - cholestyramine, charcoal, colestipol and certain antacids e.g. aluminium hydroxide. As with all but essential drugs the use of Ursofalk in early pregnancy is contra-indicated. (In the rabbit, but not in the rat, embryotoxicity has been observed). A product of this class has been found to be carcinogenic in animals. The relevance of these findings to the clinical use of UDCA has not been established. **Overdosage** Doses of up to 4 g UDCA/day have been used therapeutically. The compound is almost entirely excreted in the stool as UDCA or bacterial metabolites. Serious toxicity from a gross overdose is not to be expected although some looseness of the bowels may occur. **Pharmaceutical Precautions** Store in a cool dry place. **Legal Category** POM. **Package Quantity** Ursofalk 250 mg capsules in packs of 60. **Further Information** Many patients report a reduction in severity and frequency of biliary colic during bile acid treatment. **Product Licence Number** 4408/0001 **Basic NHS cost:** £28.00 for pack of 60 capsules.

Thames Laboratories Ltd
The-Old Blue School, 5 Lower Square, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 6RL.

Not 'All gas and flatus'

In Irritable Bowel Syndrome

colofac[®] 
mebeverine

Blessed relief

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PRESCRIBING INFORMATION. PRESENTATION: White, sugar-coated tablets each containing 135 mg mebeverine hydrochloride. Available in packs of 100. Basic NHS price £8.35. **INDICATIONS:** 1. Irritable Bowel Syndrome. 2. Gastro-intestinal spasm secondary to organic diseases. **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:** Adults and children ten years and over: One tablet three times a day, preferably 20 minutes before meals. **CONTRA-INDICATIONS, WARNINGS, ETC:** Animal experiments have failed to show any teratogenic effects. However, the usual precautions concerning the administration of any drug during pregnancy should be observed. **PRODUCT LICENCE NO:** 512/0044.

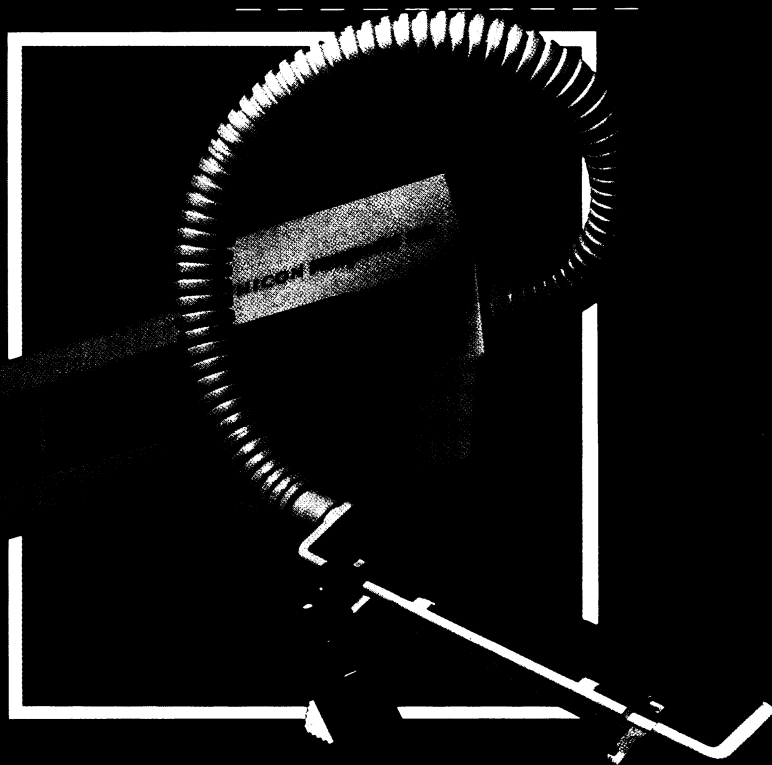
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Nature is her first choice and on reflection could be yours.



She's a woman...
She's young...
She's been told she has gallstones
which need treating.
But she doesn't want
to be scarred for life.

Quite understandably a young woman with gallstones may not want surgery. After all, her friends are hardly likely to admire a scar. So before surgery is considered, maybe medical dissolution of the gallstones is possible, especially with a tried and tested product... CHENDOL.

CHENDOL contains chenodeoxycholic acid, a major component of human bile, so it works as nature intended... naturally.

Furthermore, unlike treatment with ursodeoxycholic acid calcification is rarely a problem. ^{(1) (2) (3)}
And while CHENDOL is working the symptoms of gallstones are often reduced. ^{(4) (5)}

So for radiolucent gallstones in an opacifying gallbladder, medical dissolution with CHENDOL is the natural choice.

Chendol

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chenodeoxycholic acid

The Medical Alternative

Prescribing information


PRESENTATION: CHENDOL is available as tablets, each containing 250mg chenodeoxycholic acid. **INDICATIONS:** For dissolution of radiolucent cholesterol-rich gallstones in functioning gallbladders. It has a particular place in the treatment of patients in whom surgery is contra-indicated or who are anxious to avoid surgery. **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:** The present clinical evidence suggests that optimum results will be obtained on a dose level of 10-15mg per kg body weight daily, either as a single night time dose or in divided doses. It is recommended that treatment continues for three months after dissolution. **CONTRA-INDICATIONS, WARNINGS, ETC.** CHENDOL should not be administered to patients with radio-opaque calcified gallstones nor to patients with non-functioning gallbladders. CHENDOL should not be administered to women who may become pregnant, nor to patients with chronic liver disease, nor with inflammatory diseases of the small intestine and colon. CHENDOL is generally well tolerated; the only side effects reported to date are diarrhoea and pyuria. It has been found that after a slight reduction in dose for a few days, diarrhoea ceases and the dose can then gradually be increased to the former level. The clinician's discretion should be applied to the necessity, in individual cases, for laboratory monitoring. Chenodeoxycholic acid given in long-term studies at doses of 800mg/kg/day to rats and 1000mg/kg/day to mice, induced malignant liver cell tumours in female rats and benign liver cell tumours in female rats and male mice. The clinical significance of these findings is not known. **PHARMACEUTICAL PRECAUTIONS:** Store in a well closed container. **LEGAL CATEGORY:** POM. **PACKAGE QUANTITIES AND BASIC NHS COST:** Securitainer of 50 tablets £18.50. **PRODUCT LICENCE NO.:** 0495/0026. **DATE OF PREPARATION:** August 1984. **MEDICAL INFORMATION:** 12 Derby Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 0BB. Tel: (0509) 263113.

Further information on request from CP Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Red Willow Road, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham, Clwyd LL13 9PX.
A Fisons plc Company - incorporating Weddel and Charnwood Pharmaceuticals.

References 1) R. Raedsch et al (letter) 1981, *Lancet*, 2, 1296 2) M. C. Bateson et al, 1981, *Brit. med. J.*, 283, 645

3) F. di Mario et al, 1982, *Brit. med. J.*, 284, 1047 4) T. J. Meredith et al, 1982, *Gut*, 23, 382 5) H. J. Weis et al, 1980, *Klin. Wochenschr.*, 58, 313

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250mg TABLET



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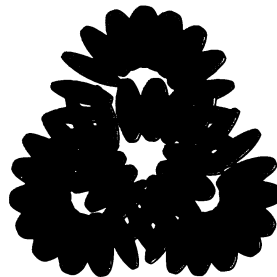
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Nielsen, O.H., Scand. J. Gastroenterol., 1982, 17: 389



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

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Dosage and Administration Plain or EN Tabs: In acute/moderate attacks 7-8 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. EN 70 for 100. EN Tablets (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.

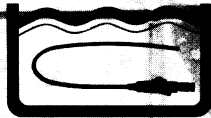


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Abstracted in *Excerpta Medica*

Indexed in *Current Contents and Index Medicus*

Spanish edition distributed by Sanidad Ediciones, S.A.

ISSN 0036-5521

Annual subscription (eight issues per year) NOK 900,-/USD 150.00

Publisher: Universitetsforlaget, P.O. Box 2959 Tøyen, Oslo 6, Norway.

U.S. address: P.O. Box 258, Irvington-on-Hudson, NY 10533, USA.