



Everyday people with acid reflux disease can now have new LOSEC 10mg Capsules as maintenance therapy.

LOSEC 10mg od gives a higher remission rate,¹ at a lower cost, than ranitidine 150mg bd. Making it no surprise that LOSEC is taking care of more and more people. Every day.

EVERYDAY PEOPLE TAKE LOSEC

 **LOSEC**[®]
(omeprazole-Astra)

LOSEC[®] CAPSULES (omeprazole) ABBREVIATED PRESCRIBING INFORMATION (refer to full data sheet before prescribing) **PRESENTATION:** LOSEC Capsules containing 10mg, 20mg or 40mg omeprazole as enteric coated granules with an aqueous based coating. **USES:** Oesophageal reflux disease. Duodenal and benign gastric ulcers (including NSAID-induced). Duodenal ulcer associated with *Helicobacter pylori*. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. **DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION: Adults (including the elderly):** The usual dose in oesophageal reflux disease and peptic ulcer is 20mg once daily, increasing to 40mg once daily in severe or refractory cases, if required. **Oesophageal reflux disease:** Healing: 20mg daily for 4 weeks. Continue for further 4-8 weeks if required. **Maintenance in acid reflux disease:** LOSEC 10mg daily. Increase to 20mg daily if symptoms return. **Duodenal ulcer (DU):** Healing: 20mg daily for 4 weeks. **DU maintenance:** LOSEC 10mg daily increasing to 20mg daily if symptoms return. **DU associated with Helicobacter pylori:** Usual dose is LOSEC 40mg daily with amoxicillin 1.5g daily (750mg b.d.) for 2 weeks. Up to 2g/day of amoxicillin has been used in clinical studies. **Benign Gastric Ulcer:** 20mg daily for 8 weeks. **Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome:** 60mg daily as long as clinically indicated. Individually adjust within range

20-120mg daily. If in excess of 80mg daily give in 2 equal divided doses. **Renal impairment:** No dose adjustment needed. **Hepatic impairment:** Adjust dose (maximum daily dose 20mg). **Children:** No experience of use. **CONTRA-INDICATIONS, WARNINGS, ETC:** No known contra-indications. In gastric ulcer, exclude malignancy before starting therapy. Avoid in pregnancy unless no safer alternative. Discontinue breast feeding if LOSEC is considered essential. **Side effects:** LOSEC is well tolerated. Adverse reactions are generally mild and reversible (relationship to LOSEC not established in many cases). They include diarrhoea, headaches, skin disorders and in isolated cases, angioedema, musculoskeletal disorders, fatigue, insomnia, dizziness, blurred vision, vertigo, paraesthesia, liver enzyme and haematological changes. LOSEC can delay the elimination of phenytoin and warfarin. **PHARMACEUTICAL PRECAUTIONS:** Use within three months of opening. Store below 30°C. Replace cap firmly after use. Dispense in original container. **LEGAL CATEGORY:** POM. **FURTHER INFORMATION:** *Helicobacter pylori* (Hp) is associated with acid peptic and ulcer disease, contributing to gastritis and ulcer recurrence. In patients known to be allergic to amoxicillin, clarithromycin may be a useful alternative in dual therapy. Omeprazole 40mg daily, amoxicillin 1500mg daily

and metronidazole 1200mg daily for 14 days achieved an overall Hp eradication rate of 89% (96% in metronidazole-sensitive isolates). **PACKAGE QUANTITIES:** 10mg: bottles of 7 capsules £4.99, bottles of 28 capsules £19.95. 20mg: bottles of 7 capsules, £8.86, bottles of 28 capsules, £35.45; 40mg: bottles of 7 capsules £17.72, bottles of 14 capsules £35.45.

PRODUCT LICENCE NUMBERS:

PL 0017/0337 - LOSEC Capsules 10mg.
PL 0017/0238 - LOSEC Capsules 20mg.
PL 0017/0320 - LOSEC Capsules 40mg.

Reference:

1. Hallerback B, et al. 9th Asian-Pacific Congress of Gastroenterology & 6th Asian-Pacific Congress of Digestive Endoscopy, Bangkok, Thailand. Nov 29-Dec 3 1992; 90: Abstract FP-88.

ASTRA
Astra Pharmaceuticals

For further information contact the **PRODUCT LICENCE HOLDER:** Astra Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Home Park, Kings Langley, Herts WD4 8DH. Tel: (0923) 266191. LOSEC is a registered trademark.

Date of preparation: September 1994

LOS/ADV 044

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION Uses: Adults (including the elderly): The acute treatment of nausea and vomiting of any aetiology, for up to 12 weeks treatment of nausea and vomiting due to L-dopa and bromocriptine, and for the treatment of symptoms of functional dyspepsia. Not recommended for chronic use nor, routinely, for prophylaxis of post-operative vomiting. Children: Only for nausea and vomiting following cancer chemotherapy or irradiation. **Presentation:** Motilium tablets (domperidone 10mg): Cartons of 30 and 100 tablets in blister strips of 10. Basic NHS cost 30 tablets: £2.46, 100 tablets: £8.21. Pl 11723/0055. Motilium suspension (domperidone 1mg/ml): Bottles of 200ml. Basic NHS cost of 200ml: £1.80. Pl 11723/0054. Motilium suppositories (domperidone 30mg): Cartons of 10 in blister strips of 5. Basic NHS cost 10 suppositories: £2.65. Pl 11723/0051. **Dosage:** Route, dose and frequency of dosing should be adjusted according to severity and duration of symptoms. **For the treatment of nausea and vomiting** Adults (including the elderly): Tablets or suspension: 10-20mg at 4-8 hourly intervals. Suppositories: 1 or 2 at 4-8 hourly intervals. Children: Suspension: 0.2-0.4mg/kg at 4-8 hourly intervals. Suppositories: For children aged 2-12 years, 1-4 daily according to body weight (see Data Sheet). **For treatment of symptoms of functional dyspepsia** Adults (including the elderly): Tablets: Up to 10-20mg orally 3 times daily before meals and 10-20mg at night depending on clinical response. A course of treatment should not exceed 12 weeks. Children: Not recommended. **Contra-indications/Warnings, etc.:** No specific contra-indications. Safety of Motilium in pregnancy has not yet been established, therefore it should be avoided in those who are pregnant. Domperidone is excreted into breast milk but at very low levels. **Side effects:** In common with other dopamine antagonists Motilium produces a rise in serum prolactin which may be associated with e.g. galactorrhoea, and less frequently gynaecomastia, breast enlargement or soreness etc. Domperidone does not readily cross the normally functioning blood-brain barrier. However, acute extrapyramidal dystonic reactions have been reported with Motilium, which should be treated with an anticholinergic antiparkinsonian drug, or a benzodiazepine. Occasional rashes and other allergic phenomena have been reported. Motilium is a registered trade mark. **Legal category:** POM. **Date of preparation:** March 1994.

References: 1. Tatsui M et al. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 1989; **24** (2): 251-256. 2. De Schepper A et al. *Arzneimittelforsch* 1978; **28** (7): 1196-1199. 3. Bekhti A & Rutgeerts L. *Postgrad Med J* 1979; **55** (Suppl.1): 3032. 4. Van de Mierop L et al. *Digestion* 1979; **19**: 244-250. 5. Sarin SK et al. *Indian J Med Res* 1986; **83** (June): 623-628. 6. De Loose F et al. (unpublished study - July 1980). 7. Agorastos I et al. *J Int Med Res* 1981; **9** (2): 143-147.

Further information is available on request from: Sanofi Winthrop Limited, One Onslow Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 4YS. Telephone: (0483) 505515. Fax: (0483) 35432.

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domperidone

**Promotes gastric emptying^{1,2}.
Relieves dyspeptic symptoms³⁻⁷**

NEW INDICATION

KEEP ACID WHERE IT WORKS NOT WHERE IT HURTS



Sadly, you're powerless over the scars which acid rain has left on the forests of Europe.

But if you know the true nature of the problem there's a lot you can do for the victims of acid reflux.

It's a little known fact that nearly 80% of reflux

patients don't suffer from excess acid, they suffer from acid in the wrong place.

So doesn't it make sense to use a reflux treatment which keeps acid where it works and not where it hurts?

Gaviscon works by forming a soothing alginate barrier

Prescribing Information. Liquid Gaviscon. Active Ingredients: Sodium alginate BP 500mg, sodium bicarbonate Ph.Eur. 267mg and calcium carbonate Ph.Eur. 269mg per 10ml dose. **Indications:** Heartburn, including heartburn of pregnancy, dyspepsia associated with gastric reflux, hiatus hernia and reflux oesophagitis. **Contra-Indications:** None known. **Dosage and Administration:** Adults and children over 12: 10-20ml liquid, after meals and at bedtime. Children 6-12: 5-10ml liquid after meals and at bedtime. **Note:** 10ml liquid contains 6.2mmol sodium. **Basic**

NHS Cost: 500ml liquid £2.70. **PL:** 44 0958 Liquid Gaviscon, 44 0149 Liquid Gaviscon Peppermint Flavour. **Legal Category:** GSL. **PO:** Gaviscon Tablets. **Active Ingredients:** Alginate acid BP 500mg, sodium bicarbonate Ph.Eur. 270mg, dried aluminium hydroxide gel BP 10mg, magnesium trisilicate Ph.Eur. 25mg per tablet. In a sugar free flavoured base containing calcium carbonate 40mg and saccharin. **Indications:** Heartburn, including heartburn of pregnancy, dyspepsia associated with gastric reflux, hiatus hernia and reflux oesophagitis. **Contra-Indications:**



which prevents acid from rising into the oesophagus, bringing rapid relief to 4 out of 5 reflux patients.^{1,2,3}

So to keep acid in its natural environment, make Gaviscon your first choice in reflux.

GAVISCON

liquid: sodium alginate BP, sodium bicarbonate Ph.Eur., calcium carbonate Ph.Eur.
tablets: alginic acid BP, sodium bicarbonate Ph.Eur., aluminium hydroxide BP,
magnesium trisilicate Ph. Eur.

Keeps acid in its natural environment

None known. **Dosage and Administration:** Adults and children over 12: 1 or 2 tablets after meals and at bedtime. Children 6-12: 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime. **Note:** 1 tablet contains 21mmol sodium. Tablets should be thoroughly chewed. **Basic NHS Cost:** 60 tablets £2.25. **PL:** 44/0021 Gaviscon Tablets, 44/0047 Gaviscon Tablets Lemon Flavour. **Legal Category:** GSL. **PO:** Holder of product licences: Reckitt & Colman Products Limited, Dansom Lane, Hull, HU8 7DS. Gaviscon and the sword and circle symbol are registered trademarks. **Date of preparation:** 20/09/94.

References 1. Ball C.S. *et al.* (1988). *GUT*, Vol. 29 (part 10): A 1449. 2. Cadot G. *et al.* (1994). *Gastrointest. Res.* 22: 209-222. 3. Chevrel B. 1980. *J. Int. Med. Res.* 8: 300. 4. Ward A.E. 1989. *Br. J. Clin. Pract.* 43: 2 Suppl. 66: 52. 5. Williams D.L. *et al.* 1979. *J. Int. Med. Res.* 7: 551.

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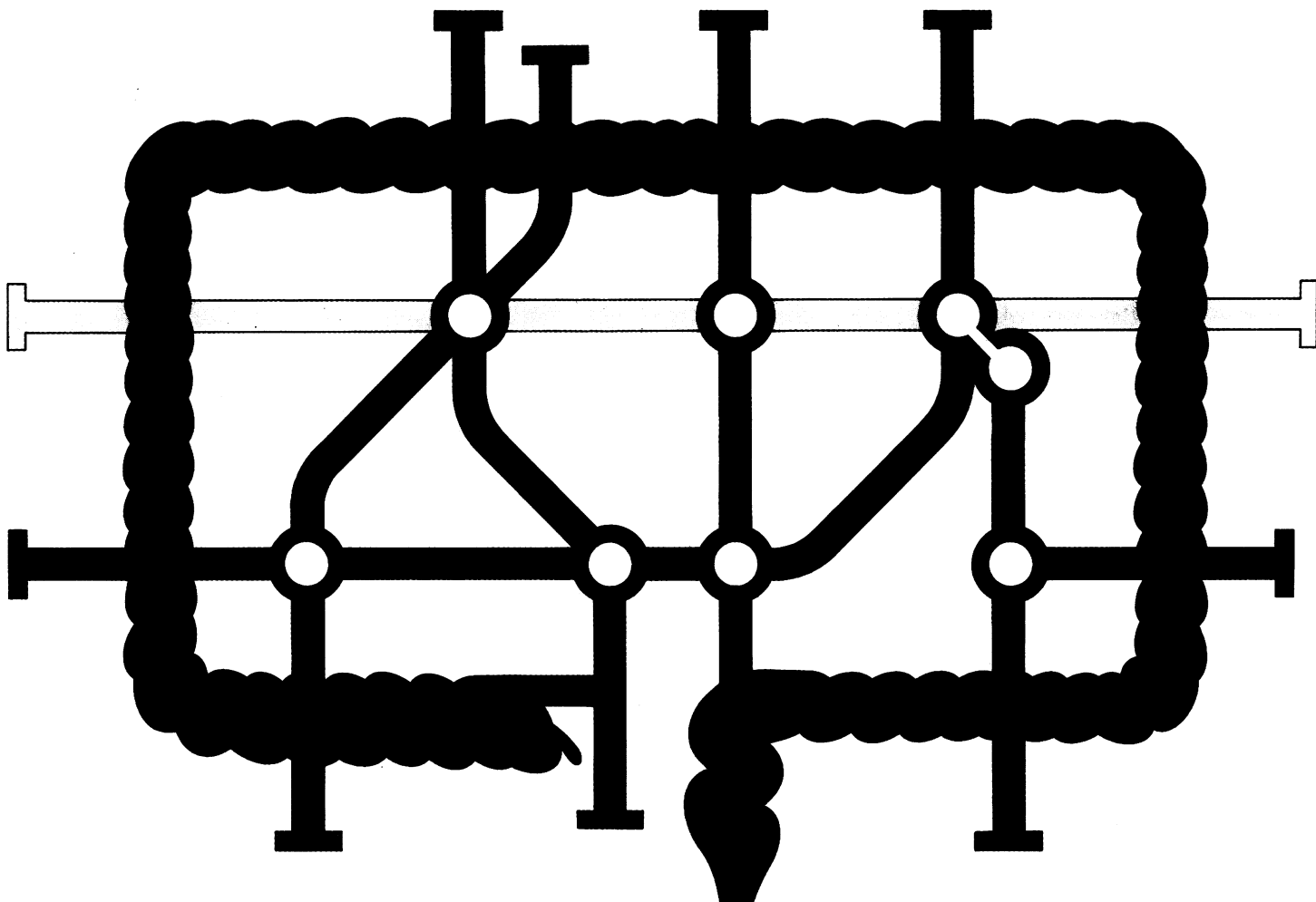
- ⇒ Bolus doses, ideal for emergency use
- ⇒ Rapidly controls bleeding
- ⇒ Earlier haemostasis improves patient's prognosis



GLYPRESSIN®

Abridged Prescribing Information Name of Product: GLYPRESSIN Terlipressin. **Presentation:** GLYPRESSIN 1 mg. Freeze dried powder for injection. Supplied with 5ml ampoule of sterile diluent. **Indications:** Treatment of bleeding oesophageal varices. **Dosage and Administration:** In acute variceal bleeding, 2mg GLYPRESSIN should be administered by intravenous bolus injection followed by 1 or 2 mg every 4 to 6 hours until bleeding is controlled, up to a maximum of 72 hours. **Contraindications, Warnings and Precautions:** Glypressin is contraindicated in pregnancy. The product should be used with great caution in patients with hypertension, advanced atherosclerosis, cardiac dysrhythmias or coronary insufficiency. Constant monitoring of blood pressure, serum sodium, serum potassium and fluid balance are essential. The possibility of immunological sensitisation cannot be excluded. **Side effects:** Infrequent effects include: abdominal cramps, headache, transient blanching, increase in arterial blood pressure. **Pharmaceutical precautions:** Freeze dried powder and the diluent may be stored at room temperature, protected from direct sunlight. Each 1 mg vial of GLYPRESSIN should be reconstituted with 5 ml diluent supplied and used immediately. **Legal category:** Prescription Only Medicine. **Package quantity:** GLYPRESSIN Terlipressin 1 mg freeze dried powder; single use vial. Diluent 5 ml ampoule supplied with each vial. **Product Licence:** UK Product Licence number: 3194/0018. **UK Product Licence holder:** Ferring Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Greville House, Hatton Road, Feltham, Middlesex, TW14 9PX. **Date of Preparation:** July 1994. GLYPRESSIN is a Trade Mark. **References:** 1. Söderlund C. et al Scand J Gastroenterol 1990;25:622-630. 2. Burroughs AK Drugs 1992;44(Suppl 2):14-23

Further Information is available from:- Ferring AB, Box 30047, S-200 61 MALMÖ, Sweden.



COLIFOAM

10% hydrocortisone acetate

FIRST CLASS TREATMENT WHICH TRAVELS TO WORK

- ☘ Colifoam is highly effective for distal ulcerative colitis.⁽¹⁾
- ☘ The retrograde spread of Colifoam increases with the extent of disease.⁽²⁾
- ☘ Colifoam is easier to retain than liquid enemas and causes less interference with social, sexual and occupational activities.^(1,3)

PRESCRIBED WITH CONFIDENCE FOR OVER 20 YEARS.



PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: Presentation: White odourless aerosol containing hydrocortisone acetate Ph Eur 10% w/w. **Uses:** 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 pack). **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 over 50°C. Do not pierce or burn even after use. Do not refrigerate. Keep out of reach of children. For external use only. **Legal category:** POM. **Package Quantity and Basic NHS cost:** 25g canister plus applicator, £7.07. **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 Colifoam is a registered trade mark. **References:** 1. Somerville KW et al. *BMJ* 1985;291:866. 2. Farthing MJG et al. *BMJ* 1979;2:822-824. 3. Ruddell WSJ et al. *Gut* 1980;21:885-889. Further information is available on request. Stafford-Miller Ltd., Professional Relations Division, Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. AL7 3SP. **Code:** DO2665.

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION:

Indications Duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, ulcers associated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), prevention of NSAID-associated duodenal ulcer, oesophageal reflux disease, severe oesophagitis, long-term management of healed oesophagitis, chronic episodic dyspepsia. **Dosage Adults:** Duodenal ulceration and gastric ulceration: A single 300mg dose at bedtime or 150mg twice daily in the morning and evening for four weeks. In duodenal ulcers, 300mg twice daily produces higher healing rates at four weeks. Continued maintenance treatment of 150mg at bedtime is recommended for patients with a history of recurrent ulceration. Ulcers following non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug therapy or associated with continued non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs: 150mg twice daily for up to eight weeks. Prevention of NSAID-associated duodenal ulcer: 150mg twice daily concomitantly with NSAID therapy. Chronic episodic dyspepsia: 150mg twice daily for six weeks, investigate early relapsers and non-responders. Oesophageal reflux disease: 300mg at bedtime or 150mg twice daily for up to eight weeks. Moderate to severe oesophagitis: 150mg four times daily for up to twelve weeks (see data sheet for full dosage instructions). Long-term treatment of healed oesophagitis: 150mg twice daily. **Children:** Oral dose for peptic ulcer: 2mg/kg to 4mg/kg, twice daily to a maximum of 300mg per day. **Contra-indications** Patients with known hypersensitivity to ranitidine. **Precautions** In patients in whom sodium restriction is indicated, care should be taken when administering sodium-containing Effervescent Tablets. Exclude the possibility of malignancy in gastric ulcer before instituting therapy, especially in middle-aged patients with new or recently changed dyspeptic symptoms. Regular supervision of patients taking NSAIDs concomitantly with Zantac is recommended, especially if elderly. Protects against NSAID-associated ulceration in duodenum and not in stomach. Reduce dosage in the presence of severe renal failure (see data sheet). Avoid in patients with history of porphyria. Effervescent Tablets contain aspartame, use with caution in patients with phenylketonuria. Like other drugs, use during pregnancy and lactation only if strictly necessary. **Side effects** Headache, dizziness, skin rash, occasional hepatitis, rarely arthralgia, myalgia. Rarely, reversible mental confusion states, usually in very ill or elderly patients. Rare cases of leucopenia and thrombocytopenia, usually reversible, agranulocytosis and pancytopenia. Hypersensitivity reactions, anaphylactic shock. Rare cases of breast symptoms in men. As with other H₂-receptor antagonists rare cases of bradycardia, A-V block and asystole (see data sheet). **Presentations** Zantac 150 Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine HCl (Product licence number 10949/0042, 60 tablets £27.89); Zantac 300 Tablets each containing 300mg ranitidine HCl (Product licence number 10949/0043, 30 tablets £27.43); Zantac Effervescent Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine HCl and 14.3mEq sodium, (Product licence number 0004/0392, 60 tablets £27.89); Zantac Effervescent Tablets each containing 300mg ranitidine HCl and 20.8mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0393, 30 tablets £27.43); Zantac Syrup each 10ml dose containing 150mg ranitidine HCl (Product licence number 10949/0108, 300ml bottle £22.32). **Product licence holders** Glaxo Operations UK Limited, Greenford, Middlesex UB6 0HE, Glaxo Pharmaceuticals UK Limited, Stockley Park West, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB11 1BT. [POM] Zantac is a Glaxo trade mark. Further information is available on request from: Glaxo Laboratories Limited, Stockley Park West, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB11 1BT. Telephone 081-990 9444.



June 1994.

References

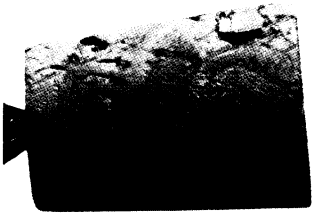
1. Hayllar J, Macpherson A, Bjarnason I. Drug Safety 1992; 7(2): 86-105.
2. Rodríguez LAG, Jick H. The Lancet 1994. Vol 343: 769-772.
3. Lancaster-Smith ML, Jaderberg ME, Jackson DA. Gut 1991; 32: 252-255.
4. Robinson MG, Griffin JW, Bowers J *et al.* Dig Dis Sci 1989; 34(3): 424-428.
5. Zantac Data Sheet.

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ZANTAC STING O



TAKING THE OUT OF NSAIDs.

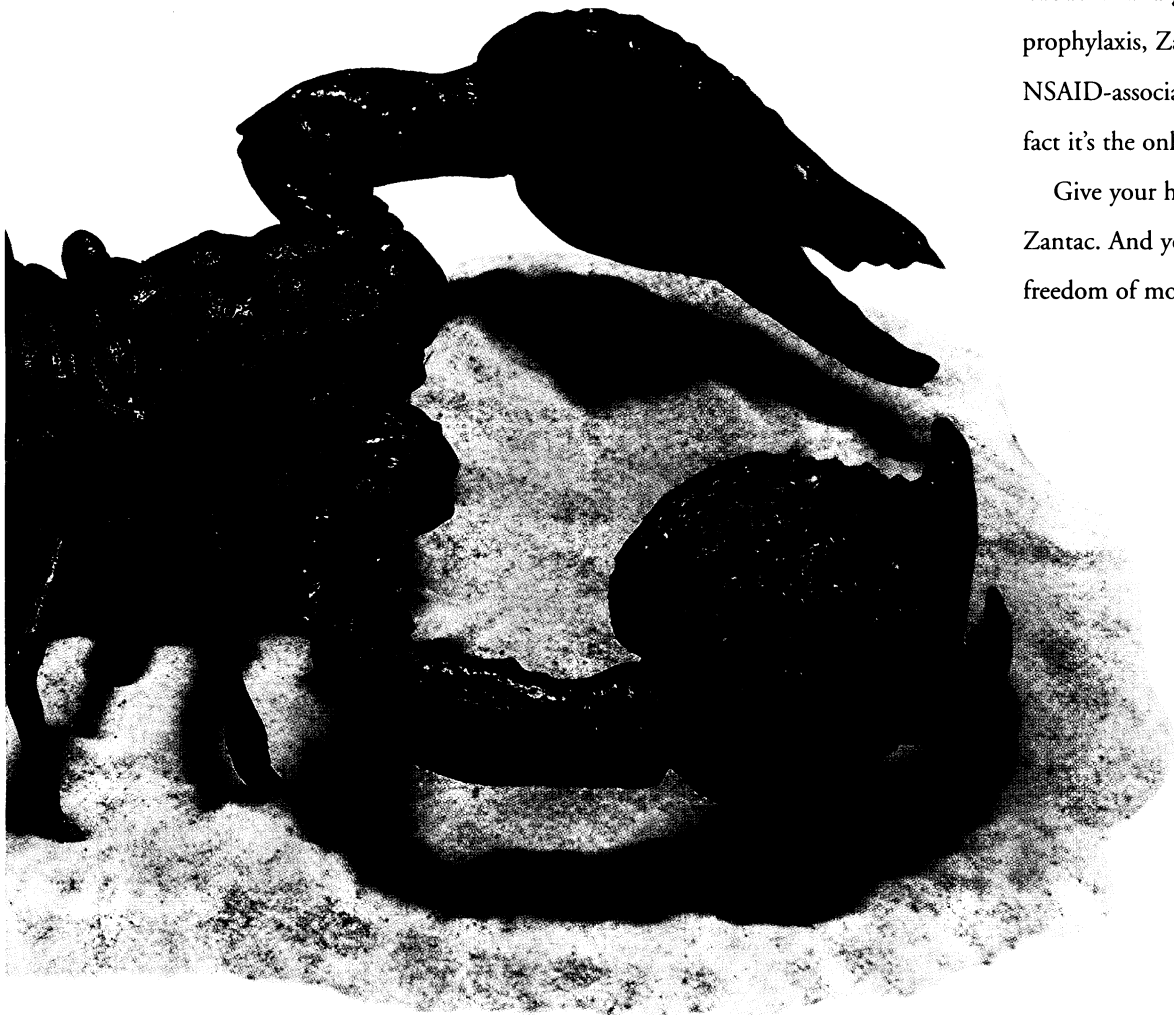


NSAIDs claim around 3,000 lives a year in the UK alone.¹ Patients with a history of ulcer disease being at greatest risk of life-threatening complications.²

However, NSAIDs also keep a great many arthritis sufferers mobile.

So, let Zantac help put an end to this sting in the tail. It's an effective treatment. Successfully healing both duodenal and gastric ulcers.³ But, used as prophylaxis, Zantac can actually prevent NSAID-associated duodenal ulcers.⁴ In fact it's the only H₂ licensed to do this.⁵

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RANITIDINE HC/



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A complete local management system for maximum patient compliance



Prescribing Information

Predfoam Prednisolone metasulphobenzothiazole sodium equivalent to 20mg prednisolone per metered dose. **Uses:** Treatment of proctitis and ulcerative colitis. **Dosage and administration:** Adults and elderly patients: One metered dose inserted rectally, once or twice daily, for two weeks, extending treatment for a further two weeks when a good response is obtained. Use should be discontinued at the discretion of the physician once the disease is stable and under control. Children: Not recommended. **Contra-indications, warnings etc.:** Contra-indications: Local conditions where infection might be masked or healing impaired, e.g. peritonitis, fistulae, intestinal obstruction, perforation of the bowel. **Precautions:** The product should be used with extreme caution in the presence of severe ulcerative colitis. The possible occurrence of masking of local or systemic infections should be borne in mind when using this product. For rectal use only. **Side-effects:** The consequences of systemic absorption should be considered with extensive use over prolonged periods. As with all rectal corticosteroids, prolonged continuous use is undesirable. **Use in pregnancy and lactation:** There is inadequate evidence of safety in human pregnancy. Topical administration of corticosteroids to pregnant animals can cause abnormalities of foetal development including cleft palate and intra-uterine growth retardation. There may, therefore, be a very small risk of such effects in the human

foetus. **Overdosage:** Overdosage by this route is unlikely. **Pharmaceutical Precautions:** Pressurised container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures above 30°C. Do not pierce or burn even after use. Shake before use. **Legal Category:** POM. **Product Licence Number:** 0108-0101. **Product Authorisation Number:** 100/40/1. **Pack and NHS Price:** Box containing 14 fourteen dose canisters, 14 disposable nozzles and plastic bags £7.06. Full prescribing information is available on request. **Date of Preparation:** November 1993.

References
1. Data on file, Pharmax. 2. K.W. Satterville, et al (1985) *BMJ* 291: 866. 3. W.S.J. Ruddle, et al (1980) *Gut* 885-889. 4. C. Rodrigues, et al (1987) *The Lancet* 3497. 5. Data on file, Pharmax.



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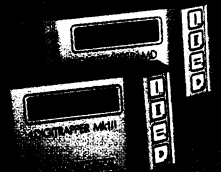
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Faster symptom relief than either omeprazole^{1,2} or ranitidine^{3,4}

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Lower treatment costs per patient symptom free than either omeprazole or ranitidine⁵

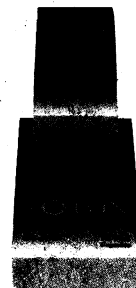
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SECOND GENERATION

ZOTON[▼]

PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR

lansoprazole



ZOTON[▼] Lansoprazole: Abbreviated Prescribing Information Presentation Two tone lilac/purple hard gelatin capsule containing 30 mg Lansoprazole as enteric coated granules. **Indications** Healing of duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, and reflux oesophagitis. Also benign peptic lesions including reflux oesophagitis unresponsive to H₂ receptor antagonists. **Dosage and Administration** Lansoprazole should be administered once daily. **Duodenal ulcer:** 30 mg daily for 4 weeks **Reflux oesophagitis:** 30 mg daily for 4-8 weeks **Benign gastric ulcer:** 30 mg daily for 8 weeks Do not chew or crush capsules. Swallow whole. No dosage adjustment is necessary in the elderly, or patients with renal or hepatic impairment. There is no experience with Lansoprazole in children. Long term treatment cannot be recommended at this time. **Contra-indications** No known contra-indications to Lansoprazole. **Warnings and Precautions** As with other anti-ulcer therapies the possibility of malignancy should be excluded when gastric ulcer is suspected. There is no experience with the use of Lansoprazole in pregnancy, and its use should be avoided. Animal studies indicate Lansoprazole is excreted into breast milk, there is no information on secretion into breast milk in humans. Breast feeding should be discontinued if the use of Lansoprazole is considered essential. **Side effects** Generally transient and self-limiting, including gastro-intestinal disturbances, headache, dizziness, dry mouth, fatigue, rashes, and increases in liver function tests. Arthralgia, peripheral oedema, and haematological changes have been reported rarely. **Legal Category** POM **Package Quantities** *Original Packs:* Blister packs of 56, 28, 14 and 7 capsules. **Product Licence No** PL 0095/0264 **Cost** 7's £9.09, 14's £18.18, 28's £33.36, 56's £66.72. Full prescribing information is available on request. Date of preparation: March 1994 *Trademark of Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd.

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