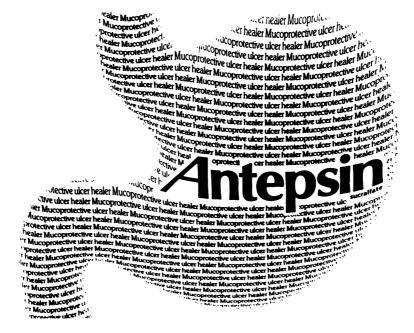
nteps

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 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.



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 I SELECTIVE
GASTRO I SELECTIVE
OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE



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 for bovers is impressed with the symbol **§** Uses: Gastrozepins 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 does 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 sympathorimentics and monoamine oxidase inhibitors and Gastrozepin is a theoretical possibility. Gastrozepin is not recommended during pregnancy although in animal theoretical possibility.

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, PLO314/JO260

INTRODUCING Binary Cholelitholytic Therapy

For more effective dissolution and relief of symptoms of common bile duct gallstones, use ROWACHOL in combination with chenodeoxycholic acid.1

As the only adjuvant cholelitholytic agent containing monoterpenes derived from plant essential oils, ROWACHOL not only accelerates the dissolution of gallstones, but also permits reduction of the dose of chenodeoxycholic acid, thus reducing the potential for side effects.²

"... we reduced the chenodeoxycholic acid dose requirement by almost two-thirds; this resulted in a great improvement in patient tolerance and reduced by half the total cost of treatment."2

ROWACHOL CAPSULES
PRESENTATION
Green, entern coaled soft gelatin capsules, each containing
Pinene 17mg, camphiene 5mg, cineole 2mg, menthone 6mg, menthol 32mg

Adjunct therapy for the dispersal thy dissolution and or expulsion of stones in the common bile duct. To be used in combination with chenodeoxycholic acid DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

POSAGE AND AUMINISTRATION

Adult dose 1.2 capsules three times a day before meals. There is no dose recommendation for children
CONTRAINDICATIONS, WARNINGS, ETC.

CAUTION should be used in patients receiving oral anti-coaquilants or other agents metabolised by the liver, where the dose is critical. Reduced choicesteroil intake in the diet is advisable. Although no Teratogenic effects have been reported. Rowachol should not be given in the first trimester of necessaries.

pregnancy BASIC NHS PRICE 50 - 55 95

LICENCE HOLDER Rowa Ltd., Bantry, Co. Cork. Ireland PL 0007-0002

ABBREVIATED PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

USES
Choleithiasis, biliary and hepatic disorders.
DOGACE AND ADMINISTRATION
For oral administration. Adult dose: 3 5 drops four or five times daily. No dose
recommendation for children.
CONTRAINDICATIONS, WARNINGS, ETC.

Caution should be used in patients receiving oral anti-coagulants, or other agents metabolised by the liver, where the dose is critical. Reduced choesteral intake in the diet is advisable. Although no teratogenic effects have been reported, Rowachol should not be given in the first trimester of

pregnancy.
Adverse effects: Eructation and a taste of peppermint can occasionally occur
Very occasionally, soreness of the mouth, or even buccal uncertainn have been
reported: these effects disappear on withdrawal of the drug
BASIC NIMS PRICE
10ml dropper bottle: S5.70
Rowa Ltd, Bantry, Co Cork Ireland
PLR 0531/6286

REFERENCES:

1. Elins WR: et al. Oral dissolution therapy
a valid option in management of biliary duct stones
(astroenterology in priess
2. Tillis WR: Bell GD. Middleton B. et al.
Adjunct to bile acid treatment for gallstone dissolution
low dose chrondeoxys holic, acid combined with
a terpene preparation. BMJ 1981. 282, 611-612.

on request from. Tillotts Laboratories Telephone. 0462 813933 Telex: 82313



A BETTER CHOICE EVERYTIME

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 ½ less per dose than a standard proprietary enema?

T'S SAFER

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

COLIFOAM

hydrocortisone acetate foam

<u>IN DISTAL INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE. A BETTER CHOICE EVERY TIME</u>

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 protettis. 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 (fillustrated instructions are neclosed with every pack). Satisfactory response usually occurs within five to severe days. Contracilidactions, warnings etc. Local contraendications to the use of intrarectal steroids include obstruction, absersa, 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. Satery during pregnancy has not been fully established. Pharmaceutical precautions Pressuring container, Protect from snightly and do not expose to temperatures above 50°C. Do not preriee or burn even after use. Do not refraeprate; 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, 17.40. Further Information One applicatorful of Colifoam provides a dose of approximately 125 mg of hydrocortisone acetate, similar to that used in a retention enema, for the treatment of ulcerative colitis, signoidits and proctitis. Product Licence No. 0036/0021. References I. Ruddell WSJ, et al. Gut 1980; 21: 885–889. 2. O'Donoghue D. Modern Medicine, December 1981; 45. 3. Source 184. Such as a such as

Ursofalk

ursodeoxycholic acid

The simple approach to gallstone dissolution

* effective 1,2,3

* lack of side effects1,4,5

* cost-effective

* simple regimen

References:

- Roda, E et al. Hepatology 1982; 2; no6: 804-810.
 Bachrach, WH, Hofmann, AF. Digestive Diseases and Sciences 1982; 27; no8: 737-761. 3. Leuschner U. Bilanz der medikamentosen Gallestein Auflosung. Med Klin 1981;
- 76:232-234 4. Volpi C et al. Current Therapeutic Research 1979; 26: 225-229.





reentation White opaque hard golatic capsules containing 250 ing ursode cayonoic sold (t as Dissolution of radiolucent galistones measuring up to 15 mm diameter, as assessed on X is, 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:

		Dose of Ursofalk	
Body Weight	Capsules daily		mg/kg/day
(kg)	(in 2 doses)		
50-62	2		8.1-10
63-85	3		8.8-11.9
00 100	4.		00 440

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 ar 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

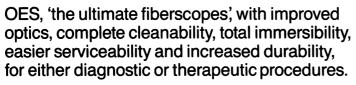
radiolucent stones. Obese patients may require a higher dose of Ursofalk for gallstone dissolution, for example up to 15 mg/kg daily. Contra-indications, Warnings etc. Like other bile acids, Ursofalk is absorbed from the intestine, passed to the liver, conjugated and excreted into the bile. Little information is available on the effects and tolerance of Ursofalk in the presence of hepatic dam 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 meta bolites. 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.

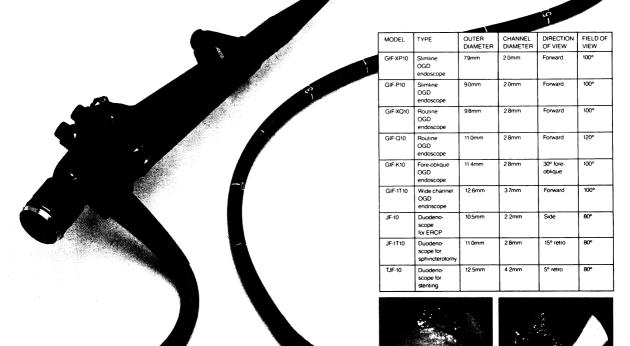
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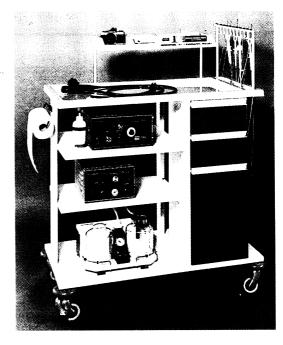
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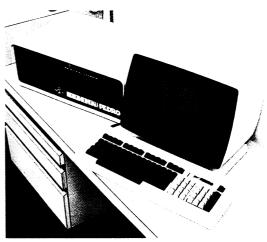


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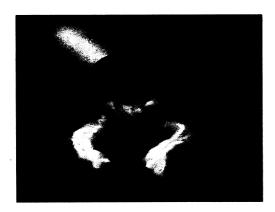
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For relief of irritable bowel and abdominal pain



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 crossover 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.

(enteric-coated peppermint oil) CAPSULES



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 crythematous skin rash, headache, bradycardia, muscle tremor and ataxia. Product Licence: PL 0424/0009. Basic NHS Cost: £10.58per 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







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 mucussecreting cells1 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 weeks7 has been reported. Studies also confirm that CAVED-S offers comparable efficacy to cimetidine in healing gastric ulcers7 and comparable efficacy to ranitidine in healing duodenal ulcers.6

REPERENCES:

1. Van Marle J. Aarsen PN, Lind A, et al: Degly-cyrrhizinised liquorice (DGL) and the renewal of rat stomach epithelium. Eur J Pharmacol 72:219-225, 1981. 2. Cooke WM, Baron JH: Meta-72:219-225, 1981. 2. Cooke WM, Baron JH: Meta-bolic studies of deglycyrrhizinated liquorice in two patients with gastric ulcer. Digestion 4:264-268, 1971. 3. Rees WDW, Rhodes J, Wright IE, et al: Effect of deglycyrrhizinated liquorice on gastric mucosal damage by aspirin. Scand J Gas-troenterol 14:605-607, 1979. 4. Morgan RJ, Nel-son 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.



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

"The Mucosal Shield" for peptic ulcers



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

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Presentation: Brown tablets embossed 'CAVED-S', each containing:
Deglycyrrhizinated Liquorice 380 mg 380 mg 100 mg Dried Aluminum hydroxide gel Magnesium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate 200 mg 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:

l tablet 3 times a day, between meals.

Duodenal ulcer:

2 tableis 3 times a day, between meals.

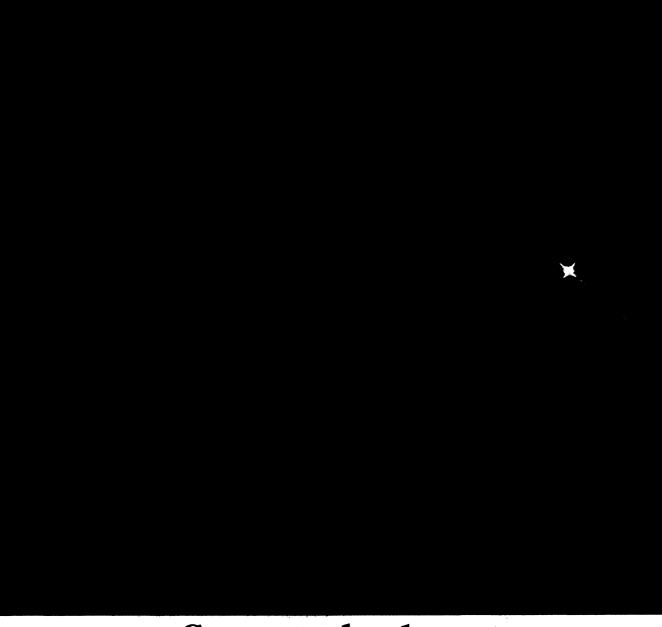
Children's dosage 10-14 years:
half adult dose.
The tablets should be lightly chewed
and swallowed with a drink of water,
but in exceptional cases of objection to
taste, the tablets should be broken into a few pieces and then swallowed with a drink of water. No additional antacids are necessary.

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

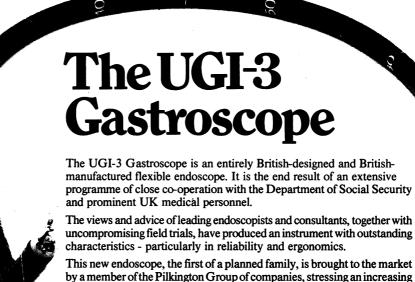
Gastroenterology 82:1134, 1982. 5. Morris TJ,
Calcraft BJ, Rhodes J, et al: Effect of a
deglycyrrhizinised liquorice compound in the
gastric mucosal barrier of the dog. Digestion
11:355-363, 1974. 6. McAdam WAP, Morgan AC,
Pacsoo C, et al: A comparison between ranitidine
and Caved-S in duodenal ulcer 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



Gastro-technology acid controlled

Prescribing Information. Presentations 'Tagamet' Tablets, PL 0002/0092, each containing 400 mg cimetidine. 56, £16.61. 'Tagamet' Tablets, PL 0002/0063, each containing 200 mg cimetidine. 500, £74.15. 'Tagamet' Syrup, PL 0002/0073, containing 200 mg cimetidine per 5 ml. 500 ml, £20.43. Indications Duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, recurrent and stomal ulceration, oesophageal reflux disease. Other conditions where reduction of gastric acid is beneficial: persistent dyspeptic symptoms, particularly meal-related; prophylaxis of stress-induced gastrointestinal haemorrhage and of acid aspiration (Mendelson's) syndrome; malabsorption and fluid loss in short bowel syndrome. Zollinger: Ellison syndrome. Dosage Adults. Oral. Usual dosage, 400 mg b.d. with breakfast and at bedtime, or, in duodenal ulcer, 800 mg once a day at bedtime. Alternatively 200 mg t.d.s. with meals and 400 mg at bedtime (1.0 g/day) or, if inadequate, 400 mg nq.d.s. with meals and at bedtime (1.6 g/day). Treat for at least 4 weeks (6 weeks in benign gastric ulcer. To prevent relapse of peptic ulcer, 400 mg at bedtime (1.0 g/day) or 4 to 8 weeks. Prophylaxis of stress-induced gastrointestinal haemorrhage, up to 2.4 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; up to this dose repeated (parenterally if appropriate) as required if operation is prolonged. 400 mg at start of labour then 200 mg 2-hourly as necessary, suggested maximum 1.6 g. Do not use 'Tagamet' syrup. Zollinger: Ellison syndrome, 1.6 g or more a day, divided. N.B. Usual maximum 2.4 g/day. Por full dosage instructions see Data Sheet. Cautions Impaired renal function: reduce dosage (see Data Sheet). Protentiation of oral anticoagulants, henytoin and theophylline (see Data Sheet). Protentiation of oral anticoagulants, phenytoin and theophylline (see Data Sheet). Avoid during pregnancy and lactation. Adverse reactions Diarrhoea, dizziness, rash, tiredness. Rarely, mild gynaecomas

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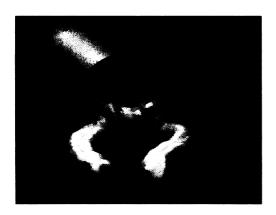
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The unique enteric-coated Colpermin capsule is a long-acting, slow-release product containing a thixotropic paste of peppermint oil. The enteric coating permits this naturally occurring medication to be delivered direct to the distal small bowel. Recent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

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UK Patent No. 2006011.

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Case Presentations in Gastrointestinal Disease

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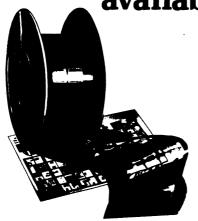
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