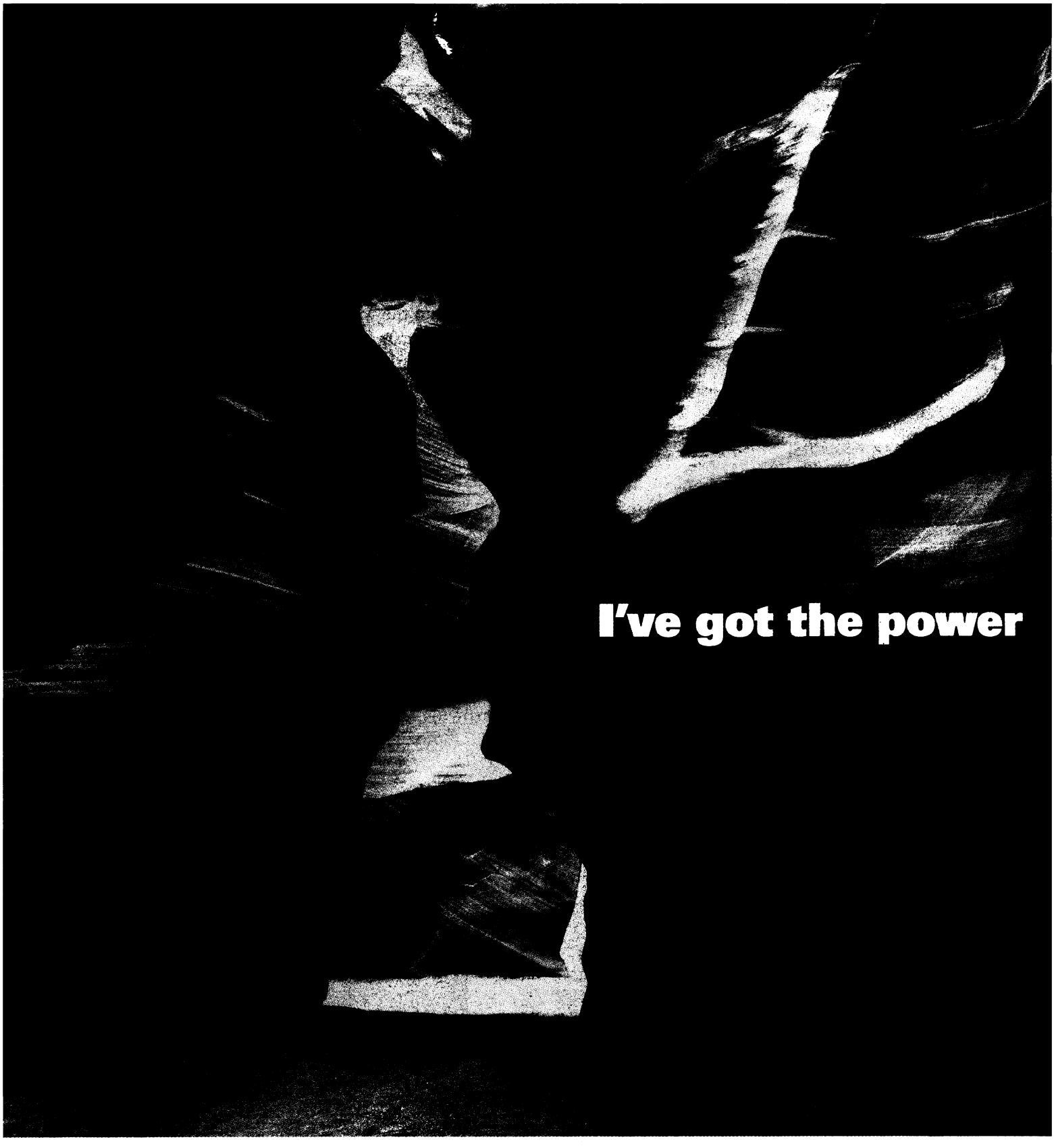

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: INDICATIONS: Duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, ulcers associated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (**NSAIDs**), oesophageal reflux disease, severe oesophagitis, chronic episodic dyspepsia. **DOSAGE:** Adults: Duodenal ulceration and gastric ulceration: A single 300mg dose at bedtime or 150mg twice daily in the morning and evening for four weeks. Alternatively, in duodenal ulcers, 300mg in the morning and evening for four weeks to achieve optimal healing. 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. 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. Severe oesophagitis: 300mg four times daily for up to eight weeks (see data sheet for full dosage instructions). **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 and Granules. 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 with peptic ulcer and on **NSAID** therapy is recommended especially if elderly. Reduce dosage in the presence of severe renal failure (see data sheet). Like other drugs, use during pregnancy and lactation only if strictly necessary. **SIDE EFFECTS:** Headache, dizziness, skin rash, occasional hepatitis. 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 H_2-receptor antagonists rare cases of bradycardia, A-V block and asystole (see data sheet). **PRESENTATIONS:** Zantac 150 Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0279, 60 tablets £29·76); Zantac 300 Tablets each containing 300mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0302, 30 tablets £27·43); Zantac Dispersible Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0298, 60 tablets £31·25); Zantac Effervescent Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine and 14·3mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0392, 60 tablets £31·25); Zantac Effervescent Tablets each containing 300mg ranitidine and 20·8mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0393, 30 tablets £31·25); Zantac Effervescent Granules each containing 150mg ranitidine and 10·2mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0394, 30 sachets £15·63); Zantac Effervescent Granules each containing 300mg ranitidine and 20·4mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0395, 30 sachets £31·25); Zantac Syrup each 10ml dose containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0310, 300ml bottle £22·32). **PRODUCT LICENCE HOLDER:** Glaxo Operations U.K. Limited, Greenford, Middlesex UB6 0HE. Zantac is a Glaxo trade mark. Further information is available on request from: Glaxo Laboratories Limited, Stockley Park West, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB11 1BT. Tel: 081-990 9000.

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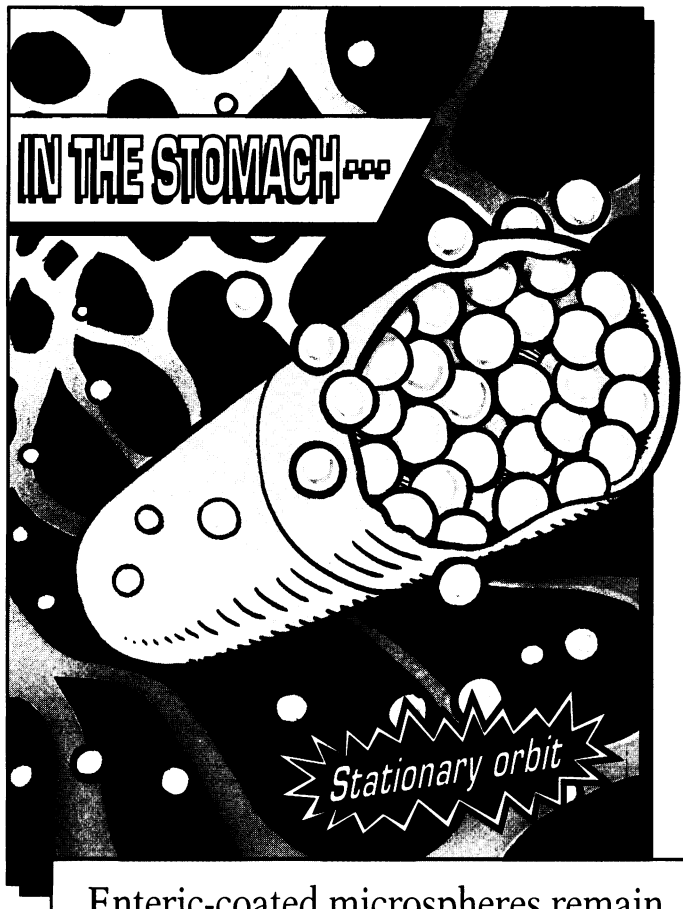
Zantac
RANITIDINE

Creon arrives rather than travelling in hope



Enteric-coated microspheres remain protected against gastric acid whilst mixing thoroughly with food ...

Rising pH rapidly releases active pancreatin for thorough digestion and control of steatorrhoea

creon® pancreatin *Microspheres*

Superior control of steatorrhoea†

†Compared with standard enteric-coated tablets in pancreatic insufficiency[1,2]

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 can be swallowed whole, or for ease of administration they may be opened and the granules taken with fluid or soft food, but without chewing. If the granules are mixed with food, it is important that they are taken immediately, or otherwise dissolution of the enteric coating may result.
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.
Name and address of Licence Holder: Kali Chemie Pharma GmbH, Postfach 220, D-3000, Hannover 1, West Germany.
References
1. Stead RJ et al. *Thorax* 1987;**42**:533-537. 2. Beverley DW et al. *Arch Dis Child* 1987;**62**:564-568.

duphar

Further information is available from:
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NOW EVEN MORE ORANGEY

New formulation Fybogel Orange now tastes even more orangey; making it even more attractive to your patients. And as ever, natural pleasant-tasting Fybogel Orange can be trusted to relieve constipation quickly and restore regularity.[1]

Ispaghula Husk BP

REGULAR AS CLOCKWORK

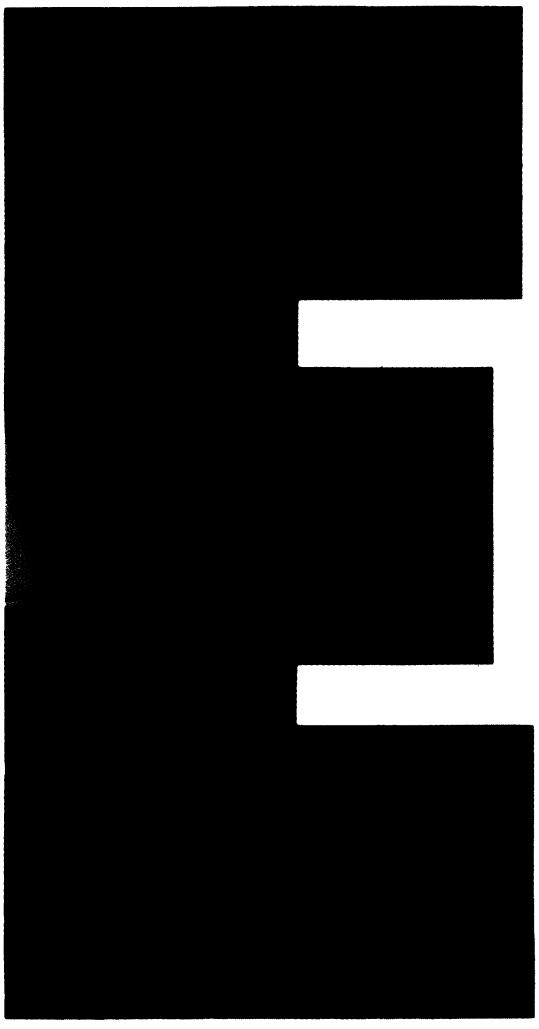
Indications: Conditions requiring a high-fibre regimen. **Dosage and Administration:** (To be taken in water). Adults and children over 12: One sachet morning and evening. Children 6-12 years: Half to one level 5ml spoonful depending on age and size, morning and evening. Children under 6 years: To be taken only on medical advice. **Contra-indications, Warning, etc:** Fybogel is contra-indicated in cases of intestinal obstruction and colonic atony. Each sachet contains 3.5g Ispaghula husk BP. **Basic NHS Price:** At Jan '92 60 sachets £4.24, Eire: 60 sachets IR £4.92. **PL No.:** Fybogel 0044/0041, **Irish PA** 27/2/1, Fybogel Orange 0044/0068, Irish PA 27/2/2. **Reference:** 1. Data on file, 394 Patient Study, Reckitt & Colman Products (1989) RMEX35003/012. Fybogel and the sword and circle are trademarks of Reckitt & Colman Products Ltd. Further information is available on request from Reckitt & Colman Products, Hull HU8 7DS.

THE BENEFI

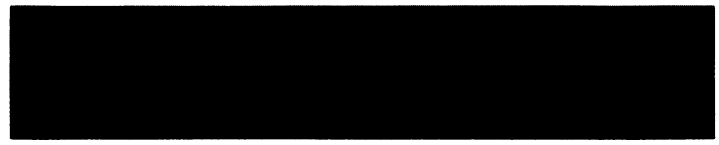
MOLECULE OF

Prescribing Information Presentation 'Asacol' Tablets, PL 0002/0173, each containing 400 mg mesalazine (5-aminosalicylic acid) coated with a pH-dependent acrylic based resin (Eudragit S) formulated to release the active ingredient in the terminal ileum and colon. Blister packs of 120 (12 x 10), £34.30 'Asacol' Suppositories 250 mg, PL 0002/0158, each containing 250 mg mesalazine. 20, £6.50. 'Asacol' Suppositories 500 mg, PL 0002/0195, each containing 500 mg mesalazine. 10, £6.50. **Uses** Treatment of mild to moderate acute exacerbations of ulcerative colitis. Maintenance of remission of ulcerative colitis. Suppositories particularly appropriate for distal disease. **Dosage and administration Tablets:** *Adults: Acute disease:* 6 tablets a day, in divided doses, with concomitant corticosteroid therapy where clinically indicated. *Maintenance therapy:* 3 to 6 tablets a day, in divided doses. *Children:* No dosage recommendation. **Suppositories:** *Adults: 250 mg strength:* 3 to 6 a day, in divided doses, with the last dose at bedtime. *500 mg strength:* A maximum of 3 a day, in divided doses, with the last dose at bedtime. *Children:* No dosage recommendation. **Contra-indications** A history of sensitivity to salicylates. Severe renal impairment (GFR<20 ml/min). Children under 2 years of age. **Precautions** Best avoided in patients with established renal impairment but, if necessary, use with caution. Avoid during pregnancy and lactation. Caution in elderly and only where renal function is normal. Do not give tablets with lactulose or similar preparations which lower stool pH. **Adverse reactions** Nausea, diarrhoea,

'S OF



5-ASA



5-ASA is an effective anti-inflammatory agent used in the treatment of ulcerative colitis. Conventional treatments use combinations of this molecule to avoid its breakdown in the stomach.

This one, however, with its single molecule of 5-ASA, provides release of the active component from the tablet at the site of inflammation.[1]

The result? A treatment for ulcerative colitis that's not only effective in both acute[2] and maintenance therapy,[3] but also well tolerated[3] without the sulphapyridine[4,5] or dimer effects[6] of 5-ASA combinations.

So, when treating ulcerative colitis, it's clear that "one" is what you need.

ASACOL

mesalazine* (5-aminosalicylic acid)

FORWARD IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS

abdominal pain, headache. Exacerbation of symptoms of colitis. Reports of leucopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, pancreatitis, hepatitis, interstitial nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, renal failure with oral treatment, usually reversible. Suspect nephrotoxicity in patients developing renal failure. **Legal category** POM 24.4.91

References 1. Dew MJ *et al.* Colonic release of 5-aminosalicylic acid from an oral preparation in active ulcerative colitis. Br J Clin Pharmacol 1983;16:185-7. 2. Riley SA *et al.* Comparison of delayed release 5-aminosalicylic acid (mesalazine) and sulphasalazine in the treatment of mild to moderate ulcerative colitis relapse. Gut 1988;29(5):669-74. 3. Riley SA *et al.* Comparison of delayed-release 5-aminosalicylic acid (mesalazine) and sulfasalazine as maintenance treatment for patients with ulcerative colitis. Gastroenterology 1988;94:1383-9. 4. Birnie GG *et al.* Incidence of sulphasalazine-induced male infertility. Gut 1981;22:452-5. 5. Riley SA *et al.* Sulphasalazine induced seminal abnormalities in ulcerative colitis: results of mesalazine substitution. Gut 1987;28:1008-12. 6. Robinson M *et al.* Olsalazine in the treatment of mild to moderate ulcerative colitis. Gastroenterology 1988;94:A381.

SK&F Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 1EY

*Mesalazine is the British approved name of 5-aminosalicylic acid 0192AS:AD/2/025

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Unique metered dose aerosol – providing dosage uniformity[1]

Foam formulation – easier to retain than liquid preparations and preferred by patients[2,3]

Proven clinical efficacy[4,5]

Easy to use disposable applicators – clean and convenient for patients at home or at work

A complete local management system for maximum patient compliance

Prescribing Information
Predfoam Prednisolone metasulphobenzoate 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 infection 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 50°C. Do not pierce or burn even after use. Shake before use. **Product Licence Number** 0108/0101. **Product Authorisation Number** 100/40/1.

References
1. Data on file, Pharmax. 2. K.W. Somerville, et al (1985) BMJ, 291-866. 3. W.S.J. Ruddell, et al (1980) Gut, 885-889. 4. C. Rodrigues, et al (1987), The Lancet, i, 1497. 5. Data on file, Pharmax.

PHARMAX LIMITED
Bourne Road, Bexley, Kent DA5 1NX.
Telephone: 0322 550550.

"Sorry to bring it up, but I need some Motilium"

If you are called on to deal with acute nausea and vomiting remember Motilium and avoid a flap. Clinical trials have shown Motilium to be more effective than metoclopramide[1,2] and unlikely to cause central side-effects[3,4,5] because it does not readily cross the blood-brain barrier.[6] Motilium: it will be a feather in your cap.

Motilium®

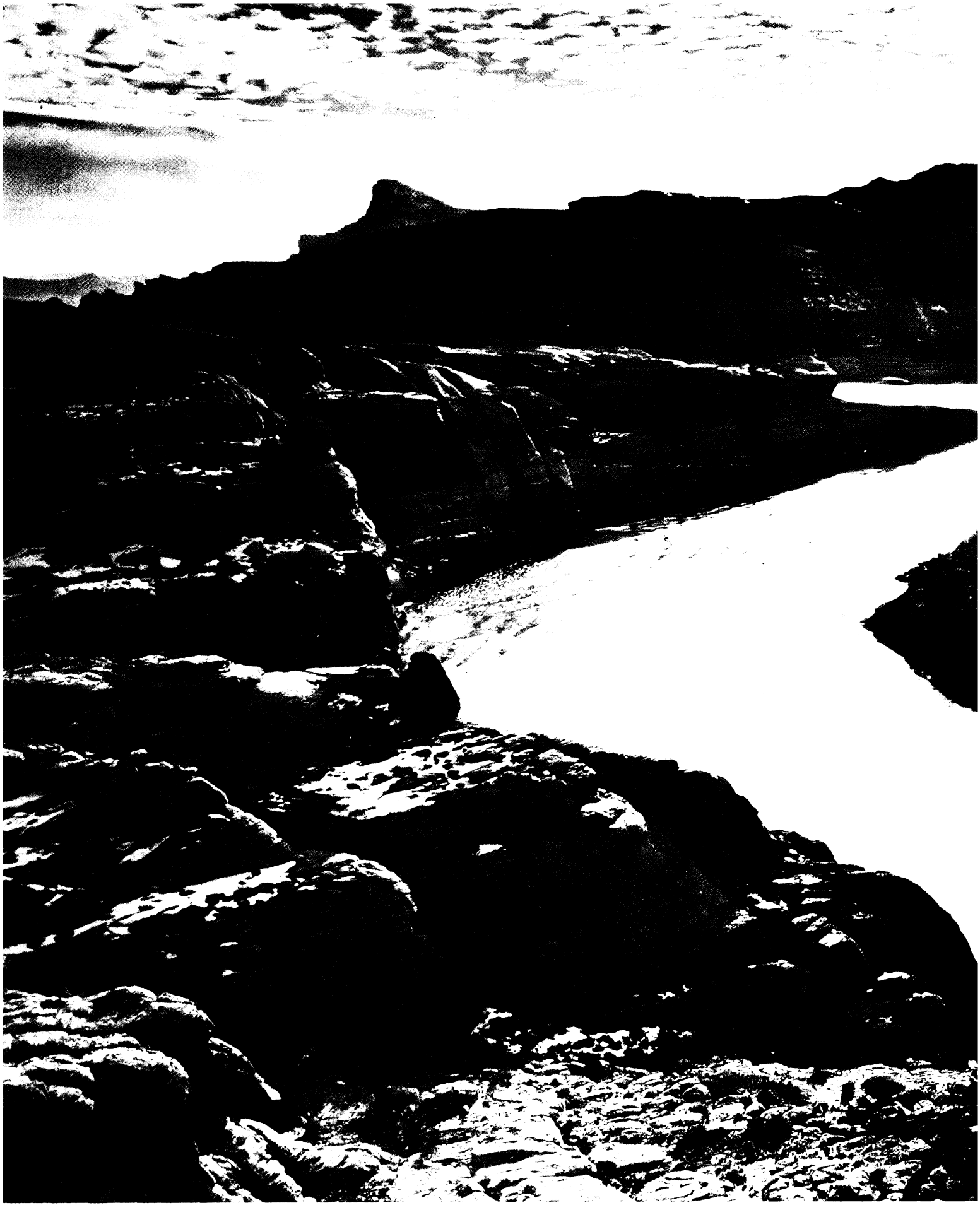
domperidone

effective relief of acute nausea and vomiting — whatever the cause

Prescribing information Uses: *Adults (including elderly):* The acute treatment of nausea and vomiting of any aetiology, and for up to 12 weeks treatment of nausea and vomiting due to L-dopa and bromocriptine. 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: £2.52, 100 tablets: £8.42. PL0071/0287. *Motilium suspension (domperidone 1mg/ml):* Bottles of 200ml. Basic NHS cost of 200ml: £1.85. PL0071/0292. *Motilium suppositories (domperidone 30mg):* Cartons of 10 in blister strips of 5. Basic NHS cost 10 suppositories: £2.72. PL0071/0290. **Dosage:** Route, dose and frequency of dosaging should be adjusted according to severity and duration of symptoms. *Adults (including 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). **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. **Side-effects:** In common with other dopamine antagonists Motilium produces a rise in serum prolactin which may be associated with galactorrhoea, and less frequently, gynaecomastia. Domperidone does not readily cross the normally functioning blood-brain barrier. However, acute extrapyramidal dystonic reactions have been reported with Motilium.

References: 1. Moriga M, *Roy. Soc. Med. Int. Cong. Symp. Ser.* 1981; **36**: 77-79. 2. De Loose F, *Pharmatherapeutica* 1979; **2** (3): 140-146. 3. Van Ganse W, *Curr. Ther. Res.* 1978; **23** (6): 695-701. 4. Van Outryve M *et al., Postgrad. Med. J.* 1979; **55** (Suppl. 1): 33-35. 5. Van de Mierop L *et al., Digestion* 1979; **19**: 244-250. 6. Laduron PM & Leysen JE, *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 1979; **28**: 2161-2165. Motilium is a registered trade mark. Further information available from: Sanofi Winthrop Limited, 1 Onslow Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 4YS.

sanofi WINTHROP



PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: INDICATIONS: Duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, ulcers associated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs **(NSAIDs)**, oesophageal reflux disease, severe 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. Alternatively, in duodenal ulcers, 300mg in the morning and evening for four weeks to achieve optimal healing. 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. 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. Severe oesophagitis: 300mg four times daily for up to eight weeks (see data sheet for full dosage instructions). **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 and Granules. 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 with peptic ulcer and on **NSAID** therapy is recommended especially if elderly. Reduce dosage in the presence of severe renal failure (see data sheet). Like other drugs, use during pregnancy and lactation only if strictly necessary. **SIDE EFFECTS**: Headache, dizziness, skin rash, occasional hepatitis.

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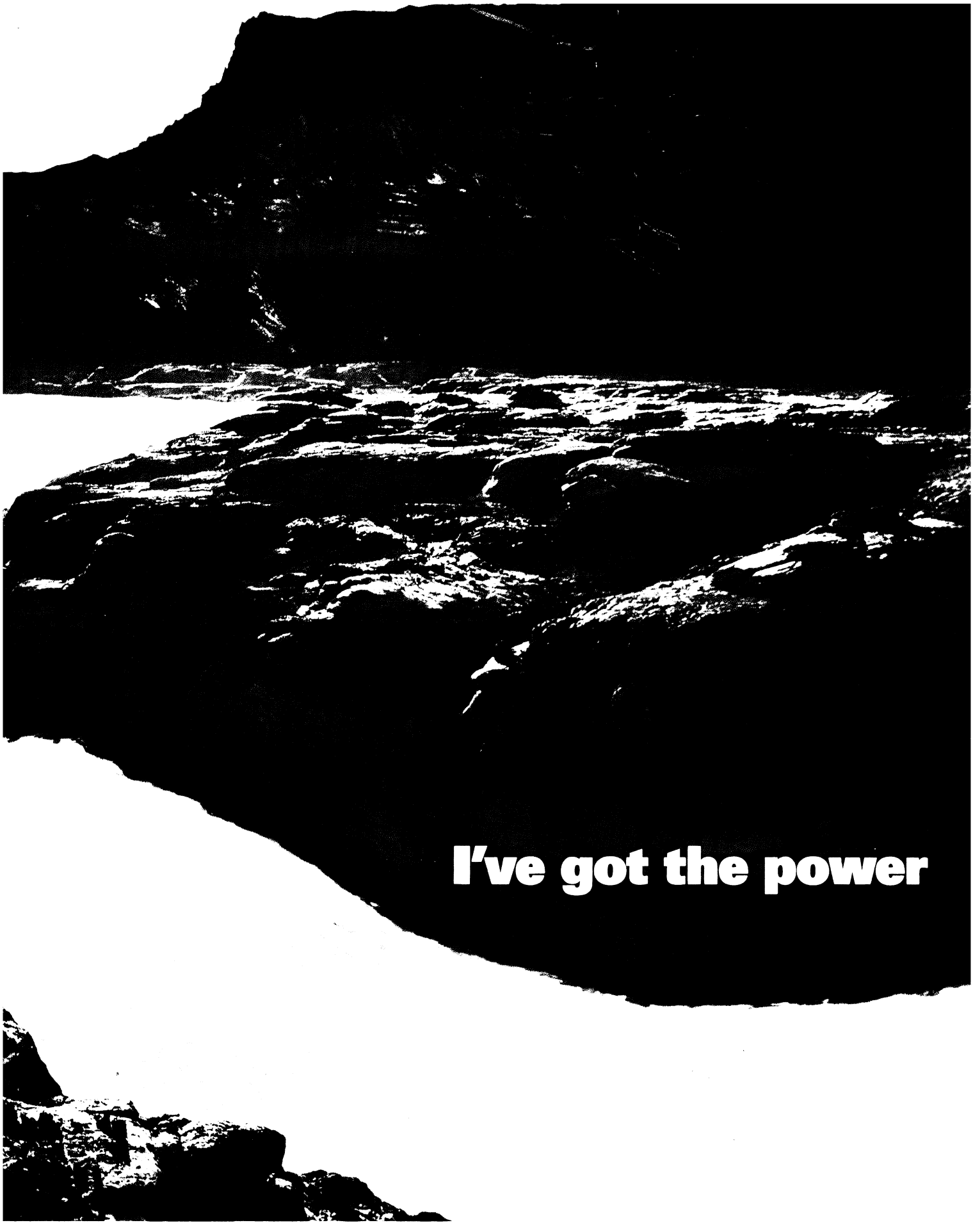

Rarely, reversible mental confusion states, usually in very ill or elderly patients. Rare cases of leucopenia and thrombocytopenia, usually reversible, agranulocytosis and pancytopenia. Hypersensitivity reactions, anaphylactic shock. Rare cases of breast symptoms in men. As with other H_2-receptor antagonists rare cases of bradycardia, A-V block and asystole (see data sheet).
PRESENTATIONS: Zantac 150 Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0279, 60 tablets £29·76); Zantac 300 Tablets each containing 300mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0302, 30 tablets £27·43); Zantac Dispersible Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0298, 60 tablets £31·25); Zantac Effervescent Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine and 14·3mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0392, 60 tablets £31·25); Zantac Effervescent Tablets each containing 300mg ranitidine and 20·8mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0393, 30 tablets £31·25); Zantac Effervescent Granules each containing 150mg ranitidine and 10·2mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0394, 30 sachets £15·63); Zantac Effervescent Granules each containing 300mg ranitidine and 20·4mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0395, 30 sachets £31·25); Zantac Syrup each 10ml dose containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0310, 300ml bottle £22·32). **PRODUCT LICENCE HOLDER**: Glaxo Operations U.K. Limited, Greenford, Middlesex UB6 0HE. Zantac is a Glaxo trade mark. Further information is available on request from: Glaxo Laboratories Limited, Stockley Park West, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB11 1BT. Tel: 081 990 9000.

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Prescribing Information
Presentation: White, sugar-coated tablets each containing 135mg mebeverine hydrochloride. Available in packs of 100. Basic NHS price £8.35. Yellow, banana-flavoured sugar-free suspension containing mebeverine pamoate equivalent to 50mg mebeverine hydrochloride per 5ml. Available in bottles of 300ml: Basic NHS price £3.50. **Indications:** 1. Irritable bowel syndrome. 2. Gastrointestinal spasm secondary to organic diseases. **Dosage and Administration:** Tablets: Adults and children ten years and over: One tablet three times a day, preferably 20 minutes before meals. Suspension: Adults and children ten years and over: 15ml (150mg) 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 Number:** *Tablets:* 0512/0044: *Suspension:* 0512/0061. Further information is available on request to the Company.

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C/Hosp Ad/1/88

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Ulcerative colitis can ruin lives with its distressing cycle of relapses. Surely the most rewarding strategy, once you've done the job of controlling the acute phase of this disease, is to maintain remission as effectively as possible.

In percentage terms, a year-long remission study gave Dipentum a comforting 15% edge over coated mesalazine.[1] In human terms, that's a potential difference you can't afford to ignore. But then what would you expect from a 5-ASA treatment that can deliver 99% of an oral dose to the colon?

IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS

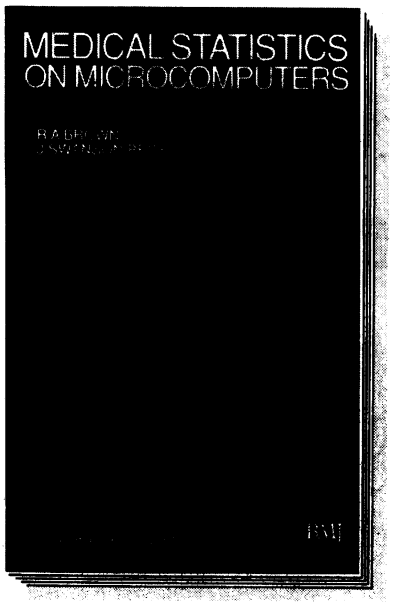
Dipentum®
olsalazine sodium

Because remission means so much

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: Dipentum **Presentation:** Caramel coloured capsules containing 250mg olsalazine sodium. **Uses:** Oral treatment of acute mild ulcerative colitis and the maintenance of remission. Olsalazine consists of two molecules of 5-amino-salicylic acid (5-ASA) joined through an azo-bond. The systemic absorption of olsalazine is minimal. 99% of an oral dose will reach the colon. Olsalazine is activated in the colon where it is converted into 5-ASA. The release of 5-ASA is pH dependent. 5-ASA acts topically on the colonic mucosa and local concentrations of 5-ASA are more than 1000 times that found in the serum. **Dosage and Administration:** *Acute Mild Disease:* Adults and young people over 16 years: Commence on 1g daily in divided doses and depending upon the patient response titrate the dose upwards to a maximum of 3g daily over 1 week. A single dose should not exceed 1g. Olsalazine should be taken with food. *Remission:* Adults and young people over 16 years: Two capsules (0.5g) twice daily taken with food. **Contra-indications, Warnings etc:** *Contra-indications:* Hypersensitivity to salicylates. There is no experience of the use of olsalazine in patients with significant renal impairment. Olsalazine is contra-indicated in patients with significant renal impairment. *Pregnancy:* Reproduction studies performed in mice, rats and rabbits have revealed no evidence of impaired fertility, harm to the foetus or teratogenic effects due to olsalazine administration. However, the experience of use in pregnant women is limited. Dipentum should only be used during pregnancy if the clinician considers that the potential benefit outweighs the possible risk to the foetus. *Lactation:* There are no data on the excretion of olsalazine in breast milk. **Adverse Reactions:** Watery diarrhoea has been reported in 15% of patients treated. In half of these patients the diarrhoea was severe enough to necessitate dose reduction. If patients are to receive the dose indicated the trial should be stopped. As with sulphasalazine and mesalazine gastrointestinal side-effects are the most common. The most frequently reported adverse reactions are pruritus, headache, nausea, dyspepsia, arthralgia and rash. **Treatment of Overdose:** There is no specific antidote to olsalazine. Treatment should be supportive. **Pharmaceutical Precautions:** Store at room temperature (not exceeding 25°C) and dry place. **Legal Category:** POM. **Package Quantities:** Containers of 100 capsules. **Further Information:** Olsalazine has been used concomitantly with glucocorticosteroids. **Product Licence Number:** 0006/0067. **Product Licence Holder:** Pharmacia Biosystems Ltd, Davy Avenue, Knowlhill, Milton Keynes, MK5 8PH. **Distributed by:** Kabi Pharmacia Ltd, Davy Avenue, Knowlhill, Milton Keynes, MK5 8PH.

References: 1. Courtney, M.G. et al. (1990) The 9th World Congress of Gastroenterology, Sydney, Australia. Abst. PP752.

Kabi Pharmacia



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The microcomputer revolution has made powerful machines and highly complex programs generally available. This means that users of statistical techniques need no longer be concerned with the arithmetical and algebraic details — the software will take care of all that. What is vital, however, is to understand the ideas and the basic principles of statistical analysis. In *Medical Statistics on Microcomputers* R A Brown and J Swanson Beck show how to get the best use out of microcomputers when analysing data, particularly in the pathology laboratory. They explain the rational basis of various widely applicable statistical methods and also indicate their limitations so that you can make an informed choice. Chapters include:

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- Analysis of data from one or two groups
- Comparison of several groups
- Analysis of categorical data
- Statistical methods for diagnostic tests.

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Equally as effective as steroid enemas,[1,2] Colifoam is well documented and is the most prescribed topical treatment[3] for ulcerative colitis.

Confidence
Colifoam's simplicity and effectiveness has transformed the lives of thousands of patients, enabling them to pursue active social and working lives.[1]

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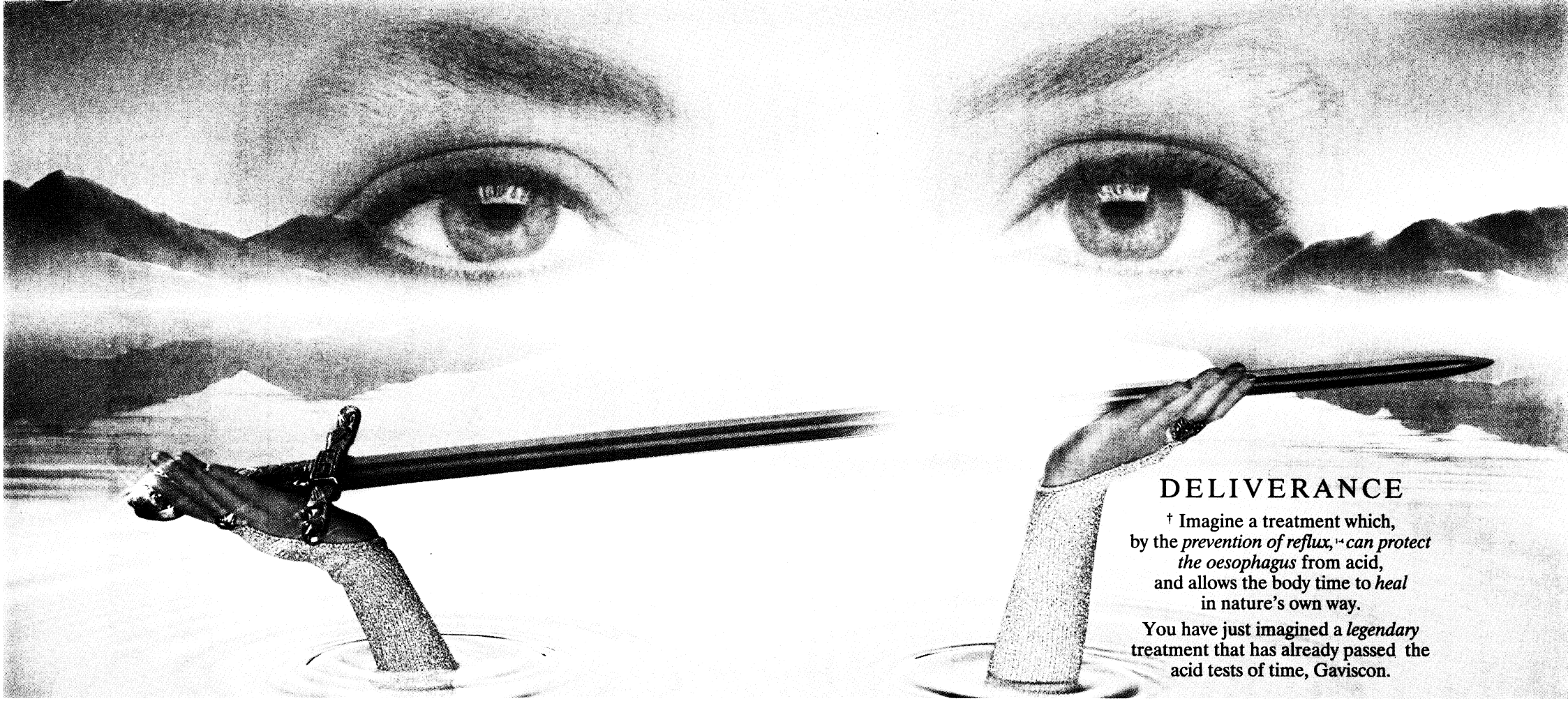
10% Hydrocortisone acetate foam.

The leading topical treatment for ulcerative colitis.

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: Presentation: White odourless aerosol containing hydrocortisone acetate PhEur 10%. 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 above 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 & Basic NHS cost: 25g canister plus applicator, £7.25. 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. Somerville KW et al. British Medical Journal 1985; 291:866. 2. Ruddell WSJ et al. Gut 1980; 21:885-889. 3. Independent Research Audit. Data on File. Further information is available on request. Stafford-Miller Ltd., Professional Relations Division, Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. AL7 3SP.



Stop reflux. Prevent oesophagitis.†

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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.**

Prescribing Information. Liquid Gaviscon. Active Ingredients: Sodium alginate BP 500mg, sodium bicarbonate Ph.Eur. 267mg and calcium carbonate Ph.Eur. 160mg 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, children over 12: 10-20ml liquid, after meals and at bedtime. Children under 12: 5-10ml liquid after meals and at bedtime. **Note:** 10ml liquid contains 6.2mmol sodium. **Basic NHS Cost:** 500ml liquid £2.70. **PL:** 44/0058. **Gaviscon Tablets. Active Ingredients:** Alginic acid BP 500mg, sodium bicarbonate Ph.Eur. 170mg, dried aluminium hydroxide gel BP 100mg, magnesium trisilicate Ph.Eur. 25mg per tablet. In a sugar free peppermint 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:** None known. **Dosage and Administration:** Adults, children over 12: 1 or 2 tablets after meals and at bedtime. Children under 12: 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime. **Note:** 1 tablet contains 2.1mmol sodium. Tablets should be thoroughly chewed. **Basic NHS Cost:** 60 tablets £2.25. **PL:** 44/0021. **References:** 1. Washington N. (1990) *Drug Invest.* **2**(1) 23-30. 2. Stanciu C. & Bennett J.R. (1974) *Lancet* 109-111. 3. Bortolotti M. et al (1985) *In Esophageal Disorders, Pathophysiology and Therapy,* ed. De Meester & Skinner, Raven Press 613-616. 4. Branicki F.J. et al (1988) *J.Ambulat. Monitoring* **1**(1) 61-72. Further information is available on request. Reckitt & Colman Products, Dansom Lane, Kingston-Upon-Hull, HU8 7DS. ® GAVISCON is a registered trademark G5/02-92 RECKITT & COLMAN PRODUCTS

ISSN 0399-8320

GASTROENTÉROLOGIE CLINIQUE ET BIOLOGIQUE

Gastroenterol Clin Biol, t. 16. N° 2 *February 1992*

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Whichever way you look at it

COST -

PICOLAX costs just 59p and bowel preparation time is reduced to one day, usually at home. Hospital bedstay is cut down and valuable nursing time saved.[1]

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Over ten years of UK experience and some 4.5 million doses have established PICOLAX as the usual method of bowel preparation before radiology or endoscopy.[2]

EFFECTIVENESS -

Numerous studies have shown that, in just one day, PICOLAX with dietary control prepares the colon as effectively as inpatient enemas which can take up to three days.[1,3,4,5]

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Name of Product: PICOLAX Presentation: Sachets each containing a powder for oral administration, active ingredients: Sodium picosulphate 10mg and magnesium citrate 13.1g (formed in solution). Packed in complete treatment packs of 2 sachets in outers of 25 x 2 sachets. **Uses**: For clearance of the bowel prior to examination by radiography, endoscopy or surgery. **Dosage and Administration**: **Adults:** *1st dose* - before 8am on the day prior to examination. The contents of one sachet are dissolved in 150ml of water and swallowed. *2nd dose* - between 2 and 4pm on the day prior to examination. One sachet as above. **Children: Timings as above.**

1-2 years:	¼ sachet morning,	¼ sachet afternoon
2-4 years:	½ sachet morning,	¼ sachet afternoon
4-9 years:	1 sachet morning,	½ sachet afternoon
9 and above:	adult dose.	

A low residue diet is recommended for 2 days prior to examination, and a liberal intake of clear fluids. A recommended diet/dosage sheet is supplied with the product. Patients should be warned to expect frequent, loose bowel movements within only 3 hours of the first dose. Some authorities recommend a high fluid intake but no food at all during the 24 hours prior to examination. **Contraindications, warnings, etc**: Griping, etc. occurs less frequently than with some other purgatives. A low residue diet is suggested prior to treatment and a copious intake of water or other clear fluids is recommended during treatment. The usual general contraindications to purgatives apply, and as with any pharmaceutical, caution should be observed during the first trimester of pregnancy. As a purgative, Picolax increases the rate of gastrointestinal transit. Absorption of other orally administered medicaments may therefore be modified during the treatment period. **Pharmaceutical precautions**: Store in a cool dry place. **Legal category:** P. **Package quantity**: Treatment units of 2 sachets in outers of 25 x 2 sachets. **Further information**: When the powder is initially added to water, heat is generated in the exothermic reaction between magnesium oxide and citric acid. Patients should be advised that the solution may become warm. **Product licence number**: PL 3194/0014. **Product licence holder**: Ferring Pharmaceuticals Ltd., 11 Mount Road, FELTHAM, Middlesex TW13 6AR. **Date of preparation:** February 1992. PICOLAX is a trade mark.

References :

1) Grace RH. Annals Royal College of Surgeons 1988 70:322-323

2) McDonagh AJG et al. Br Med J 1989 299:776-777

3) De Lacey G et al. Br Med J 1982 286:1021-1022

4) Hughes K et al. Clin Radiol 1983 34:75-77

5) Boulos PB et al. Colo-Proctology 1984 13:158-160

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Abstracted in *Excerpta Medica* ISSN 0036-5521
Indexed in *Current Contents, Index Medicus*, and *Current Awareness in Biological Sciences*
Spanish edition distributed by Sanidad Ediciones, S.A.
Chinese edition distributed by The Shanghai Institute of Digestive Diseases

Annual subscription (twelve issues per year) USD 414.00

Publisher: Universitetsforlaget AS (Norwegian University Press), P.O. Box 2959 Tøyen, Oslo 6, Norway.
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Why settle for 59% remission when you can achieve 74%?[1]

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IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: Dipentum Presentation: Uses

Dosage and Administration: *Acute Mild Disease* *Remission*

Contra-indications Warnings etc: *Contra-indications* *Pregnancy*

Lactation Adverse Reactions

Treatment of Overdose Pharmaceutical Precautions Legal Category Package Quantities Further Information Product Licence Number Product Licence Holder Distributed by References

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