Zantac has changed the way both ulcer and reflux diseases are managed. Zantac has brought relief and significant improvement to patients' lives throughout the world.

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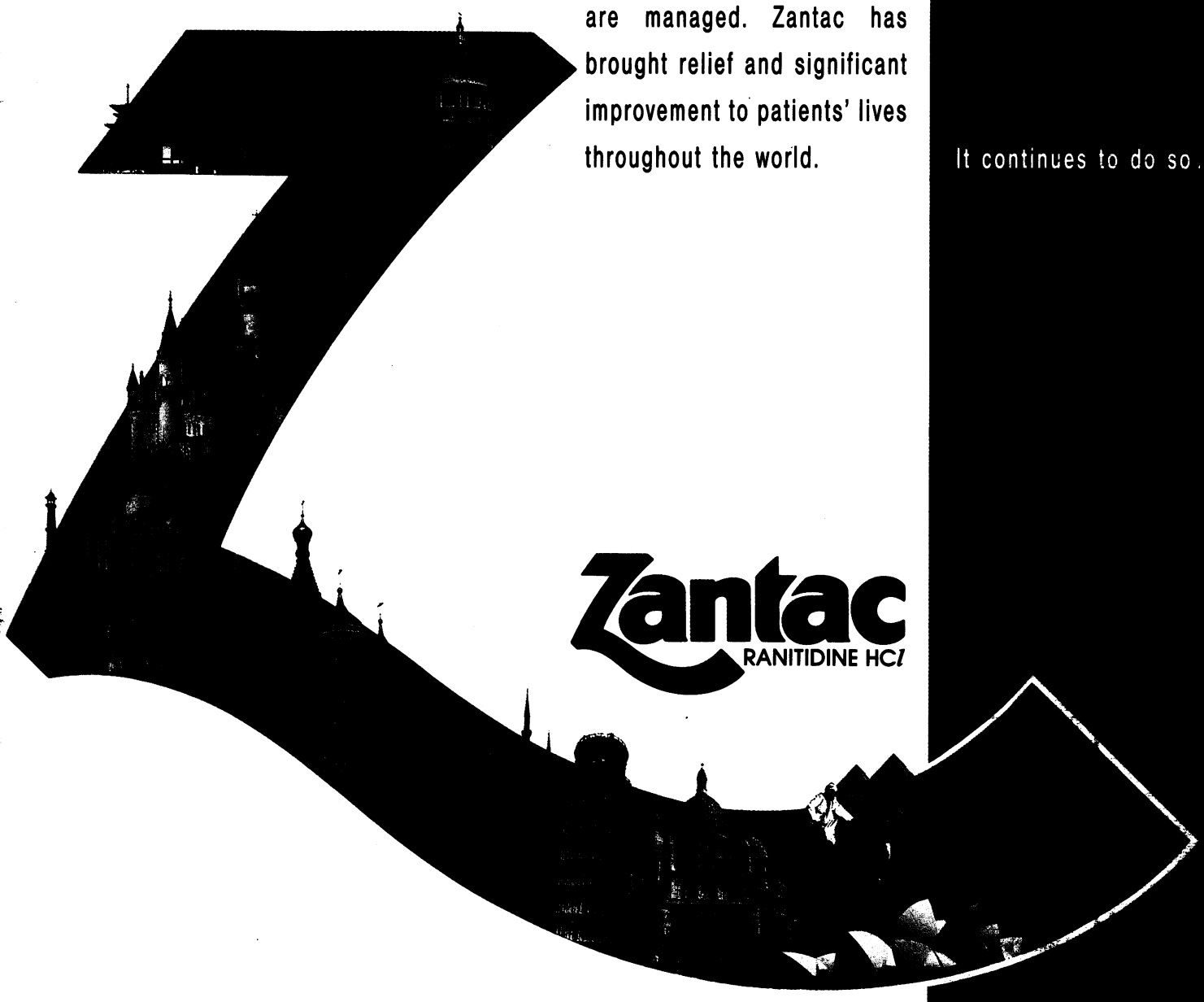

Zantac
RANITIDINE HCl

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. 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. 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. 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 H_2-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 0004/0310, 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. November 1993.

Glaxo

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: £2.52, 100 tablets: £8.42. PL 0071/0287. *Motilium suspension (domperidone 1mg/ml):* Bottles of 200ml. Basic NHS cost of 200ml: £1.85. PL 0071/0292. *Motilium suppositories (domperidone 30mg):* Cartons of 10 in blister strips of 5. Basic NHS cost 10 suppositories: £2.72. PL 0071/0290. **Dosage:** Route, dose and frequency of dosaging 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:** September 1993. **References:** 1. Tatsuta 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): 30-32. 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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Motilium®

domperidone

Promotes gastric emptying[1,2]. Relieves dyspeptic symptoms[3-7]

NEW INDICATION

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PREDFOAM

Prednisolone Metasulphobenzoate

An ulcerative colitis management system

- **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. **Legal Category:** POM. **Product Licence Number** 0108/0101. **Product Authorisation Number** 100/40/1. **Pack and NHS Price:** Box containing 1 fourteen dose canister, 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. 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, 1497. 5. Data on file, Pharmax.

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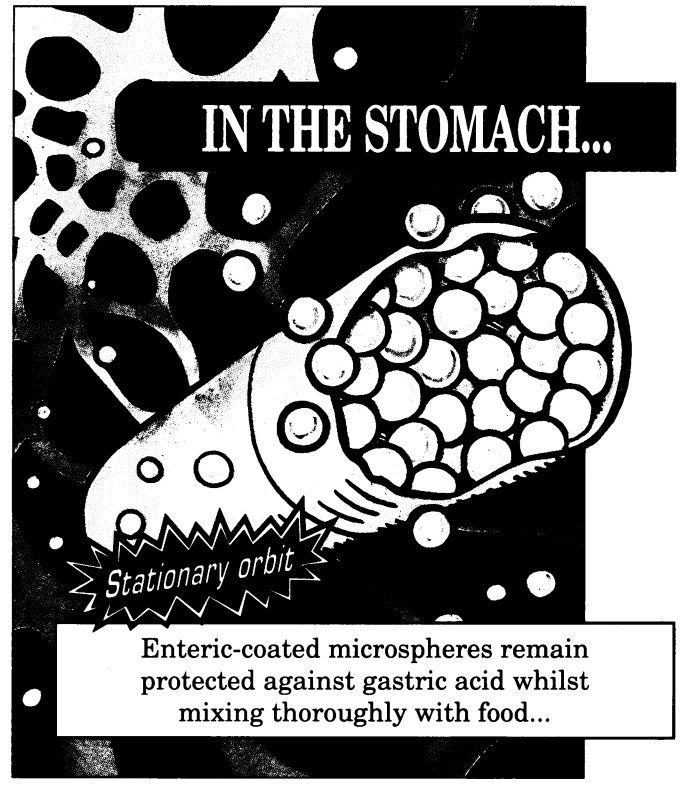
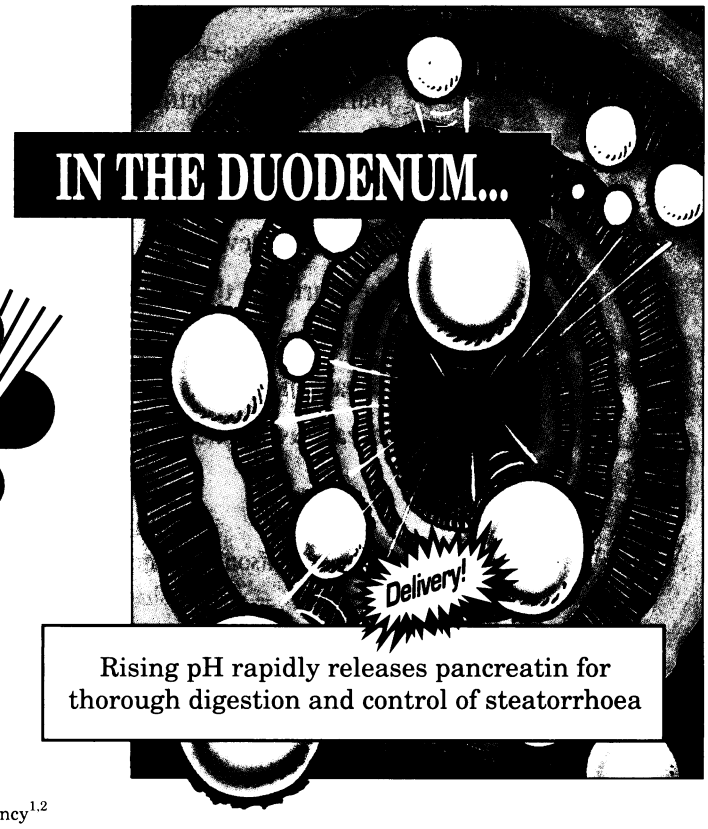
A NEW FORCE IN PANCREATIC EXOCRINE INSUFFICIENCY





New **creon®** pancreatin 25000

Superior control of steatorrhoea†

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

Prescribing Information
Presentation: Opaque orange/yellow hard gelatin capsules containing brownish coloured enteric coated pellets of pancreatin, equivalent to:
25,000 BP units of lipase
18,000 BP units of amylase
467 BP units of protease
Available in packs of 50. Basic NHS price £19.50
Indication: Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency.
Dosage and Administration: Adults (including elderly) and children: Initially one capsule 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, 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 very high doses of pancreatin.
Overdosage although not experienced until now, could precipitate meconium ileus equivalent. Perianal irritation, and rarely, inflammation, could occur when large doses are used.
Product Licence Number: 5727/0006
Name and Address of Licence Holder
Kali Chemie Pharma GmbH, Hans-Bockler-Allee 20, 3000, Hannover 1, Germany.

References
1. Stead R J et al. *Thorax* 1987; **42**: 533-37
2. Beverley D W et al. *Arch Dis Child* 1987; **62**: 564-68

Further information is available from:
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Journal of Medical Screening

Journal of Medical Screening is a new quarterly journal to be launched in January 1994 by the BMJ Publishing Group to cover all aspects of medical screening and advance the science of the discipline. The journal aims to bring together specialist groups conducting screening research and establish a liaison with health authorities and policy developers. The philosophy of the journal is that screening should be about the prevention of disability and disease, not simply the early detection of disease as an end in itself.

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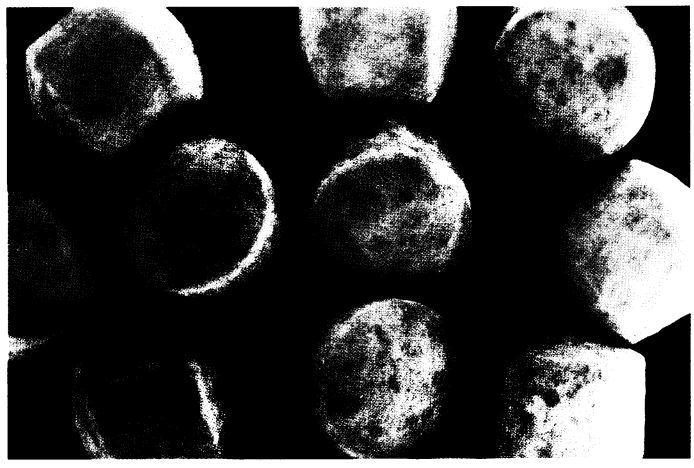

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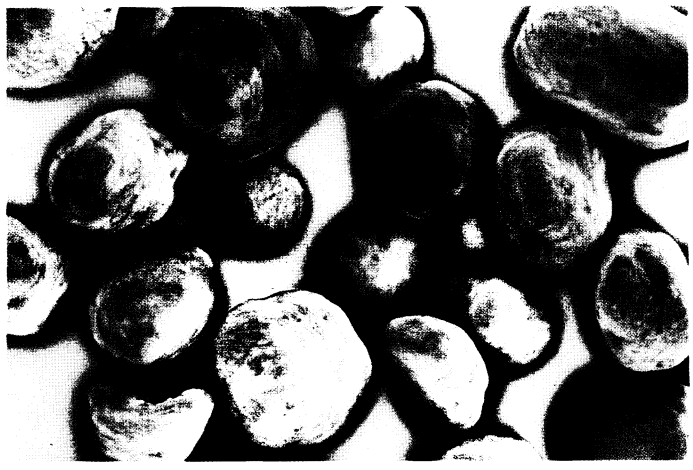

S.E.M. photomicrographs courtesy of Science and Engineering Electron Microscopy Centre, University of Southampton (x12).

Abbreviated Prescribing Information: Presentation: Capsules (500 mg) of Panzytrat 25,000 with enteric-coated microtablets of pancreatin equivalent to: Lipase - 25,000 Ph. Eur. units, Amylase - 22,500 Ph. Eur. units, Protease - 1,250 Ph. Eur. units **Indications:** Exocrine pancreatic enzyme insufficiency. **Recommended Dosage and Administration:** Dosage depends on the severity of the pancreatic insufficiency. Unless otherwise prescribed by the physician:- Infants up to 18 months; 2 capsules daily (corresp. to 50,000 lipase units), Children; 4 capsules daily (corresp. to 100,000 lipase units), Adults; 6 capsules daily (corresp. to 150,000 lipase units). The required dose may be considerably greater (e.g. in the presence of cystic fibrosis; 16 capsules daily, corresp. to 400,000 lipase units). Capsules may be swallowed whole or, for ease of administration, they may be opened and the microtablets taken with fluid or soft food, but without chewing. If the microtablets are taken with food it is important that the food is consumed immediately, otherwise dissolution of the microtablet enteric coat may result. Dosage should be adjusted according to clinical response, i.e. minimise steatorrhoea so that the patient thrives. **Contra-indications:** Acute pancreatitis and acute attacks of chronic pancreatitis; allergy to porcine products. **Warnings:** Gastro-intestinal intolerability occurs rarely in patients allergic to porcine products and/or lactose. **Product Licence Number:** 0169/0033. **Legal Category:** P. **Further Information:** It has been confirmed that Panzytrat 25,000 is allowed for Jewish and Muslim patients when used as a medicine. **Basic NHS Price:** Panzytrat 25,000 x 100 Capsules £31.20. **Licence Holder:** Knoll Ltd. Fleming House, 71 King Street, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1DU. Tel. 0628 776360 Fax. 0628 776579. **Date of Preparation:** November 1993. Panzytrat is a registered trademark of Knoll AG.

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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.

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IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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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 neither pH nor time dependent. 5-ASA acts locally on the colonic mucosa and faecal colonic concentrations of 5-ASA are more than 10.0 times that found in the serum. **Dosage and Administration:** ***Acute Mild Disease:*** *Adults including the Elderly:* 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 including the Elderly:* 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 not be used during pregnancy unless 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 5% of patients treated. In half of these patients the diarrhoea was either transient or overcome by dose reduction. In patients who do not respond to dose reduction the drug should be stopped. As with sulphasalazine and mesalazine gastrointestinal side-effects are the most common. The most frequently reported adverse reactions are diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, 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 in a dry place. **Legal Category:** POM. **Package Quantities:** Containers of 100 capsules. **NHS Price:** 100 capsules £23.30. **Further information:** Olsalazine has been used concomitantly with glucocorticosteroids. **Product Licence Number:** 0022/0134. **Product Licence Holder:** Kabi Pharmacia Ltd. Davy Avenue, Knowlhill, Milton Keynes, MK5 8PH. **Distributed by:** Pharmacia Ltd. Davy Avenue, Knowlhill, Milton Keynes, MK5 8PH. **References:** 1. Courtney, M.G. et al. (1991) The Lancet 339: 1279-1281. 2. Courtney, M.G. et al. (1990) The 9th World Congress of Gastroenterology, Sydney, Australia. Abst: PP727.

Annual Cost of Dipentum 1g daily compared to annual cost of coated mesalazine 1400mg four times daily. Calculations based on costs quoted in MIMS November 1993 p.g.29. 7120002/KV1780/11/93

Pharmacia