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 PhEur 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. Although uncommon at this dosage, local irritation may occur. Pharmaceutical precautions: Pressurised container containing flammable propellant. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures above 50°C. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not pierce or burn even after use. Do not refrigerate, store below 25°C. Keep out of reach of children. For external use only. Legal category: POM. Package quantity & basic NHS cost: 20.8g canister plus applicator, £7.97. Provides approximately 14 doses. Product Licence no: 0038/0021. References: 1. Somerville KW et al. BMJ 1985;291:966. 2. Farthing MJ et al. BMJ 1979;2:622-624. 3. Ruddell WS et al. Gut 1980;21:885-889. Further information is available on request from Stafford-Miller Ltd., Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. AL7 3SP Code: DO2665.
Move it.

MOVICOL®

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 3350, SODIUM BICARBONATE, SODIUM CHLORIDE, POTASSIUM CHLORIDE

A BREAKTHROUGH IN TREATING CHRONIC CONSTIPATION

Movicol - Abridged Prescribing Information
Presentation: Sachet of powder which dissolves in water to make a lemon/lime flavoured drink. Each sachet contains: 13.125g Polyethylene Glycol 3350 USP, 178.5mg Sodium Bicarbonate Ph Eur, 350.7mg Sodium Chloride Ph Eur and 46.6mg Potassium Chloride Ph Eur. The electrolyte content of each sachet is 65mM sodium, 5.4mM potassium, 3.3mM chloride and 1.7mM bicarbonate. Uses: Treatment of chronic constipation. Dosage: Adults: 2 or 3 sachets daily in divided doses. Elderly: 1 sachet per day initially. Children: not recommended. Each sachet should be dissolved in 125ml water then drunk. As for all laxatives, prolonged use of Movicol is not recommended and a course of Movicol treatment does not normally exceed 2 weeks but can be repeated if required. Contra-indications, warnings etc.: Contra-indications: Intestinal perforation or obstruction due to structural or functional disorders of the gut wall, ileus and severe inflammatory conditions of the intestinal tract, such as Crohn’s disease, ulcerative colitis and toxic megacolon. Hypersensitivity to polyethylene glycol. Precautions: Concomitant use with drugs that are soluble in alcohol and relatively insoluble in water. Use in pregnancy and lactation. Side effects: Abdominal distension and pain, borborygmi, nausea and rarely allergic reactions. Legal category: P. Cost: 20 sachets: £9.95.

Marketing Authorisation Number: PL 032200070. For further information see full data sheet or contact:

Norgine Limited, Moorhall Road, Harefield, Middlesex UB9 6NS

Date of preparation: January 1997.

For further information on MOVICOL, call FREEPHONE 0800 269865 or return this coupon to Norgine Ltd., FREEPOST (HA 4696), Uxbridge, Middx., UB9 6BR.

Name
Address
Postcode
Signed
FOR TRIPLE THERAPY IN COMBINATION WITH ANTIBIOTICS

ZOTON* CAPSULES - Prescribing Information (UK)
Presentation: Two tone lilac/purple capsules containing lansoprazole 30 mg. Opaque yellow capsules containing lansoprazole 15 mg. Indications: Healing and maintenance of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) or duodenal ulcer. Relief of reflux-like symptoms (e.g. heartburn) and/or ulcer-like symptoms (e.g. upper epigastric pain) associated with acid-related dyspepsia. Healing of benign gastric ulcer. Effective for benign peptic lesions including reflux oesophagitis unresponsive to H2 receptor antagonists. Eradication of Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) in patients with duodenal ulcer or gastritis.
Dosage and Administration: Duodenal ulcer: 30 mg daily for 4 weeks, then 15 mg daily for maintenance dose. GORD: 30 mg daily for 4-8 weeks, then 15 mg or 30 mg for maintenance dose. Acid-related dyspepsia: 15 or 30 mg daily for 2-4 weeks. Investigate patients who do not respond after 4 weeks, or who relapse shortly afterwards. Benign gastric ulcer: 30 mg daily for 8 weeks. H. pylori eradication: 30 mg twice daily plus two of the following antibiotics for 7 days: clarithromycin 250 mg twice daily, amoxycillin 1 g twice daily or metronidazole 400 mg twice daily. Swallow capsules whole. No dosage adjustment is necessary in the elderly, or the renally or heptatically impaired. There is no experience with Zoton in children. Contra-indications: Hypersensitivity to Zoton ingredients. Precautions: Exclude the possibility of malignancy when gastric ulcer is suspected, and before treatment for dyspepsia (particularly in middle-aged or older patients who have new or changed dyspeptic symptoms). When using in combination with antibiotics, refer to the prescribing information of the respective antibiotics. Pregnancy and Lactation: Avoid in pregnancy. Avoid during breast feeding unless essential. Interactions: Interactions with drugs metabolised by the liver are possible. Apply caution when used concomitantly with oral contraceptives, phenytoin, theophylline or warfarin. Antacids should not be taken within an hour of Zoton. Side Effects: Generally mild and transient, including gastro-intestinal disturbances, headache, dizziness, malaise, dry or sore mouth or throat, fatigue, and alterations in liver function test values. A few cases of arthralgia, myalgia, peripheral oedema, depression, haematological changes, bruising, purpura, petechiae, jaundice, hepatitis, paraesthesia or blurred vision have been reported. Rash, urticaria, pruritus and other hypersensitivity-type reactions have occurred. Legal Category: POM. Package Quantities: 30 mg capsules: Blister packs of 56, 28, 14 and 7 (hospital starter pack) capsules. 15 mg capsules: Blister packs of 56 and 28 capsules. Product Licence Number: 30 mg capsules: PL 0095/0264. 15 mg capsules: PL 0095/0302. Cost: 30 mg capsules: 7.59 (hospital starter pack), 14.16 (68, 56, 33, 36, 56, 66, 72, 15 mg capsules: 30 £8.95, 36 £11.95, 28 £12.00, 36 £12.99, 28 £14.99, 56 £23.79. Full prescribing information is available on request. Name and Address of Licence Holder: Gyramid of Great Britain Ltd, Fareham Road, Gosport, Hampshire, PO13 0AS. REFERENCE: 1. Misiewicz, J.J. et al, Gut, 1996, 38 (Suppl 1), A1 W4 (186447). *Trademark of Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd. Updated 28 November 1996. Date of preparation: January 1997

Wyeth

Under Licence agreement with Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd, Japan.

Further information can be obtained from: Wyeth Laboratories, Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks SL6 8PH

Ref: ZZ01629/0297
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Losec offers efficacy, flexibility, practicality and good tolerability. And with over 190 million treatments in 96 countries, it also inspires a high level of confidence. No wonder Losec is taking care of more people. Every day.

LOSEC® CAPSULES (omeprazole) 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 base coating. USES: Oesophagitis reflux disease. Duodenal and benign gastric ulcers including NSAID-induced, Helicobacter pylori associated ulcers in patients with a history of gastrointestinal lesions, including relief of dyspeptic symptoms. Helicobacter pylori eradication: Relief of associated dyspeptic symptoms in combination treatment with antibiotics. Prophylaxis of acid aspiration, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. DOSE & ADMINISTRATION: Adults (including the elderly): The usual dose in oesophagitis 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: 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. Benign Gastric Ulcer: 20mg daily for 8 weeks. Prophylaxis of NSAID-associated DU & GU: Losec 20mg once daily. Helicobacter pylori eradication: DU disease: Triple therapy: Losec 40mg daily with amoxicillin (A) 500mg and metronidazole (M) 200mg, both three times a day for 1 week. Or clarithromycin (C) 250mg and metronidazole 400mg or tinidazole 500mg both bid for 1 week. Or amoxicillin (A) 1g and clarithromycin 500mg both bid for 1 week. Dual therapy: Losec 40mg daily with amoxicillin 750mg to 1g or clarithromycin 500mg to, both for 2 weeks. GU disease: Losec 40mg daily with amoxicillin 750mg to 1g to 2 weeks. Prophylaxis of acid aspiration: Losec 40mg on the evening before surgery followed by Losec 40mg on the morning of surgery. Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome: 60mg daily as long as clinically indicated. Individually adjust within range 20-120mg daily. In excess of 80mg daily given 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: Known hypersensitivity to omeprazole. 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 in nature. They include: diarrhea, headache, skin disorders and isolated cases, angioedema, musculoskeletal disorders, fatigue, insomnia, dizziness, blurred vision, dry mouth, vertigo, paraesthesia, angina, dyspepsia, liver enzyme and haematological changes. Interactions: Absorption of ketokonazole may be reduced. Losec can delay the elimination of diazepam, phenytoin and warfarin. Plasma concentrations of amoxicillin and clarithromycin are increased when used concomitantly. Simultaneous treatment with omeprazole and digoxin may increase the bioavailability of digoxin. PHARMACOLOGICAL PRECAUTIONS: Store below 25°C. Bottle: Use within three months of opening. Replace cap firmly after use. Dispense in original container. LEGAL CATEGORY: POM. FURTHER INFORMATION: Helicobacter pylori: H.p. is associated with acute peptic and ulcer disease, contributing to gastritis and ulcer recurrence. Eradication of H.p. with omeprazole and antibiotics gives rapid symptom relief, high healing rates and long-term remission of ulcer disease. Quality of life: In recent clinical data, in patients with acute peptic ulcer disease, omeprazole H.p eradication therapy improved patients' quality of life. PACKAGE QUANTITIES: 10mg: bottles of 7 capsules £4.99, bottles of 28 capsules £19.98, bottles of 7 capsules £38.86, bottles of 28 capsules £35.45. 40mg: bottles of 7 capsules £17.72, bottles of 7 capsules £37.72. **Hospital pack only. MARKETING AUTHORIZATION NO: PL 0017 0357 – Losec Capsules 10mg, PL 0017 0338 – Losec Capsules 20mg. PL 0017 0320 – Losec Capsules 40mg.

ASTRA
Astra Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

For further information contact the MARKETING AUTHORIZATION HOLDER: Astra Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Home Park, Kings Langley, Herts WD4 8DQ. Tel: 01923 266191.

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Date of preparation: November 1996

LOS ADV 1552
This woman
HAS HEPATITIS C
Do you tell her

IT COULD BE FATAL?

85,000 people in the UK have chronic HCV*

▼

50,000 of them will develop cirrhosis*

▼

10,000 will develop liver cancer*

▼

Many will die prematurely

▼

She could be one of them

▼

Viraferon is not a vaccine, nor a miracle cure. But should this patient develop chronic HCV it could save her life.

VIRAFERON
INTERFERON ALFA-2B (rbe)

Today, for the future

* Estimates based on current prevalence and epidemiology of Hepatitis C
CONSISTENT RESULTS IN A WORLD OF CONSTANT CHANGE

OVER 90% H. PYLORI ERADICATION
OVER 90% PATIENT COMPLIANCE

Re: KLARICID 500MG B.D.
OMEPRAZOLE 20MG O.D.
AMOXICILLIN 1G B.D. for 10 days

Prescribing information PI/1/40002 KLARICID 500 Presentation: Yellow oval film coated tablets containing 500mg of clarithromycin. Each tablet is engraved with on one side. Indications: KLARICID in the presence of acid suppression effects by omeprazole is indicated for the eradication of H. pylori in patients with duodenal ulcers. Dosage and Administration: Adults: Dual therapy: clarithromycin 500mg t.d.s. for 14 days plus oral omeprazole 40mg o.d. The pivotal study was carried out with omeprazole 40mg o.d. for 28 days whilst supportive studies were carried out with omeprazole 40mg o.d. for 14 days. Triple therapy: KLARICID (500mg) b.d. should be given with amoxicillin 1000mg twice daily and omeprazole 20mg daily for 10 days. See omeprazole and amoxicillin data sheet for further information on omeprazole dosing. Contraindications, Warnings etc: Contraindications: known hypersensitivity to macrolide drugs. Do not administer with any of the following: cisapride, pimozide, terfenadine, ergot derivatives. Precautions: Caution in adults with impaired hepatic and renal function. Prolonged or repeated use of clarithromycin may result in an overgrowth of non-susceptible bacteria or fungi. If superinfection occurs, clarithromycin should be discontinued and appropriate therapy instituted. Caution in patients taking drugs metabolised by the cytochrome P450 system as there may be elevations in their serum levels. H. pylori organisms may develop resistance to clarithromycin in a small number of patients. Interactions: Potentiation of astemizole, theophylline, digoxin, warfarin and carbamazepine. Interaction of KLARICID tablets with simultaneously administered azithromycin in adults. No interaction with oral contraceptives. Side-effects: KLARICID is generally well tolerated. Side-effects include nausea, dyspepsia, vomiting, diarrhoea and rarely pseudomembranous colitis, abdominal pain, headache, taste perversion, reversible tongue discolouration, glossitis, stomatitis and oral monilia. Allergic reactions including anaphylaxis and Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and transient central nervous system side-effects have been reported. Hepatic dysfunction has also been reported. There have been reports of hearing loss which is usually reversible on withdrawal of therapy. Use in Pregnancy and Lactation: The safety of KLARICID during pregnancy and breast feeding has not been established, and therefore if a patient becomes pregnant KLARICID should only be used if the benefits outweigh risks. Clarithromycin has been found in the milk of lactating animals and humans. Overdose: Should be treated with gastric lavage and supportive measures. Legal Category: POM. Marketing Authorisation Number: PL 0037/02354. 20 or 40 tablets calendar blister pack. Basic NHS Price: 500mg b.d. £3.21 per day; 500mg t.d.s. £4.82 per day.

Further information is available on request from Abbott Laboratories Ltd., Norden Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 4XE. Date of Preparation September 1996. Reference: 1. Data on file. Abbott Laboratories. PMX046237
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6th UEGW,
Road, London W12 9RT, UK
+44 181 743 1010
Precisely no interference.*

Since indications may vary from country to country, please consult your local prescribing information.

Abbreviated prescribing information: Pantoprazole Byk Gulden. See local prescribing information for full details.

Indications and dosage: Gastric ulcer 40 mg Pantoprazole once daily for 2-4 weeks. Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer 40 mg Pantoprazole once daily for 4-8 weeks. 40 mg Pantoprazole twice daily is recommended.

If needed, the dose can be increased to 80 mg.

Precautions: When gastric ulcer is suspected, the possibility of malignancy should be excluded before treatment is initiated. Use during pregnancy and lactation should be avoided unless considered essential. Interactions with other drugs are metabolized by the CYP344 system. R-530 System cannot be excluded.

In a series of studies specific with such drugs (Diazepam, Warfarin, Theophylline, Phenytoin, Digoxin and one oral contraceptive) no interactions were provable. Alteration of absorption of substances with pH-dependent absorption should be considered. Pantoprazole should not be used in cases of known hypersensitivity to one of its constituents or severely impaired liver function.

Side effects: headache, dizziness, rarely nausea, upper abdominal pain, flatulence, diarrhea, pruritus, dryness. Eosin, fever, the onset of depression and disturbances in vision (blurred vision) were reported in individual cases.

Presentation: Pantoprazole 40 mg tablets each containing 45 mg Pantoprazole e Sodium Sesquihydrate.

For further information please contact Byk Gulden, Byk Gulden-Strasse 2, D-78467 Konstanz, Germany, or the local subsidiary.

*See prescribing information.

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A new level of precision in acid control