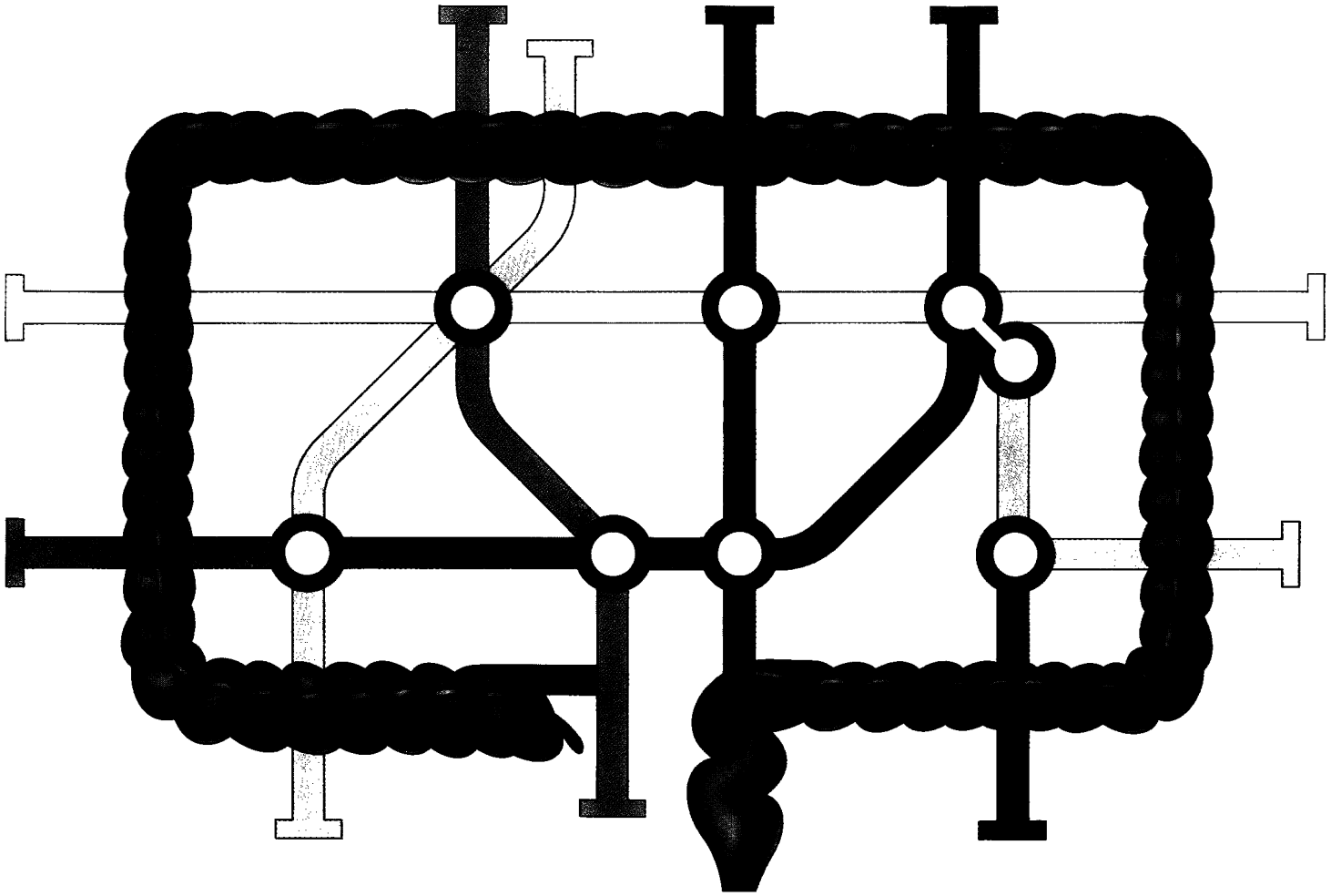


COLIFOAM

10% hydrocortisone acetate

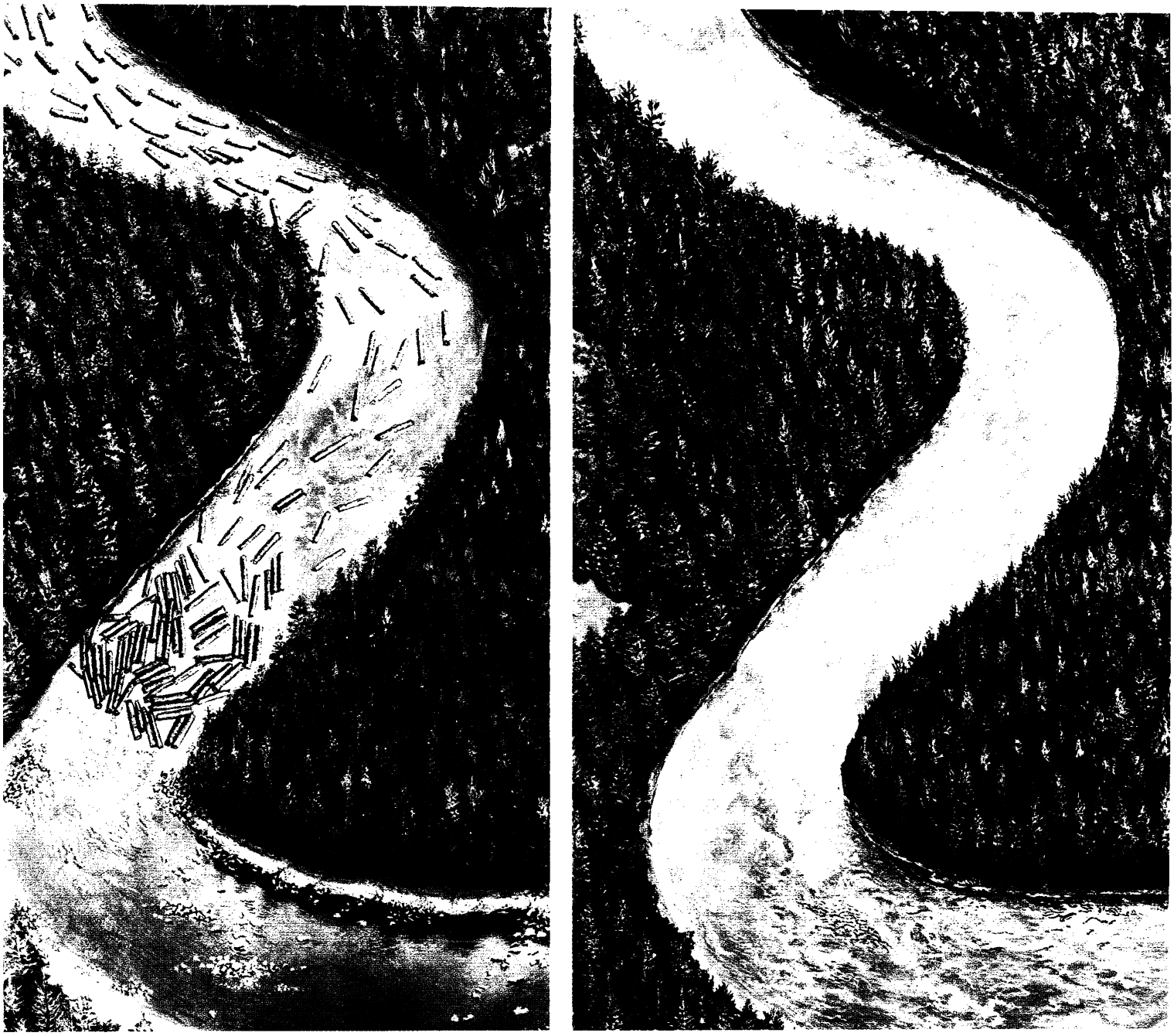
FIRST CLASS TREATMENT WHICH TRAVELS TO WORK

- 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]

COLIFOAM

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, £7.07. Provides approximately 14 doses. **Product Licence no:** 0036/0021. **References:** 1. Somerville KW *et al.* BMJ 1985;291:866. 2. Farthing MJG *et al.* BMJ 1979;2:822-824. 3. Ruddell WSJ *et al.* Gut 1980;21:885-889. Further information is available on request 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, 53mM chloride and 17mM 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: £9.85. **Marketing Authorisation Number:** PL 0322/0070. For further information see full data sheet or contact:

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

Date of preparation: January 1997.

For further information on MOVICOL, call FREEFONE 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*

Lansoprazole

Up to 90% *H. pylori* eradication with one week b.d. dosing[1]

†refer to prescribing information for 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 H_2 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 hepatically 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. Rashes, 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 £9.09 (hospital starter pack), 14 £16.68, 28 £33.36, 56 £66.72 *15 mg capsules:* 28 £18.95, 56 £37.90. Full prescribing information is available on request. **Name and Address of Licence Holder:** Cyanamid of Great Britain Ltd, Fareham Road, Gosport, Hampshire, PO13 0AS. **REFERENCE:** 1. Misiewicz, J.J. et al, *Gut*, 1996, **38** (Suppl 1), A1 W4 (106447). *Trademark of Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd. Updated 28 November 1996. Date of preparation: January 1997

Takeda Under Licence agreement with Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd, Japan.

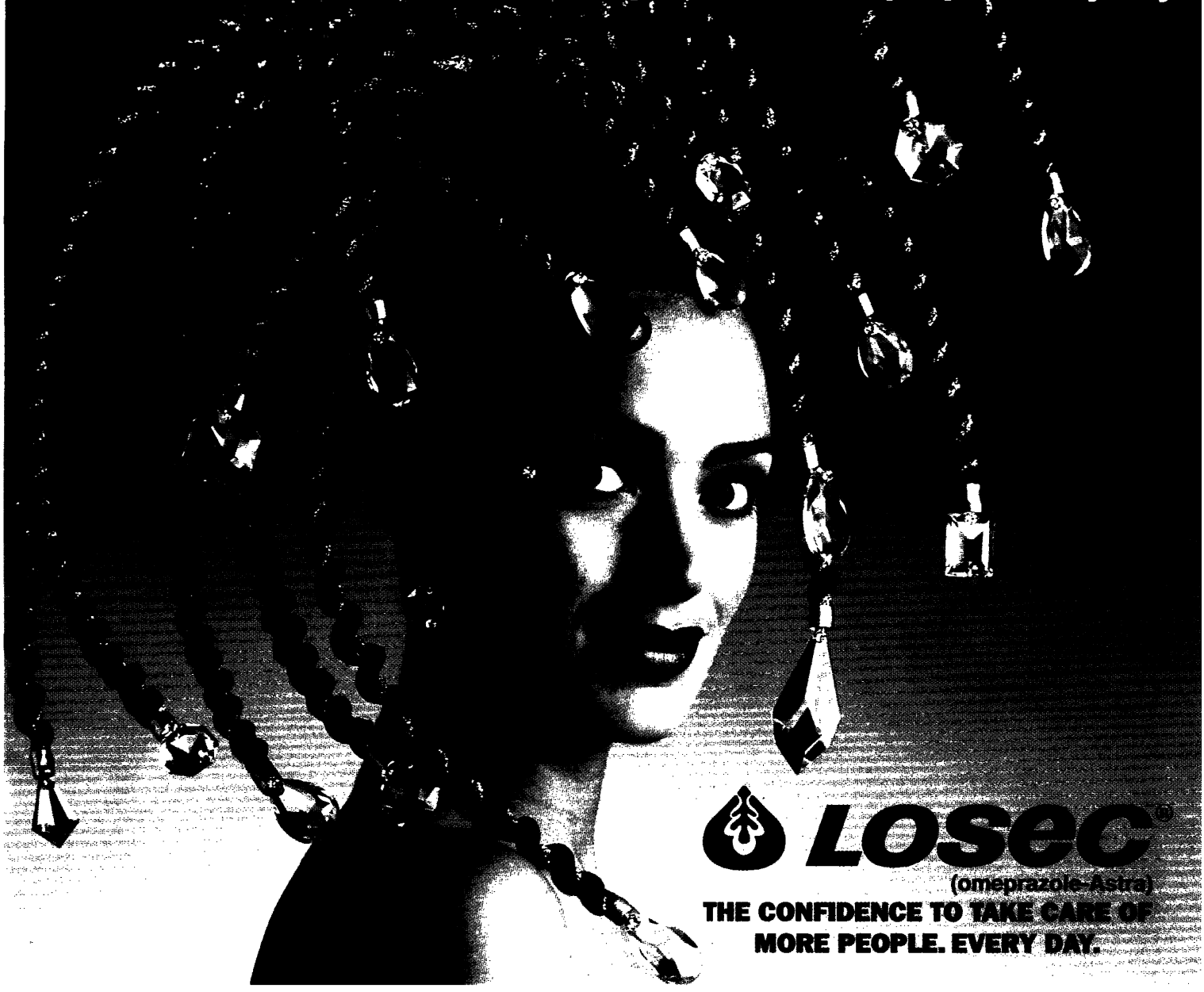
Lederle Further information can be obtained from: Wyeth Laboratories, Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks SL6 0PH

Wyeth

ZZOT629/0297

EVERYDAY PEOPLE TAKE LOSEC.

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 **(O)** as enteric coated granules with an aqueous based coating. **USES:** Oesophageal reflux disease. Duodenal and benign gastric ulcers including NSAID-induced. Prophylaxis of NSAID-associated ulcers in patients with a history of gastroduodenal 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. **DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION:** **Adults (including the elderly):** The usual dose in oesophageal reflux disease and peptic ulcer is 20mg once daily, increasing to 40mg once daily in severe or refractory cases, if required. **Oesophageal reflux disease:** Healing: 20mg daily for 4 weeks. Continue for further 4-8 weeks if required. **Maintenance in acid reflux disease:** Losec 10mg daily. Increase to 20mg daily if symptoms return. **Duodenal ulcer (DU):** Healing: 20mg daily for 4 weeks. **DU maintenance:** Losec 10mg daily increasing to 20mg daily if symptoms return. **Benign Gastric Ulcer:** 20mg daily for 8 weeks. **Prophylaxis of NSAID-associated DU & GU:** Losec 20mg once daily. ***Helicobacter pylori* eradication: DU disease: Triple therapies:** Losec 40mg daily with amoxycillin **(A)** 500mg and metronidazole **(M)** 400mg, both three times a day for 1 week. Or clarithromycin **(C)** 250mg and metronidazole 400mg or tinidazole 500mg both bd for 1 week. Or amoxycillin 1g and clarithromycin 500mg both bd for 1 week. **Dual therapies:** Losec 40mg daily with amoxycillin 750mg to 1g bd or clarithromycin 500mg tia, both for 2 weeks. **GU disease:** Losec 40mg daily with amoxycillin 750mg to 1g bd for 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. If in excess of 80mg daily give in 2 equal divided doses. **Renal impairment:** No dose adjustment needed. **Hepatic impairment:** Adjust dose maximum daily dose 20mg. **Children:** No experience of use. **CONTRA-INDICATIONS, WARNINGS,** etc: 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 relationship to Losec not established in many cases. They include diarrhoea, headaches, skin disorders and in isolated cases, angioedema, musculoskeletal disorders, fatigue, insomnia, dizziness, blurred vision, dry mouth, vertigo, paraesthesia, anaphylaxis, liver enzyme and haematological changes. **Interactions:** The absorption of ketoconazole may be reduced. Losec can delay the elimination of diazepam, phenytoin and warfarin. Plasma concentrations of omeprazole and clarithromycin are increased when used concomitantly. Simultaneous treatment with omeprazole and digoxin may increase the bioavailability of digoxin. **PHARMACEUTICAL PRECAUTIONS:** Store below 30°C. Bottles: Use within three months of opening. Replace cap firmly after use. Dispense in original container. **LEGAL CATEGORY:** POM. **FURTHER INFORMATION:** ***Helicobacter pylori*** *(Hp)* is associated with acid peptic and ulcer disease, contributing to gastritis and ulcer recurrence. Eradication of *Hp* with omeprazole and antibiotics gives rapid symptom relief, high healing rates and long-term remission of ulcer disease.

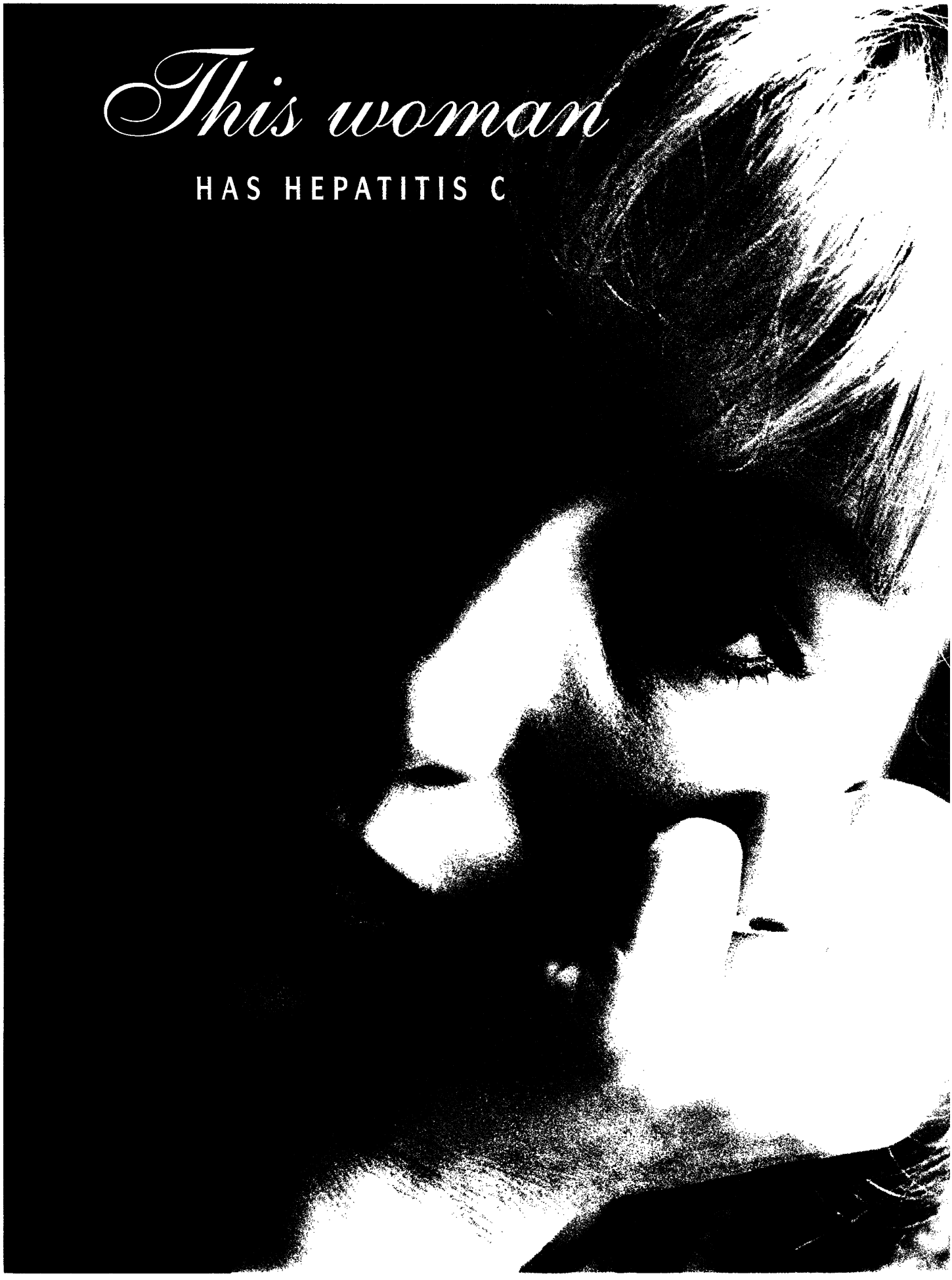
Quality of life. In recent clinical data, in patients with acute peptic ulcer disease, omeprazole *Hp* eradication therapy improved patients' quality of life. **PACKAGE QUANTITIES:** 10mg: bottles of 7* capsules £4.99, bottles of 28 capsules £19.95. 20mg: bottles of 7* capsules £8.86, bottles of 28 capsules £35.45. 40mg: bottles of 7* capsules £17.72, blisters of 7 capsules £17.72. *Hospital pack only. **MARKETING AUTHORIZATION NO:** PL 0017 0337 – Losec Capsules 10mg. PL 0017 0238 – Losec Capsules 20mg. PL 0017 0320 – Losec Capsules 40mg.

ASTRA
Astra Pharmaceuticals

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

LOSEC is a registered trademark of Astra Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

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

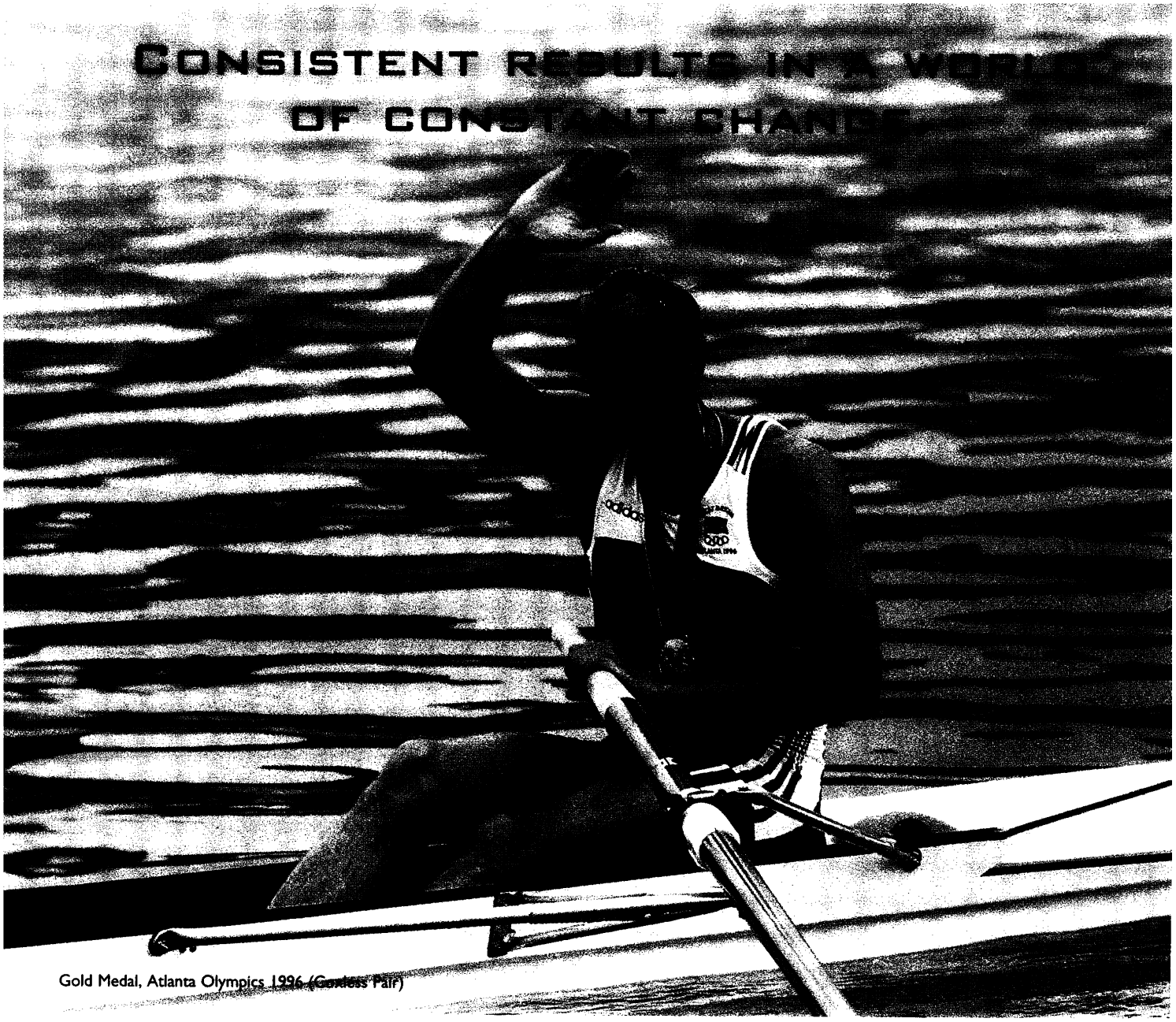
* Estimates based on current incidence and epidemiology of hepatitis C

ABBREVIATED PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Before prescribing Viraferon please refer to full Data sheet. **Presentation**: 10 million or 25 million IU/vial of Interferon Alfa-2b (rbe) in solution. **Uses**: Treatment of Chronic Active Hepatitis B; reduction of disease activity in Chronic Hepatitis C/ Non-A, Non-B. **Dosage and Administration**: *Chronic Active Hepatitis B:* The recommended dosage is usually in the range of 2.5 million IU to 5.0 million IU/m² of body surface area administered subcutaneously three times per week for a period of four to six months. *Chronic Hepatitis C/Non-A, Non-B:* The recommended dose is 3 million IU administered three times a week. Most patients who respond demonstrate improvement in ALT levels within 12-16 weeks. In those patients, therapy should be continued with 3 million IU three times a week for up to 18 months. **Contraindications, Warnings, Precautions, etc.: Contraindications**: A history of hypersensitivity to recombinant Interferon Alfa-2b (rbe) or components of VIRAFERON Injection contraindicates its use; severe pre-existing cardiac disease, severe renal or hepatic dysfunction; epilepsy and/or compromised central nervous system function; chronic hepatitis with advanced decompensated cirrhosis of the liver; chronic hepatitis patients who are being or have been recently treated with immunosuppressive agents excluding short-term corticosteroid withdrawal. Autoimmune hepatitis or history of autoimmune disease, pre-existing thyroid disease not controlled by conventional therapy. **Warnings and Precautions**: Use with caution in patients with a history of pulmonary disease, diabetes mellitus, coagulation disorders or severe myelosuppression. Moderate to severe adverse experiences may require reduction of dosage or termination of VIRAFERON therapy. Patients with chronic Hepatitis B with evidence of decreasing hepatic synthetic function may be at increased risk of clinical decompensation if a flare of aminotransferases occurs during treatment. Patients with a recent history of cardiovascular events should be closely monitored as adverse cardiovascular events including hypotension and cardiac arrhythmias have been observed. Adequate hydration of patients should be maintained during treatment. Pulmonary infiltrates, pneumonitis and pneumonia, including fatality, have been observed rarely. Reversible CNS effects commonly manifested by confusion have been seen, usually at high doses. Infrequently, patients treated for chronic Hepatitis C/Non-A, Non-B developed thyroid abnormalities, either hypothyroid or hyperthyroid. VIRAFERON may exacerbate pre-existing psoriatic disease. Ocular adverse events have been reported. Concomitant narcotics or sedatives should be administered with caution. Patients taking xanthine derivatives should be monitored and dosage adjusted as necessary. No information is available on the use of interferon in human pregnancy or its effect on human lactation. VIRAFERON should only be given if the benefits clearly outweigh the potential hazard to the foetus or nursing infant. **Side Effects**: Elevated liver function tests, reduction in white blood cell, granulocyte and platelet counts have been observed especially at higher doses. Retinal haemorrhages, cotton wool spots and retinal artery or vein obstruction have been observed rarely. The most common adverse effects are 'flu-like' symptoms, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia and CNS effects, which are generally dose-related and reversible and can be ameliorated by dose adjustment. 'Flu-like' symptoms can be alleviated by the use of paracetamol. **Package Quantities**: 10 million IU (2ml) and 25 million IU (5ml) per vial. **Trade Price**: *Starter Packs*:- 10 Million IU (2ml) pack containing 1 x 10M IU vials: £56.52. - 25 Million IU (5ml) pack containing 1 x 25M IU vial: £141.30. *Multi-vial Packs*:- 10 Million IU (2ml) pack containing 3 x 10M IU vials: £169.56. - 25 Million IU (5ml) pack containing 2 x 25M IU vials: £282.60. **Legal Category**: POM. **Product Licence Numbers**: PL 0201/0203-0204. Further information available from the Product Licence Holder: Schering-Plough Ltd, Shire Park, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 1TW. **References**: 1. Lau JYN, Williams R. The GP-Specialist Forum, Medical Dialogue 1991; 334: 1-4. 2. Hepatitis Information for General Practitioners: British Liver Trust.

Date of Preparation: January 1996

Schering-Plough



Gold Medal, Atlanta Olympics 1996 (Coxless Pair)

OVER 90% H. PYLORI ERADICATION[1]
OVER 90% PATIENT COMPLIANCE[1]

℞ KLARICID 500MG B.D.

OMEPRAZOLE 20MG O.D.

AMOXYCILLIN 1G B.D. *for 10 days*

NEW TRIPLE THERAPY

KLARICID® 500

Clarithromycin

Prescribing information PI/1/4/002 **Klaricid 500 Presentation:** Yellow ovaloid film coated tablets containing 500mg of clarithromycin. Each tablet is engraved with ⊐ on one side. **Indications:** Klaricid in the presence of acid suppression effected 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 amoxycillin 1000mg twice daily and omeprazole 20mg daily for 10 days. See omeprazole and amoxycillin 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 zidovudine 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 0037/0254: 20 or 42 tablet 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.

PXKHP96227

ABBOTT ANTIBIOTICS

A Good Diagnosis Just Got

BETTER.

With the integration of Synectics Medical into Medtronic, comes new and exciting opportunities for innovation in diagnostic and therapeutic technologies. We call this union of the world's leaders in pacemaker technology and pH & motility, "Medtronic Synectics". Together, we are dedicated to providing customers with quality products and services to support their efforts in providing better patient care in the fields of gastroenterology, urology, and neurophysiology.

To learn more about Medtronic Synectics today, call us in the US at (800) 227-3191 or internationally at +46 8 462 6000. We look forward to showing you how the synergies between diagnostics and therapies can make you more successful.

SYNECTICS

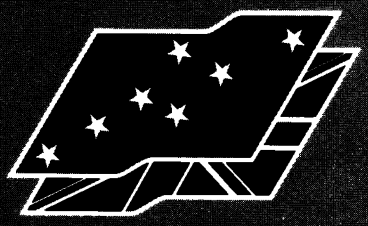
Medtronic Synectics
3850 Victoria Street North MS v215
Shoreview, MN 55126-2978 USA
Telephone: (612) 514-1700
Toll Free: (800) 227-3191
Facsimile: (612) 514-1710

Medtronic GastroIntestinal
Synectics Gastro AB
Renstiernas gata 12, 5tr
Stockholm S-116 28, Sweden
Telephone: +46 8 462 60 50
Facsimile: +46 8 462 60 80

Medtronic

A Good Diagnosis is Half the Cure

UEGW



International Faculty of 250
including Blaser, Brandtzaeg, Cotton, Furness, Kimura, Malagelada, Manns, Meyer, Pichlmayer, Sansonetti, Siewert, Tytgat, Vane, Watanabe, Wright and Wu.

Core Meeting – 8 Parallel Sessions

20 State-of-the-Art Lectures
including Future Endoscopy, Laparoscopic Surgery, TIPSS, H. pylori, Apoptosis, The Cell Cycle, Liver Fibrogenesis, 100 Years of Aspirin.

40 Topic Symposia – Basic Science, Clinical, Endoscopy.

4 Postgraduate Courses
Case orientated 'Evidence Based Gastroenterology'
Live Interactive Teaching of New Endoscopic Techniques
Liver Transplantation
Advances in Paediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition

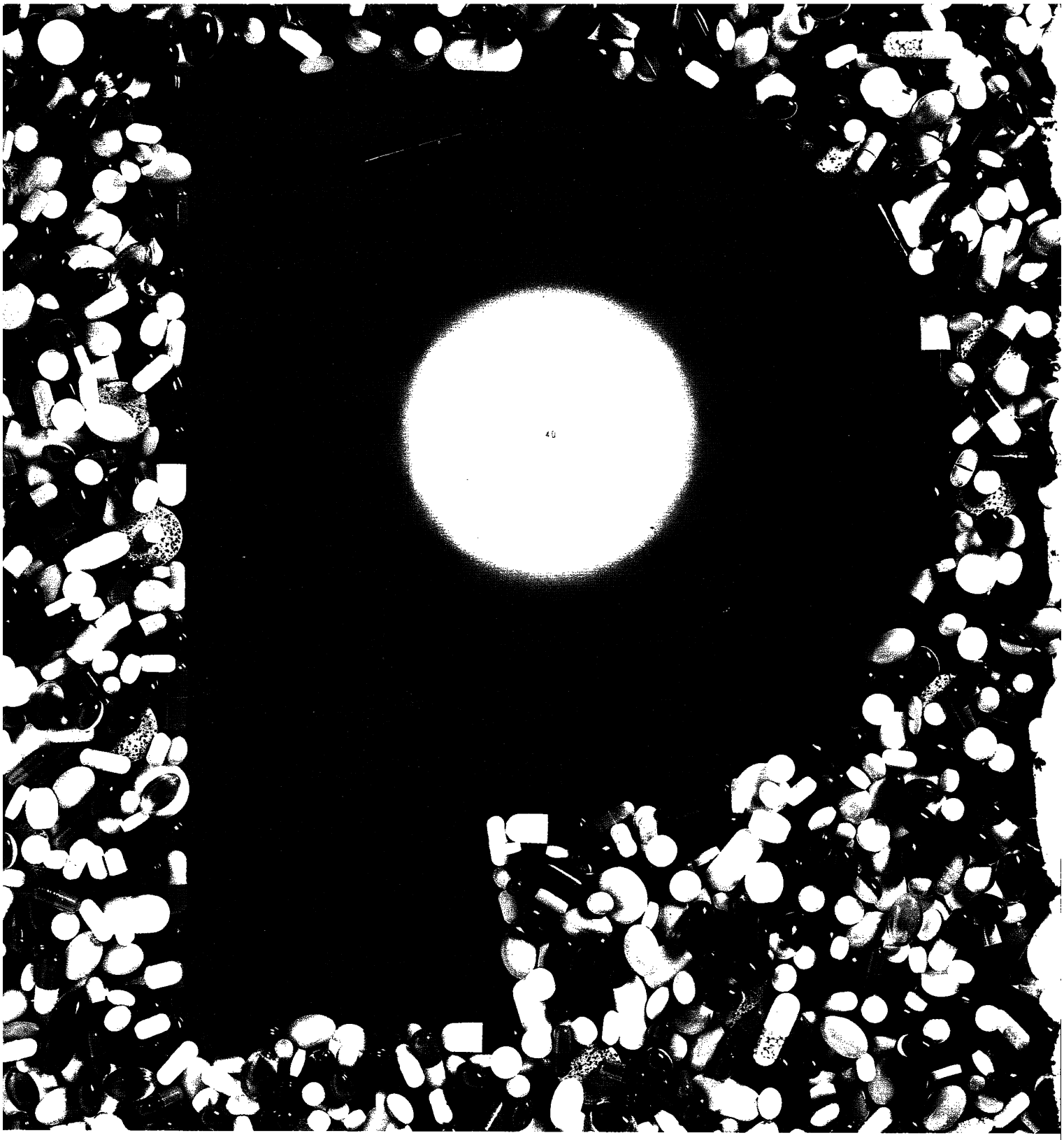
6 Industry-sponsored Satellite Meetings

Debates and Video Demonstrations
Daily CPC
Conference Reports
Free Papers, Posters and Poster Discussions
Biomedical Exhibition

KEY DATES

March 1997	Final Announcement & Call for Abstracts available
23 May 1997	Deadline for submission of Abstract Forms
15 August 1997	Last date for reduced registration fees
18-23 October 1997	6th UEGW

For further information: 6th UEGW,
Road, London W12 9RT, UK
Fax +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: Duodenal ulcer 40 mg Pantoprazole once daily for 2–4 weeks. Gastric ulcer and moderate and severe reflux oesophagitis 40 mg Pantoprazole once daily for 4–8 weeks. 40 mg Pantoprazole once 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 metabolised by the Cytochrome P-450-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, diarrhoea, rarely nausea, upper abdominal pain, flatulence, skin rashes, pruritus, dizziness. Edema, fever, the onset of depression and disturbances in vision (blurred vision) were reported in individual cases.

Presentation: Pantoprazole 40 mg tablets each containing 45.1 mg Pantoprazole-Sodium-Sesquihydrate.

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

*See prescribing information.

Byk Gulden

PANTOPRAZOLE

A new level of precision in acid control