



## Confident prescribing demands a solid basis

Your decision to prescribe 'Tagamet' is supported by more than just highly effective therapy. Since its introduction in 1976 'Tagamet' has generated more experience than most other standard therapies.

Your patient is probably not concerned that he is just one of an estimated 15,000,000 who have now been treated with 'Tagamet' worldwide; that the use of 'Tagamet' is being systematically monitored on a scale probably larger than that of any other drug; nor that nearly 4,000 publications reflect the status of 'Tagamet' as one of the

most widely studied drugs in medical history.

All of these facts determine your confidence when you decide to prescribe 'Tagamet'.

Your patient's concern is simply that it works.

**Tagamet**   
cimetidine

puts you in control of gastric acid

### Prescribing Information

**Presentation** 'Tagamet' Tablets, PL 0002/0063, each containing 200 mg cimetidine. 112 (treatment pack), £14.51; 500, £64.75. 'Tagamet' Syrup, PL 0002/0073, containing 200 mg cimetidine per 5 ml. 200 ml, £6.29.

**Indications** Duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, reflux oesophagitis.

**Dosage** Duodenal ulcer: Adults, 400 mg b.d., with breakfast and at bedtime, or 200 mg t.d.s. with meals and 400 mg at bedtime.

(1.0 g/day) for at least 4 weeks (for full instructions see Data Sheet).

To prevent relapse, 400 mg at bedtime or 400 mg morning and at bedtime for at least 6 months. Benign gastric ulcer: Adults, 200 mg t.d.s. with meals and 400 mg at bedtime (1.0 g/day) for at least 6 weeks (for full instructions see Data Sheet).

Reflux oesophagitis: Adults, 400 mg t.d.s. with meals and 400 mg at bedtime (1.6 g/day) for 4 to 8 weeks.

**Cautions** Impaired renal function: reduce dosage (see Data Sheet).

Potential of oral anticoagulants and phenytoin (see Data Sheet).

Prolonged treatment: observe patients periodically. Exclude malignancy in gastric ulcer. Care in patients with compromised bone marrow (see Data Sheet). Avoid during pregnancy and lactation.

**Adverse reactions** Diarrhoea, dizziness, rash, tiredness. Rarely, mild gynaecomastia, reversible liver damage, confusional states (usually in the elderly or very ill), interstitial nephritis, acute pancreatitis.

**Legal category** POM. 1:2:82.

**SK&F**  
a SmithKline company

Smith Kline & French Laboratories Limited, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 1EY. © 1982 Smith Kline & French Laboratories Limited  
'Tagamet' is a trade mark

TG:AD1161/1



**Glaxo**



**PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: ADULTS:** TABLETS 150 mg TWICE DAILY FOR FOUR WEEKS FOR DUODENAL ULCER AND BENIGN GASTRIC ULCER. PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF RECURRENT ULCER MAY HAVE AN EXTENDED COURSE OF ONE TABLET DAILY FOR REFLUX OESOPHAGITIS. THE RECOMMENDED COURSE IS ONE TABLET TWICE DAILY FOR UP TO EIGHT WEEKS IN PATIENTS WITH VERY HIGH GASTRIC ACID SECRETION (EG ZOLLINGER-ELLISON SYNDROME). THE STARTING DOSE IS 150 mg THREE

**Now Gastric acid**

TIMES DAILY AND THIS MAY BE INCREASED, AS NECESSARY, TO WITHIN THE RANGE 600 TO 900 mg PER DAY. INJECTION ZANTAC MAY BE GIVEN AS A SLOW INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF 50 mg WHICH MAY BE REPEATED EVERY SIX TO EIGHT HOURS OR AS AN INTRAVENOUS INFUSION AT A RATE OF 25 mg PER HOUR FOR TWO HOURS REPEATABLE AT SIX TO EIGHT HOUR INTERVALS. **SIDE EFFECTS:** NO SERIOUS ADVERSE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED. **PRECAUTIONS:** WHERE GASTRIC ULCER IS SUSPECTED, THE POSSIBILITY OF MALIGNANCY SHOULD BE EXCLUDED BEFORE THERAPY IS INSTITUTED. PATIENTS RECEIVING PROLONGED TREATMENT SHOULD BE OBSERVED PERIODICALLY. DOSAGE SHOULD BE REDUCED IN THE

PRESENCE OF SEVERE RENAL IMPAIRMENT (SEE DATA SHEET). AS WITH ALL DRUGS, ZANTAC SHOULD BE USED DURING PREGNANCY AND NURSING ONLY IF STRICTLY NECESSARY. **CONTRA-INDICATIONS:** THERE ARE NO KNOWN CONTRA-INDICATIONS TO THE USE OF ZANTAC. **BASIC LICENCE COST (EXCLUSIVE OF VAT):** 60 TABLETS £27.43, BOX OF 5 x 5 ml AMPOULES £3.21. PRODUCT LICENCE NUMBERS 150 mg TABLETS 4/0279, 50 mg/5 ml AMPOULES 4/0280. FURTHER INFORMATION ON ZANTAC (TRADE MARK) IS AVAILABLE FROM: GLAXO LABORATORIES LIMITED, GREENFORD, MIDDLESEX UB6 0HE.

Zantac is the new histamine  $H_2$ -antagonist from Glaxo, developed to add important benefits to the treatment of acid peptic disease.

#### Highly effective

Zantac's molecular structure confers important advantages in terms of specificity and duration of action.

Primarily however, Zantac promotes rapid, effective ulcer healing with sustained pain relief, both day and night.

#### Simple dosage regimens

Zantac was specially developed for B.D. dosage. The recommended treatment course for duodenal ulcer and benign gastric ulcer, is one 150 mg tablet twice daily for four weeks.

For extended maintenance therapy, the dosage is just one tablet taken nightly.

In the management of reflux oesophagitis, one tablet twice daily, for up to eight weeks, is recommended.

#### Highly specific action

Due to its innovative molecular structure, Zantac does not cause problems with endocrine or gonadal function, or adverse effects on the central nervous system – even in elderly patients.

Similarly, as Zantac does not interfere with liver enzyme function, there are no unwanted effects on the metabolism of drugs such as diazepam and warfarin which may be prescribed concomitantly.

Zantac Injection ampoules are also available, containing 50 mg ranitidine in 5 ml for intravenous injection or infusion, for use in acute cases where oral therapy is inappropriate.

has a new  $H_2$  blocker to worry about.

# Zantac

RANITIDINE



# "WHAT GOES UP MUST COME DOWN"

**Presentation** White odourless aerosol foam containing hydrocortisone acetate 10%. **Uses** Anti-inflammatory corticosteroid therapy for the topical treatment of 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 in each pack). Satisfactory response usually occurs within five to seven days. **Contra-indications and**

**Warnings, etc.** Local contra-indications to the use of intrarectal steroids include obstruction, abscess, perforation, peritonitis, fresh intestinal anastomoses and extensive fistulas. 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 diseases because of their predisposition to perforation of the bowel wall. Safety during pregnancy has not been fully established. **Pharmaceutical**



# WRONG.

Isaac Newton got it wrong. At least as far as COLIFOAM is concerned.

In a comparative trial (Ruddell WSJ et al. Gut 1980; 21:885) involving 30 patients with distal colitis: "Eight patients in the enema group reported difficulty in retaining the treatment, whereas none of the 15 patients receiving the foam [COLIFOAM] experienced any difficulty..."

COLIFOAM is far more convenient and far more comfortable to administer.

It is also highly effective. In the same

trial, COLIFOAM was shown to provide a slightly better objective improvement. The patients themselves reported an extremely significant preference ( $p < 0.05$ ) for the modern COLIFOAM treatment.

Surprisingly, these superior benefits do not mean that it is more expensive. In fact, COLIFOAM can cost up to 34% less per dose than a standard proprietary enema\*.

In terms of sheer convenience, patient comfort, cost and comparative efficacy – there is no better choice of treatment than COLIFOAM.

\*based on one application daily.

## Colifoam

hydrocortisone acetate foam.

### A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN DISTAL INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE.

**precautions** Do not refrigerate, incinerate or puncture the aerosol can. Shake vigorously before use. Keep out of reach of children. **Package quantities** Aerosol canister containing 20g. (14 applications) plus a plastic applicator and illustrated leaflet. One applicatorful of 'Colifoam' provides a dose of approximately 90–110mg. 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.

**Basic NHS Cost** 20g (14 applications) plus applicator, £7.58.

Further information is available on request.

**Stafford-Miller Ltd.**  
Professional Relations Division,  
Hatfield, Herts. AL10 0NZ.



# HEALING OF PEPTIC ULCER

"by restoring gastric  
physiology to normal"<sup>1</sup>

"Carbenoxolone . . . acts by restoring gastric physiology to normal in strengthening the mucosal barrier, rather than by creating a non-physiological situation of hypochlorhydria, such as antacids and H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonists produce."<sup>1</sup>

1. XI Int. Cong. Gastroenterology,  
Hamburg, June 1980.

- Increased mucus production
- Reduced epithelial cell loss
- Reduced peptic secretion and activity



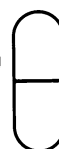
## BIOGASTRONE

carbenoxolone  
for gastric ulcer



## DUOGASTRONE

carbenoxolone  
for duodenal ulcer



Further information available from Winthrop Laboratories, Surbiton-upon-Thames,  
Surrey KT6 4PH. See prescribing data overleaf.

WINTHROP

# BIOGASTRONE

**carbenoxolone**

**for gastric ulcer**

Carbenoxolone sodium BP 50 mg tablets.  
PL 0071/5902. Bottles of 100. Basic NHS cost: 1  
week's treatment £2.21 (21 tablets) — £4.42 (42  
tablets).

**Adult dose:** 2 tablets t.i.d. after meals for the first  
week then 1 tablet t.i.d. until ulcer is healed  
(usually 4-6 weeks).

# DUOGASTRONE

**carbenoxolone**

**for duodenal ulcer**

Carbenoxolone sodium BP. 50 mg  
position-release capsules. Bottles of 28.  
PL 0071/5903. Basic NHS cost: 1 day's treatment  
(4 capsules) 85p.

**Adult dose:** 1 capsule swallowed whole and  
unbroken with liquid q.i.d., 15-30 minutes before  
meals. Patients may continue to take antacids  
but anticholinergic drugs should be  
discontinued. Treatment should continue for 6-12  
weeks.

**Safety factors: Biogastrone and  
Duogastrone**

**Contra-indications.** Severe cardiac, renal or  
hepatic failure. Patients on digitalis therapy,  
unless serum electrolyte levels are monitored  
weekly and measures taken to prevent the  
development of hypokalaemia.

**Precautions.** Special care should be exercised  
with patients pre-disposed to sodium and water  
retention, potassium loss and hypertension (e.g.  
the elderly and those with cardiac, renal or  
hepatic disease) since carbenoxolone can  
induce similar changes. Regular monitoring of  
weight and blood pressure, which should  
indicate such effects, is advisable for all patients.  
A thiazide diuretic should be administered if  
oedema or hypertension occurs.  
(Spironolactone should not be used because it  
hinders the therapeutic action of  
carbenoxolone). Potassium loss should be  
corrected by the administration of oral  
supplements. No teratogenic effects have been  
reported with carbenoxolone sodium, but  
careful consideration should be given before  
prescribing Biogastrone, Duogastrone or  
Pyrogastone for women who may become  
pregnant.

Biogastrone and Duogastrone are registered  
trade marks.

Made under licence from Biorex Laboratories,  
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Further information available from Winthrop  
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**"I feel I'm so full I could burst!  
With this overblown stomach I'm cursed."  
The Doctor smiled sweetly,  
Then murmured discreetly,  
"Well, we'd better try Maxolon first."**

**For relief from  
heartburn and flatulence**

# Maxolon

**metoclopramide**

## **PRESCRIBING INFORMATION**

### **Indications**

Dyspepsia, heartburn and flatulence associated with the following conditions e.g. Reflux oesophagitis, Gastritis, Hiatus hernia, Peptic ulcer.

### **Adult Dosage (oral)**

Adults 10mg  
1 tablet or 10ml syrup 3 times a day.  
Young adults (15-20 years) 5-10mg  
1/2-1 tablet or 5-10ml syrup 3 times a day commencing at the lower dosage.

**Note:** Total daily dosage of Maxolon, especially for children and young adults should not normally exceed 0.5mg/kg body-weight.

### **Side-effects and Precautions**

There are no absolute contra-indications to the use of Maxolon.

Various extra-pyramidal reactions to Maxolon, usually of the dystonic type, have been reported. The incidence of these reactions in children and young adults may be increased if daily dosages higher than 0.5mg/kg body-weight are administered. The majority of reactions occur within 36 hours of starting treatment and the effects usually disappear within 24 hours of withdrawal of the drug. Should treatment of a reaction be required, an anticholinergic anti-Parkinsonian drug or a benzodiazepine may be used.

Since extra-pyramidal symptoms may occur with both Maxolon and phenothiazines, care should be exercised in the event of both drugs being prescribed concurrently.

Raised serum prolactin levels have been observed during metoclopramide therapy: this effect is similar to that noted with many other compounds. Maxolon's action on the gastro-intestinal tract is antagonised by anticholinergics. Although animal tests in several mammalian species have shown no teratogenic effects, treatment with Maxolon is not advised during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Following operations such as pyloroplasty or gut anastomosis Maxolon therapy should be withheld for three or four days as vigorous muscular contractions may not help healing.

### **Availability and NHS Prices**

Tablets 10mg (£7.70 for 100).  
Syrup 5mg/5ml (£2.78 for 200ml).  
A paediatric liquid presentation and ampoules for injection are also available.  
Average daily cost of Maxolon tablets 23p.  
Prices correct at January 1981.

Further information is available on request to the company.



**Beecham Research Laboratories**

Brentford, England.  
Maxolon and the BRL logo are trade marks.

PL 0038/0095 0098 5040 5041.

BRL 4026



ETHICON

# Coated VICRYL\*

(polyglactin 910) sutures

*ties down smoothly*

*slides easily through*

*tissue*

*snugs down and holds*

ETHICON Ltd., P.O. Box 408, Bankhead Avenue,  
Edinburgh EH11 4HE, Scotland.

PLR Nos 0508/0001 0508/0009

\*Trade Mark © ETHICON Ltd 1981

TECHNICAL DATA OVERLEAF  
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## TECHNICAL DATA

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# STERILISED ABSORBABLE SYNTHETIC SUTURE COATED POLYGLACTIN 910 VICRYL \*

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**Presentation** The basic VICRYL (Polyglactin 910) Suture is prepared from a copolymer of glycolide and lactide. The substances are derived respectively from glycolic and lactic acids. The empirical formula of the copolymer is  $(C_2H_2O_2)_m(C_3H_4O_2)_n$ .

Coated VICRYL (Polyglactin 910) Sutures are obtained by coating the braided suture material with a mixture composed of a copolymer of glycolide and lactide and an equal amount of calcium stearate. This coating does not affect the biological properties of the suture.

VICRYL (Polyglactin 910) Sutures are coloured by adding D & C Violet No 2 during polymerisation of the lactide and glycolide. Suture may also be manufactured in the undyed form.

These sutures are relatively inert, nonantigenic, nonpyrogenic and elicit only a mild tissue reaction during absorption.

**Action** Two important characteristics describe the in vivo behaviour of absorbable sutures. The first of these is tensile strength retention and the second absorption rate or loss of mass.

Subcutaneous tissue implantation studies of both VICRYL and Coated VICRYL Suture in rats show at two weeks post-implantation approximately 55% of its original tensile strength remains, while at three weeks approximately 20% of its original strength is retained.

Intramuscular implantation studies in rats show that the absorption of these sutures is minimal until about the 40th post-implantation day. Absorption is essentially complete between the 60th and 90th days.

**Uses** VICRYL and Coated VICRYL synthetic absorbable sutures are intended for use where an absorbable suture or ligature is indicated.

**Dosage and Administration**  
By implantation.

**Contraindications, Warnings, etc.**  
These sutures, being absorbable, should not be used where extended approximation of tissues under stress is required.

Sutures placed in skin and conjunctiva may cause localised irritation if left in place for longer than 10 days and should be removed as indicated.

The safety and effectiveness of VICRYL (Polyglactin 910) and Coated VICRYL Sutures in neural tissue and in cardiovascular tissue have not been established.

**Pharmaceutical Precautions**  
Do not re-sterilise.

**Legal Category P** Pharmacy medicine sold to surgeons and hospitals through surgical dealers.

**Package Quantities** Various lengths of material packaged in sealed aluminium foil sachets. This primary pack is contained in a peel-apart secondary pack. The unit of sales is 12 packs contained in a film wrapped drawer style carton.

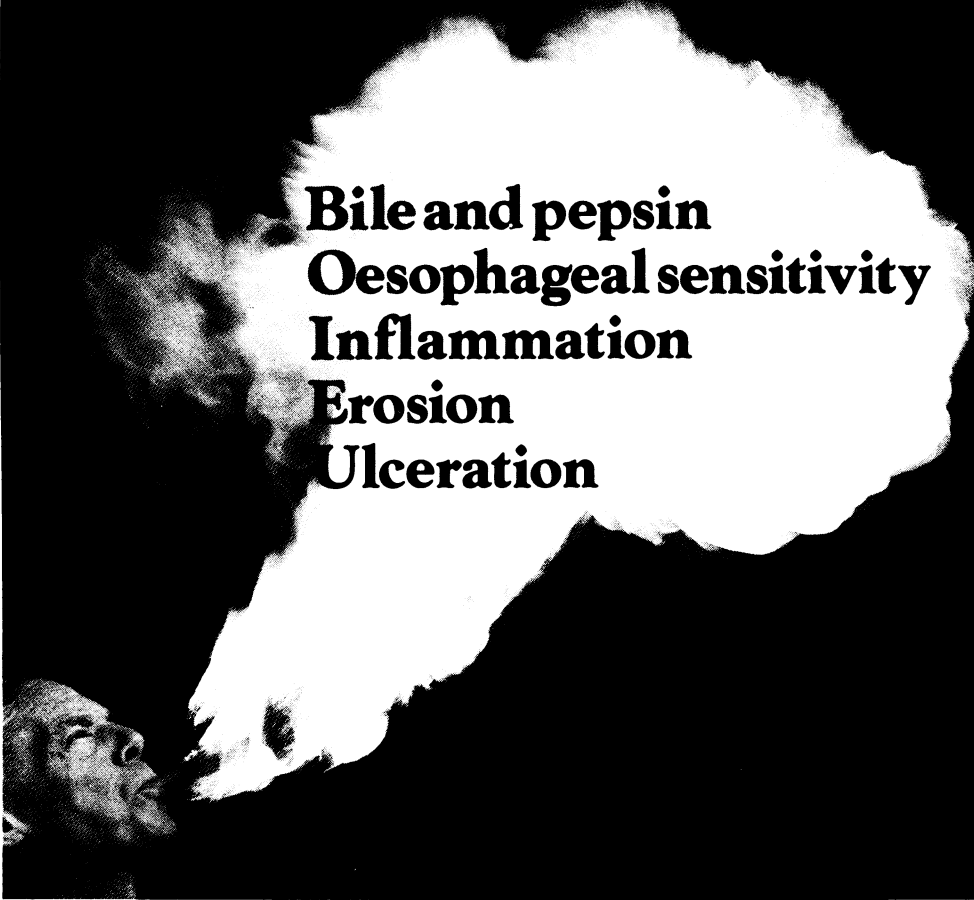
**Adverse Reactions** No suture related adverse reactions were reported during clinical trials, although a number of minor reactions were classified as being of unknown cause.

Product Licence Nos PL 0508/0001  
PL 0508/0009

---

**ETHICON LTD.**  
**PO BOX 408, BANKHEAD AVE**  
**EDINBURGH EH11 4HE**

# **Reflux oesophagitis more than a little bit of acid**



**Bile and pepsin  
Oesophageal sensitivity  
Inflammation  
Erosion  
Ulceration**

## **PYROGASTRONE**

carbenoxolone/magnesium trisilicate/dried aluminium hydroxide gel

**more than an antacid  
-a positive healing treatment**

Pyrogastrone is a registered trade mark. Made under licence from Biorex Laboratories, Brit. Pat. No. 1390683. Full information from Winthrop Laboratories, Surbiton-upon-Thames, Surrey. **WINTHROP**

**Can De-Nol.....  
heal peptic ulcers as  
effectively as cimetidine  
with a lower relapse rate,  
an established safety  
record and at an  
economic price?**

# De-Nol

**Tripotassium dicitrato bismuthate.**

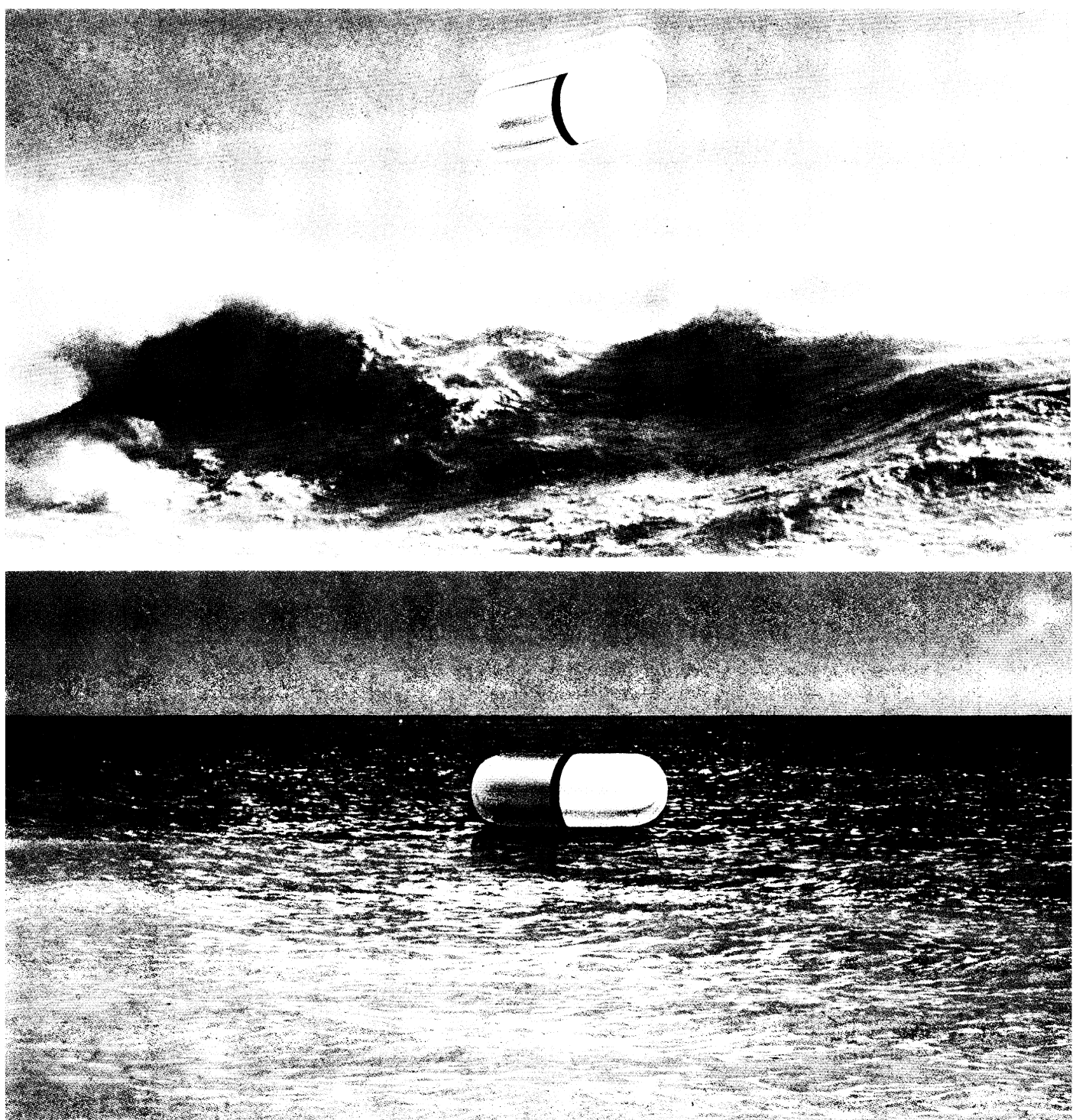
# can.

For further information contact:

 **Brocades Great Britain Ltd**  
Brocades House, Pyrford Road West Byfleet  
Surrey KT14 6RA. Telephone: Byfleet 45536.

**References** Kang, J.Y. & Piper, D.W., Aust. N.Z. Med., 10, 111 (1980). Tanner et al, Med. J. Aust., 1, 1-2 (1979). Cowen et al, Aust. N.Z. Med., 10, 364-365 (1980). Martin et al, Lancet, 3rd January 1981, 7-10. Martin, D.F., Mod. Med., April 1980.

De-Nol contains 120mg tri-potassium di-citrate bismuthate (as  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ ) per 5ml. For the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers. Oral administration, usually 5ml diluted with 15ml water four times a day on an empty stomach, half an hour before each of the three main meals and two hours after the last meal of the day. Contra-indicated theoretically in cases of severe renal insufficiency and in pregnancy. De-Nol may inhibit the efficacy of orally administered tetracyclines. Blackening of the stool usually occurs and darkening of the tongue has been reported. 28 day (560ml) treatment pack £10.19 P/L No. 0166/5024.



# COLPERMIN CALMS THE IRRITABLE BOWEL

enteric-coated peppermint oil

Now for the first time, the well-proven therapeutic agent peppermint oil, can be delivered direct to the colon.

Colpermin, a newly developed enteric-coated capsule, delivers the oil precisely

where it is needed. This provides an improved, rapid, and highly effective method of relieving spasmodic pain, distension and disturbed bowel habit - the dominant symptoms of the irritable bowel syndrome.

**Presentation:** Enteric coated gelatine capsule. Each contains 0.2 ml standardised peppermint oil B.P. Ph. Eur. **Uses:** For the treatment of symptoms of discomfort and of abdominal colic and distension experienced by patients with irritable bowel syndrome. **Dosage and Administration:** One capsule three times a day, preferably before meals and taken with a small quantity of water. The capsules should not be taken immediately after food. The dose may be increased to two capsules, three times a day when discomfort is more severe.

The capsules should be taken until symptoms resolve, usually within one or two weeks. At times when symptoms are more persistent, the capsules can be continued for longer periods of between 2 to 3 months. There is no experience in the use of these capsules in children under the age of 15 years. **Contraindications, Warnings, etc. Precautions:** The capsule should not be broken or chewed. Patients who already suffer from heartburn, sometimes experience an exacerbation of these symptoms when taking the capsule.

Treatment should be discontinued in these patients. **Adverse effects:** Heartburn, sensitivity reactions to menthol which are rare, and include erythematous skin rash, headache, bradycardia, muscle tremor and ataxia. **Product Licence:** PL 0424/0009. Basic NHS Cost: \$10.00 per 100. UK and Foreign Patents pending. Colpermin is a trade mark of Tillotts Laboratories. Further information is available from Tillotts Laboratories, Henlow Trading Estate, Henlow, Beds.



#### Indications

Intravenous sedative cover before and during unpleasant surgical and medical procedures

#### Dosage

0.2 mg/kg body weight. The usual adult dose is 10–20 mg but more may be needed on occasions. In elderly patients half the usual adult dose

#### Administration

With the patient in the supine position, the injection should be given slowly (0.5 ml Valium Roche ampoule solution per half minute) into a large vein of the antecubital fossa until the patient becomes drowsy, his speech becomes slurred and there is ptosis. He should still be able to respond to requests. Provided these conditions for administration are adhered to the rare possibility of hypotension or apnoea occurring will be greatly diminished. A second person should be present and resuscitation facilities should be available.

#### Precautions and side-effects

Patients should not be allowed to leave the surgery until one hour at least has elapsed from the time of injection and should always be accompanied by a responsible adult with a warning not to drive or operate machinery for the rest of the day and to avoid alcohol. In patients with organic cerebral changes or with cardiorespiratory insufficiency IV injections of Valium Roche should not be employed unless in an emergency or in hospital if indicated and then should be given slowly and in reduced dosage. The possibility of intensified sedative effects and severe respiratory and cardiovascular depression should be considered if central depressant drugs are given, particularly by parenteral route, in conjunction with Valium Roche for Injection. Valium Roche should not be given in early pregnancy unless absolutely indicated. Intravenous injection may be associated with local reactions, including thrombophlebitis.

#### Presentation

Ampoules containing 10 mg diazepam in 2 ml and 20 mg in 4 ml, in packings of 10.

#### Product Licence Numbers

0031/0068 (ampoules 10 mg)  
0031/5128 (ampoules 20 mg)

#### Basic NHS Cost

Ampoules 10 mg x 10 £2.44  
20 mg x 10 £3.61

#### References

- 1 Brit med J. 1976;2:20
- 2 Brit J Hosp Med. 1976;16:7
- 3 Scand J Gastroent. 1979;14:747
- 4 Scand J Gastroent. 1978;13:33
- 5 Gut. 1976;17:655
- 6 Brit J Hosp Med. 1971;6(Suppl):52
- 7 Amer J Gastroent. 1976;66:523
- 8 Amer J med Sci. 1974;267:151
- 9 Gut. 1976;17:975
- 10 Advanced Medicine. 1978;No 14:p19

# Intravenous Valium Roche

the preferred sedative  
for gastro-intestinal  
endoscopy



Vast would be an apt description of the experience with intravenous Valium Roche in gastro-intestinal endoscopy – an experience which covers the range of procedures and patients of all age groups.\* Endoscopy without premedication is for many patients an unpleasant experience.<sup>1</sup> Intravenous Valium Roche sedation improves patient acceptance without impairing their ability to co-operate. Keeping medication to a minimum is particularly important for out-patients<sup>2</sup> and avoidance of analgesics leads to faster recovery times.<sup>3</sup> In certain circumstances where prolonged intubation is required or pain from an operative procedure likely, the addition of a narcotic analgesic such as pethidine may be desirable.<sup>4</sup> Neuroleptanalgesia has also been used to good effect with intravenous Valium Roche.<sup>5</sup> The amnesic effect of intravenous Valium Roche undoubtedly contributes to the excellent acceptance by patients and their willingness to undergo repeat procedures.<sup>6</sup> The shortness of the amnesic effect is a boon for the operator too when treating out-patients. Age is no barrier to intravenous Valium Roche sedation for gastro-intestinal endoscopy.\* Whether the patient is six weeks or 103-years-old favourable results have been obtained.<sup>7</sup> This is true also for many poor-risk patients including those with liver disease in whom intravenous Valium Roche has been extensively used.<sup>8-10</sup> The dosage must, of course, be adjusted to the patient's needs and the necessary precautions observed.

\*Annotated bibliography of references available on request.

# Intravenous Valium Roche

diazepam

where experience  
counts



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# DIGESTION

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KARGER



# Gastrointestinal and Related Hormones

*The Proceedings of a Symposium organised by  
The Association of Clinical Pathologists*

*Edited by G. Walters and S. R. Bloom*

## CONTENTS

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# Drugs and Disease

*The Proceedings of a Symposium  
organised by the  
Royal College of Pathologists*

**Edited by  
Sheila Worledge**

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# The many faces of Crohn's disease. And one face of its treatment.

Salazopyrin has long been established as standard treatment for ulcerative colitis and there is now further evidence to support its use as a first-line therapy for active Crohn's disease.

Now a double-blind study<sup>(1)</sup> has shown that 62% of Salazopyrin-treated patients responded favourably (at least 25% reduction in Crohn's disease activity) compared with only 8% of patients given placebo.

This supports the findings of a major study<sup>(2)</sup> in the USA, the NCCDS\* involving some 569 patients, which compared Salazopyrin with azathioprine and prednisone both as short-term treatments to suppress acute disease and as long-term prophylactics against relapse. For active disease both Salazopyrin and prednisone were superior to placebo and in patients not previously treated with drugs or surgery, only Salazopyrin was superior to placebo.

Salazopyrin was also by far the least toxic of the drugs tested, which "...together with evidence of its usefulness, particularly for control of disease involving the colon, indicates sulphasalazine as the drug of choice for initial therapy of such patients."

National Cooperative Crohn's Disease Study

## SALAZOPYRIN sulphasalazine

**YOUR BEST STARTING POINT IN ACTIVE  
CROHN'S DISEASE.**

### Prescribing Information Dosage and Administration

**Plain or EN Tablets:** In acute moderate attacks 2-4 tablets 4 times a day. In severe attacks steroids should also be given. After 2-3 weeks the dose may gradually be reduced to the maintenance level of 3-4 tablets daily which should be given indefinitely. **Suppositories:** Two inserted morning and night, the dose being gradually reduced after 3 weeks as improvement occurs.

**Enema:** One enema should be given daily preferably at bed time. This preparation contains an adult dose of Salazopyrin. Patient instructions are enclosed in each box. **Children:** Reduce the adult dose on the basis of body weight.

### Contra-indications, warnings etc.

**Contra-Indications:** Contra-indicated in sensitivity to salicylates and sulphonamides. Infants under 2 years. **Enema only:** Sensitivity to parabens.

**Adverse Reactions:** Side effects common to salicylates or sulphonamides may occur. Most commonly these are nausea, loss of appetite and raised temperature which may be relieved on reduction of dose, use of EN tablets, enema or suppositories. If serious reactions occur the drug should be discontinued. Rarely the following adverse reactions have been reported:

**Haematological:** e.g. Heinz body anaemia, haemolytic anaemia, leucopenia, agranulocytosis and aplastic anaemia.  
**Hypersensitivity:** e.g. Rash, fever.  
**Gastrointestinal:** e.g. Impaired folate uptake, stomatitis.  
**C.N.S.:** e.g. Headache, peripheral neuropathy.  
**Fertility:** Reversible oligospermia.  
**Renal:** e.g. Proteinuria, crystalluria.  
Also: Stevens-Johnson syndrome and lung complications e.g. Fibrosing alveolitis.

### Precautions:

Care in cases of porphyria, allergic, renal or hepatic disease, glucose 6-PD deficiency. Blood checks should be made initially and periodically.

### Pregnancy and Lactation:

While the ingestion of drugs in these situations may be undesirable, the severe exacerbations of the disease which can occur commends the continuance of therapy. Long clinical usage and experimental studies have failed to reveal teratogenic or icteric hazards. The amounts of drug present in the milk should not present a risk to a healthy infant.

### Packages & Prices:

Plain Tablets (0.5g): 100 & 500. £5.85 for 100.  
EN Tablets (0.5g): 100 & 500. £7.60 for 100.  
Suppositories (0.5g): 10 & 50. £2.35 for 10.  
Enemas (3.0g): 7. £9.80 for 7.

### Product Licence Numbers:

Plain Tablets 0009 5006 EN Tablets 0009 5007  
Suppositories 0009 5008 Enema 0009 0023  
Tel: 01-572 404 400  
Fax: 01-572 404 401



**Pharmacia**

Salazopyrin (regd) sulphasalazine is a product of Pharmacia (Great Britain) Ltd, Prince Regent Rd, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 1NE. Tel: 01-572 7321. Further information is available on request from the Company.



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