



I've got the power

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: INDICATIONS: Duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, ulcers associated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), oesophageal reflux disease, severe oesophagitis, chronic episodic dyspepsia. **DOSE:** Adults: Duodenal ulceration and gastric ulceration: A single 300mg dose at bedtime or 150mg twice daily in the morning and evening for four weeks. Alternatively, in duodenal ulcers, 300mg in the morning and evening for four weeks to achieve optimal healing. Continued maintenance treatment of 150mg at bedtime is recommended for patients with a history of recurrent ulceration. Ulcers following non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug therapy or associated with continued non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs: 150mg twice daily for up to eight weeks. Chronic episodic dyspepsia: 150mg twice daily for six weeks, investigate early relapsers and non-responders. Oesophageal reflux disease: 300mg at bedtime or 150mg twice daily for up to eight weeks. Severe oesophagitis: 300mg four times daily for up to eight weeks (see data sheet for full dosage instructions). **CONTRA-INDICATIONS:** Patients with known hypersensitivity to ranitidine. **PRECAUTIONS:** In patients in whom sodium restriction is indicated, care should be taken when administering sodium-containing Effervescent Tablets and Granules. Exclude the possibility of malignancy in gastric ulcer before instituting therapy, especially in middle-aged patients with new or recently changed dyspeptic symptoms. Regular supervision of patients with peptic ulcer and on NSAID therapy is recommended especially if elderly. Reduce dosage in the presence of severe renal failure (see data sheet). Like other drugs, use during pregnancy and lactation only if strictly necessary. **SIDE EFFECTS:** Headache, dizziness, skin rash, occasional hepatitis. Rarely, reversible mental confusion states, usually in very ill or elderly patients. Rare cases of leucopenia and thrombocytopenia, usually reversible, agranulocytosis and pancytopenia. Hypersensitivity reactions, anaphylactic shock. Rare cases of breast symptoms in men. As with other H₂-receptor antagonists rare cases of bradycardia, A-V block and asystole (see data sheet). **PRESENTATIONS:** Zantac 150 Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0279, 60 tablets £29-76); Zantac 300 Tablets each containing 300mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0302, 30 tablets £27-43); Zantac Dispersible Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0298, 60 tablets £31-25); Zantac Effervescent Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine and 14-3mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0392, 60 tablets £31-25); Zantac Effervescent Tablets each containing 300mg ranitidine and 20-8mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0393, 30 tablets £31-25); Zantac Effervescent Granules each containing 150mg ranitidine and 10-2mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0394, 30 sachets £15-63); Zantac Effervescent Granules each containing 300mg ranitidine and 20-4mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0395, 30 sachets £31-25); Zantac Syrup each 10ml dose containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0310, 300ml bottle £22-32). **PRODUCT LICENCE HOLDER:** Glaxo Operations U.K. Limited, Greenford, Middlesex UB6 0HE. Zantac is a Glaxo trade mark. Further information is available on request from: Glaxo Laboratories Limited, Stockley Park West, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB11 1BT. Tel: 081 990 9000.

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Zantac
RANITIDINE



NOW
From the start in
duodenal and gastric ulcers

Prescribing information. Full description of pharmaceutical form: Losec capsules containing 20mg omeprazole. **Recommended clinical indications:** Treatment of reflux oesophagitis. Symptom relief is rapid, and the majority of patients are healed after 4 weeks. Treatment of duodenal and gastric ulcers, including those complicating NSAID therapy. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. **Recommended doses and dosage schedules. Adults (including elderly):** In reflux oesophagitis: 20mg once daily, given for 4 weeks. For those patients not fully healed after the initial course, healing usually occurs during a further 4-8 weeks treatment. Losec has also been used in a dose of 40mg once daily in patients with reflux oesophagitis refractory to other therapy. Healing usually occurred within 8 weeks. Patients can be continued at a dosage of 20mg once daily. **Duodenal and benign gastric ulcers:** 20mg once daily. The majority of patients with duodenal ulcer are healed after 4 weeks. The majority of patients with benign gastric ulcer are healed after 8 weeks. In severe cases, the dose may be increased to 40mg Losec once daily. Long-term therapy with Losec in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers is not currently recommended. **Zollinger-Ellison syndrome:** 60mg once daily. The dosage should be adjusted individually and treatment continued as long as clinically indicated. More than 90% of patients with severe disease and inadequate response to other therapies have been effectively controlled on doses of 20 to 120mg daily. With doses above 80mg, the dose should be divided and given twice daily. **Children:** There is no experience of the use of Losec in children. **Impaired renal or hepatic function:** Adjustment is not required. Patients with severe liver disease should not require more than 20mg Losec daily. **Contra-indications, precautions & warnings:** **Contra-indications:** No known contra-indications to the use of Losec. When gastric ulcer is suspected, the possibility of malignancy should be excluded before treatment with Losec is instituted, as treatment may alleviate symptoms and delay diagnosis. Avoid in pregnancy unless there is no safer alternative.

ASTRA



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IN REFLUX OESOPHAGITIS

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IN DUODENAL
AND GASTRIC ULCERS

One 20mg capsule daily



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omeprazole-Astra

**Losec compared with conventional starting courses of
H₂-antagonists in reflux oesophagitis, duodenal and gastric ulcers*

Breast feeding should be discontinued if the use of Losec is considered essential. Losec is well tolerated. Nausea, headache, diarrhoea, constipation and flatulence have been reported but are rare. Skin rashes have occurred in a few patients. These events have usually been mild and transient and there has been no consistent relationship with treatment. Losec can delay the elimination of diazepam, phenytoin and warfarin. Monitoring of patients receiving warfarin or phenytoin is recommended and a reduction of warfarin or phenytoin dose may be necessary when omeprazole is added to treatment. No evidence of an interaction with theophylline, propranolol, metoprolol, lidocaine, quinidine or antacids. *Animal Toxicology:* Gastric ECL-cell hyperplasia and carcinoids have been observed in life-long studies in rats treated with omeprazole or subjected to partial fundectomy. These changes are the result of sustained hypergastrinaemia secondary to acid inhibition and not from a direct effect of any individual drug. No treatment related mucosal changes have been observed in patients treated continuously for periods up to 5 years. **Special precautions for storage:** Use within one month of opening. Replace cap firmly after use. Dispense in original container. **Legal status:** POM. **Pack size and basic NHS cost:** Bottles of 5 capsules, £6.49; Bottles of 28 capsules, £36.36. **Product Licence No:** PL0017/0238. **Product Licence Holder:** Astra Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Home Park, Kings Langley, Herts WD4 8DH. **Date of preparation:** 4th November 1991. **References** 1. Holt S & Howden CW. *Dig Dis & Sci* 1991; **36** (4): 385-93. 2. Sandmark S et al. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 1988; **23**: 625-32. 3. McFarland RJ et al. *Gastroenterol* 1990; **98**: 278-83. 4. Bate CM et al. *Gut* 1990; **31**: 968-72. For further information, please contact Astra Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Telephone: (0923) 266191. Losec is a registered trademark



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liquid: sodium alginate BP, sodium bicarbonate Ph.Eur., calcium carbonate Ph.Eur. tablets: alginic acid BP,
sodium bicarbonate Ph.Eur., aluminium hydroxide BP, magnesium trisilicate Ph.Eur.

STOP REFLUX. PREVENT OESOPHAGITIS.†

Prescribing Information. Liquid Gaviskon. Active Ingredients: Sodium alginate BP 500mg, sodium bicarbonate Ph.Eur. 267mg and calcium carbonate Ph.Eur. 160mg per 10ml dose. Indications: Heartburn, including heartburn of pregnancy, dyspepsia associated with gastric reflux, hiatus hernia and reflux oesophagitis. Contra-Indications: None known. Dosage and Administration: Adults, children over 12: 10-20ml liquid, after meals and at bedtime. Children under 12: 5-10ml liquid after meals and at bedtime. Note: 10ml liquid contains 6.2mmol sodium. Basic NHS Cost: 500ml liquid £2.70. PL: 44/0058. Gaviskon Tablets. Active Ingredients: Alginic acid BP 500mg, sodium bicarbonate Ph.Eur. 170mg, dried aluminium hydroxide gel BP 100mg, magnesium trisilicate Ph.Eur. 25mg per tablet. In a sugar free peppermint flavoured base containing calcium carbonate (40mg) and saccharin. Indications: Heartburn, including heartburn of

pregnancy, dyspepsia associated with gastric reflux, hiatus hernia and reflux oesophagitis. Contra-Indications: None known. Dosage and Administration: Adults, children over 12: 1 or 2 tablets after meals and at bedtime. Children under 12: 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime. Note: 1 tablet contains 2.1mmol sodium. Tablets should be thoroughly chewed. Basic NHS Cost: 60 tablets £2.25. PL: 44/0021. References: 1. Washington N. (1990) *Drug Invest.* 2(1) 23-30. 2. Sianciu C. & Bennett J.R. (1974) *Lancet* 109-111. 3. Bortolotti M. et al (1965) *In Oesophageal Disorders. Pathophysiology, and Therapy*, ed. De Maester & Skinner. Raven Press 613-616. 4. Braniski F.J. et al (1988) *Lambalat. Monitoring*, 1(1) 61-72. Further information is available on request. Reckitt & Colman Products, Dansom Lane, Kingston-Upon-Hull, HU8 7DS. * GAVISCON is a registered trademark GI/91 RECKITT & COLMAN



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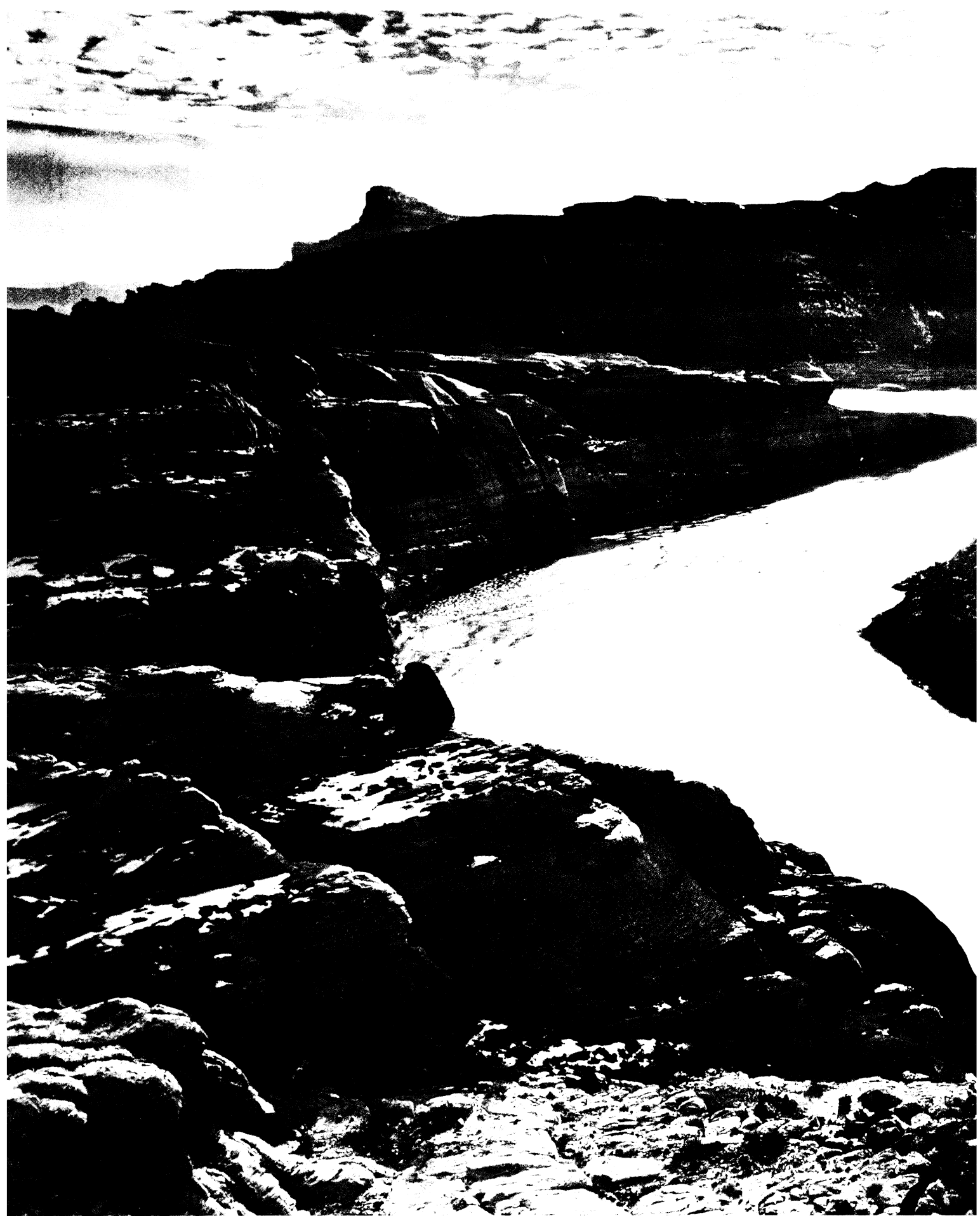
domperidone

effective relief of acute nausea and vomiting — whatever the cause

Prescribing information Uses: *Adults (including elderly):* The acute treatment of nausea and vomiting of any aetiology, and for up to 12 weeks treatment of nausea and vomiting due to L-dopa and bromocriptine. Not recommended for chronic use nor, routinely, for prophylaxis of post-operative vomiting. *Children:* Only for nausea and vomiting following cancer chemotherapy or irradiation. **Presentation:** Motilium tablets (domperidone 10mg): Cartons of 30 and 100 tablets in blister strips of 10. Basic NHS cost 30 tablets: £2.52, 100 tablets: £8.42. PL0071/0287. Motilium suspension (domperidone 1mg/ml): Bottles of 200ml. Basic NHS cost of 200ml: £1.85. PL0071/0292. Motilium suppositories (domperidone 30mg): Cartons of 10 in blister strips of 5. Basic NHS cost 10 suppositories: £2.72. PL0071/0290. **Dosage:** Route, dose and frequency of dosing should be adjusted according to severity and duration of symptoms. *Adults (including elderly):* Tablets or suspension: 10-20mg at 4-8 hourly intervals. Suppositories: 1 or 2 at 4-8 hourly intervals. *Children:* Suspension: 0.2-0.4mg/kg at 4-8 hourly intervals. Suppositories: for children aged 2-12 years, 1-4 daily according to body weight (see Data Sheet). **Contra-indications, Warnings, etc.:** No specific contra-indications. Safety of Motilium in pregnancy has not yet been established, therefore it should be avoided in those who are pregnant. **Side-effects:** In common with other dopamine antagonists Motilium produces a rise in serum prolactin which may be associated with galactorrhoea, and less frequently, gynaecomastia. Domperidone does not readily cross the normally functioning blood-brain barrier. However, acute extrapyramidal dystonic reactions have been reported with Motilium.

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

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PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: INDICATIONS: Duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, ulcers associated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), oesophageal reflux disease, severe oesophagitis, chronic episodic dyspepsia. **DOSE:** Adults: Duodenal ulceration and gastric ulceration: A single 300mg dose at bedtime or 150mg twice daily in the morning and evening for four weeks. Alternatively, in duodenal ulcers, 300mg in the morning and evening for four weeks to achieve optimal healing. Continued maintenance treatment of 150mg at bedtime is recommended for patients with a history of recurrent ulceration. Ulcers following non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug therapy or associated with continued non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs: 150mg twice daily for up to eight weeks. Chronic episodic dyspepsia: 150mg twice daily for six weeks, investigate early relapsers and non-responders. Oesophageal reflux disease: 300mg at bedtime or 150mg twice daily for up to eight weeks. Severe oesophagitis: 300mg four times daily for up to eight weeks (see data sheet for full dosage instructions). **CONTRA-INDICATIONS:** Patients with known hypersensitivity to ranitidine. **PRECAUTIONS:** In patients in whom sodium restriction is indicated, care should be taken when administering sodium-containing Effervescent Tablets and Granules. Exclude the possibility of malignancy in gastric ulcer before instituting therapy, especially in middle-aged patients with new or recently changed dyspeptic symptoms. Regular supervision of patients with peptic ulcer and on NSAID therapy is recommended especially if elderly. Reduce dosage in the presence of severe renal failure (see data sheet). Like other drugs, use during pregnancy and lactation only if strictly necessary. **SIDE EFFECTS:** Headache, dizziness, skin rash, occasional hepatitis.

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Rarely, reversible mental confusion states, usually in very ill or elderly patients. Rare cases of leucopenia and thrombocytopenia, usually reversible, agranulocytosis and pancytopenia. Hypersensitivity reactions, anaphylactic shock. Rare cases of breast symptoms in men. As with other H_2 -receptor antagonists rare cases of bradycardia, A-V block and asystole (see data sheet). **PRESENTATIONS:** Zantac 150 Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0279, 60 tablets £29.76); Zantac 300 Tablets each containing 300mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0302, 30 tablets £27.43); Zantac Dispersible Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0298, 60 tablets £31.25); Zantac Effervescent Tablets each containing 150mg ranitidine and 14.3mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0392, 60 tablets £31.25); Zantac Effervescent Tablets each containing 300mg ranitidine and 20.8mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0393, 30 tablets £31.25); Zantac Effervescent Granules each containing 150mg ranitidine and 10.2mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0394, 30 sachets £15.63); Zantac Effervescent Granules each containing 300mg ranitidine and 20.4mEq sodium (Product licence number 0004/0395, 30 sachets £31.25); Zantac Syrup each 10ml dose containing 150mg ranitidine (Product licence number 0004/0310, 300ml bottle £22.32). **PRODUCT LICENCE HOLDER:** Glaxo Operations U.K. Limited, Greenford, Middlesex UB6 0HE. Zantac is a Glaxo trade mark. Further information is available on request from: Glaxo Laboratories Limited, Stockley Park West, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB11 1BT. Tel: 081 990 9000.

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Presentation: A light blue/dark blue enteric-coated capsule with a green band between cap and body. Each capsule contains a sustained release gel of 0.2ml peppermint oil B.P. **Uses:** For the treatment of symptoms of discomfort and of abdominal colic and distension experienced by patients with irritable bowel syndrome. **Dosage and Administration:** Adult dose: 1-2 capsules three times a day, 30 minutes to one hour before food, and taken with a small quantity of water. The capsules should not be taken immediately after food. 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 capsules in children under the age of 15 years. **Contra-indications, warnings, etc** Precautions: The capsules should not be broken

or chewed because this would release the peppermint oil prematurely, possibly causing local irritation of the mouth or oesophagus. Patients who already suffer from heartburn sometimes experience an exacerbation of these symptoms when taking the capsule. Treatment should be discontinued in these patients. Do not take indigestion remedies at the same time of day as this treatment. **Adverse effects:** Heartburn; sensitivity reactions to menthol, which are rare and include erythematous skin rash, headache, bradycardia, muscle tremor and ataxia. **Pharmaceutical Precautions:** Store in a cool place. Avoid direct sunlight. **Legal Category:** P. **Product Licence:** PL 0424/0009. **Product Authorisation:** PA 360/17/1. **Product Licence/Product Authorisation Holder:** Tillotts Laboratories. **Basic NHS Cost:** £12.76 per 100. **Date of issue:** January 1992. Colpermin is a Trade Mark.



P R E D F O A M

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Predfoam Prednisolone metasulphobenzoate sodium equivalent to 20mg prednisolone per metered dose.
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including cleft palate and intra-uterine growth retardation. There may, therefore, be a very small risk of such effects in the human foetus. **Overdosage:** Overdosage by this route is unlikely. **Pharmaceutical Precautions:** Pressurised container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures above 50°C. Do not pierce or burn even after use. Shake before use. **Product Licence Number** 0108/0101. **Product Authorisation Number** 100/40/1.

References

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



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Indications: 1. Irritable bowel syndrome. 2. Gastro-

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Dosage and Administration: Tablets: Adults and children ten years and over: One tablet three times a day, preferably 20 minutes before meals. Suspension: Adults and children ten years and over: 15ml (150mg) three times a day, preferably 20 minutes before meals. **Contra-indications, warnings, etc:** Animal experiments have failed to show any terato-

genic effects. However, the usual precautions concerning the administration of any drug during pregnancy should be observed. **Product Licence Number:**

Tablets: 0512/0044. **Suspension:** 0512/0061.

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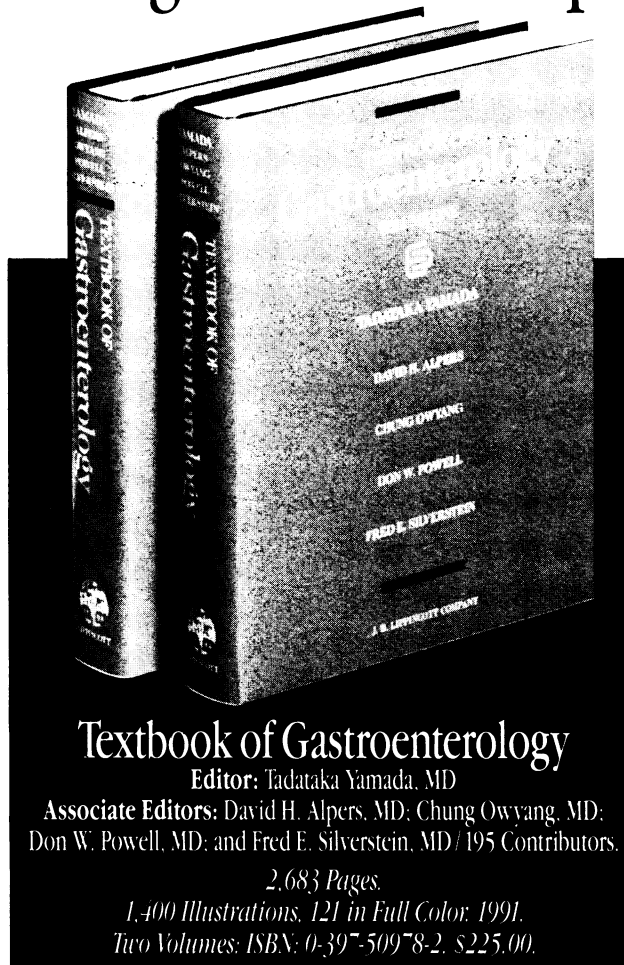
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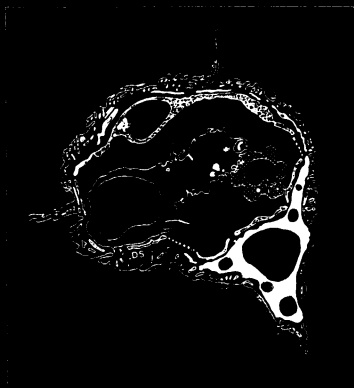
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Unlike H₂-antagonists, Cytotec puts back the G.I. prostaglandins NSAIDs take out.



NSAIDs cause ulcers by depleting mucosal protective prostaglandins.

Cytotec, a prostaglandin analogue, restores this protection.

Unlike H₂-antagonists! Cytotec not only inhibits acid secretion, but also stimulates bicarbonate secretion,² increases mucus secretion¹ and enhances gastric mucosal blood flow.³

Consequently Cytotec prevents ulceration in the majority of patients taking NSAIDs.^{4,5}

CYTOTEC[®]
misoprostol

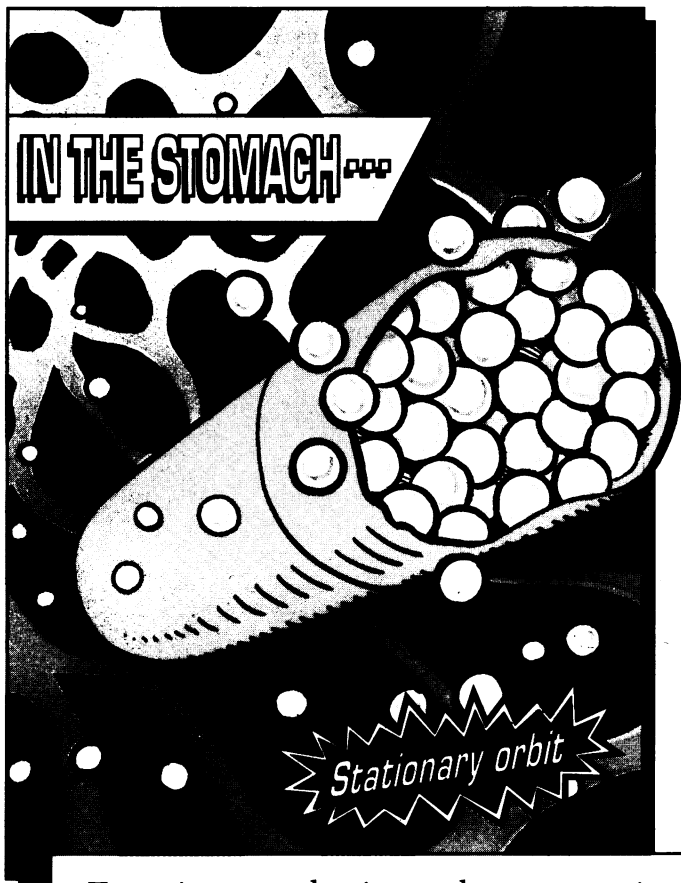
counter the impact of NSAIDs on the stomach

CYTOTEC Abbreviated Prescribing Information. Presentation: Tablet containing misoprostol 200 micrograms. **Uses:** Healing of duodenal and gastric ulcer induced by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) in arthritic patients at risk, whilst continuing NSAID therapy. Prophylaxis of NSAID-induced ulcers. Healing of duodenal and gastric ulcer. **Dosage: Adults including the elderly. Healing of duodenal and gastric ulcer:** 800 micrograms daily in four divided doses taken with breakfast and/or each main meal and at bedtime. **Prophylaxis of NSAID-induced ulcer:** 200 micrograms twice daily, three times daily or four times daily. Refer to data sheet for additional information. **Contraindications:** Pregnant women, women planning a pregnancy, patients allergic to prostaglandins. **Warnings:** Pre-menopausal women should use effective contraception and be advised of the risks of taking Cytotec if pregnant. **Precautions:** Cytotec does not produce hypotension in clinical studies at ulcer-healing doses, nevertheless exercise caution in disease states where hypotension might precipitate severe complications. Cytotec should not be administered during breast feeding. **Adverse effects:** Diarrhoea, abdominal pain, dyspepsia, flatulence, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, skin rashes. In women – menorrhagia, intermenstrual bleeding, vaginal bleeding. **Basic NHS Price:** £13/56 tablets. **Product Licence Number:** 0020/0115. **References:** 1. Wilson DE, Quadros E, Rajapaksa T, Adams A, Noar M. Dig Dis Sci 1986; 37 (suppl 1): 1262s-129s. 2. Isenberg JL, Hogan DL, Koss MA, Selling JA. Gastroenterology 1986; 91: 370-378. 3. Sato N, Kawano S, Fukuda M, Tsuji S, Kamada T. Am J Med 1987; 83 (suppl 1A): 15-21. 4. Graham DY, Agrawal NM, Roth SH. Lancet 1988; ii: 1277-1280. 5. Searle Data on file.

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Data sheet with full prescribing information is available on request.

Creon arrives rather than travelling in hope



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



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



Superior control of steatorrhoea[†]

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

Prescribing Information

Presentation: Brown-yellow capsules containing enteric coated granules of pancreatin equivalent to: 9,000 BP units of amylase; 8,000 BP units of lipase; 210 BP units of protease. Available in packs of 100. Basic NHS price £13.33.

Indication: Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency.

Dosage and administration: Adults and children: Initially one or two capsules with meals, then adjust according to response. The capsules can be swallowed whole, or for ease of administration they may be opened and the granules taken with fluid or soft food, but without chewing. If the granules are mixed with food, it is important that they are taken immediately, or otherwise dissolution of the enteric coating may result.

Contra-indications, Warnings, etc.: Contra-indications: Substitution with pancreatic enzymes is contra-indicated in the early stages of acute pancreatitis.

Warnings: Use in pregnancy; there is inadequate evidence of safety in use during pregnancy.

The product is of porcine origin.

Rarely cases of hyper-uricaemia and hyper-uricaemia have been reported with high doses of pancreatin. Overdosage could precipitate meconium ileus equivalent.

Perianal irritation could occur, and, rarely, inflammation when large doses are used.

Product Licence Number: 5727/0001.

Name and address of Licence Holder: Kali Chemie Pharma GmbH, Postfach 220, D-3000, Hannover 1, West Germany.

References

1. Stead RJ et al. *Thorax* 1987;42:533-537. 2. Beverley DW et al. *Arch Dis Child* 1987;62:564-568.

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Further information is available from:
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