Dosage
Mild anxiety: 2-3mg daily in divided doses
Moderate severe anxiety: 5-7mg daily in divided doses. In
all patients dosage should be increased until optimal control
of symptoms is achieved.
Presentation: ATIVAN is presented as blue oblong tablets
each containing 1mg lorazepam and as yellow tablets
containing 2.5mg lorazepam. (Also available in injectable
forms).
Uses: Mild, moderate and severe anxiety.
Contra-Indications: Patients sensitive to
benzodiazepines.
Side-effects: ATIVAN is well tolerated and imbalance or
ataxia is an indication of excessive dosage. Daytime
drowsiness may be noted initially and is to be anticipated in
the effective treatment of anxiety. It will normally diminish
rapidly and may be minimised in the early days of treatment
by giving the larger proportion of the day’s dose before
retiring. Occasional confusion, hangover, headache on
waking, drowsiness or dizziness, blurred vision and nausea
have also been reported.
Precautions: As with other drugs of this type, patients
should be advised that their reactions may be modified as in
handling machinery, driving etc. depending on the
individual patient’s response. Tolerance to alcohol may be
diminished and its consumption should be avoided. As the
action of centrally acting drugs such as phenothiazines may
be intensified, the co-prescription of these drugs should be
carefully monitored as reduced dosage may be indicated.
Elderly patients, or those suffering from cerebrovascular
to changes such as tinnitus, are likely to respond to
smaller doses. Prolonged or excessive use of
benzodiazepines may occasionally result in the
development of some psychological dependence with
withdrawal symptoms on sudden discontinuation. Treatment
in these cases should be withdrawn gradually. Careful usage
seldom results in the development of dependence. ATIVAN
Tablets should not be administered during pregnancy
in the judgement of the physician such administration
clinically justifiable. Special care should be taken in
three months of pregnancy.
Legal category: POM
Product Licence Numbers:
PL 001 10033 (1mg)
PL 001 10032 (2.5mg). Injection PL 001 11061.
Basic M.H.B. cost: 1mg x 100: £1.85 2.5mg x 100: £2
Hospital Price As per local contract.
Wyeth Laboratories, John Wyeth & Brother Ltd,
Tadpole, Maidenhead, Berks.
Trade Mark.
in anxiety
Frisium®
maintains mental and physical performance

A battery of the most advanced psychomotor testing techniques clearly shows that Frisium differs from the widely used 1,4-benzodiazepine tranquillizers in causing minimal impairment of alertness and motor performance.  

In addition Frisium has been shown to be more effective than, or as effective as, the standard 1,4-benzodiazepines in various studies. Frisium relieves anxiety without the impairment of performance which can add to the patient's problems around the home or at work.

Presentation
Frisium capsules contain 10mg clobazam (1,5-benzodiazepine)

Uses
Minor tranquilizer for use in acute or chronic anxiety, tension and agitation with or without underlying organic disease

Dosage & Administration
Adult dose 20 to 30mg daily in divided doses or as a single dose given at night. The lower dose applies particularly to the elderly. Children over 3 years up to half the recommended adult dose

Unsuitable for children under 3 years. Maximum dosage 60mg daily.

Contra-indications, warnings etc.
Use in pregnancy only if there are compelling reasons. Frisium should not be used in patients with myasthenia gravis or in those hypersensitive to benzodiazepines. Frisium may potentiate the effects of central nervous system depressant drugs. The ability to operate machinery or drive a car may be impaired in patients sensitive to Frisium or in patients taking high doses. Use in reduced doses in patients with renal or hepatic impairment. Adverse effects include drowsiness, dizziness or dry mouth, which tend to be mild and transient.

References:
1. Br J Clin Pharmacol (1979) 7 (Suppl 1) 77S
2. Invest Med Int (1975) 2, 240
5. Br J Clin Pharmacol (1979) 7 (Suppl 1) 85S
bronchodilator therapy
no asthmatic
need be without
Primary therapy
in reversible airways obstruction
Proven efficacy and β₂-selectivity
Long-acting
yet with a rapid onset of action
Protects against exacerabation of asthma.
Becotide
(becloethasone dipropionate BP)

Controls the inflammatory processes in more severe asthma

Avoids the side effects associated with systemic steroids

Can eliminate or greatly reduce the need for systemic steroids

Restores the response to bronchodilators

Oblivates cushingold features and stunting of growth in children

Available as a metered-dose aerosol and Rotascope with Rotahaler