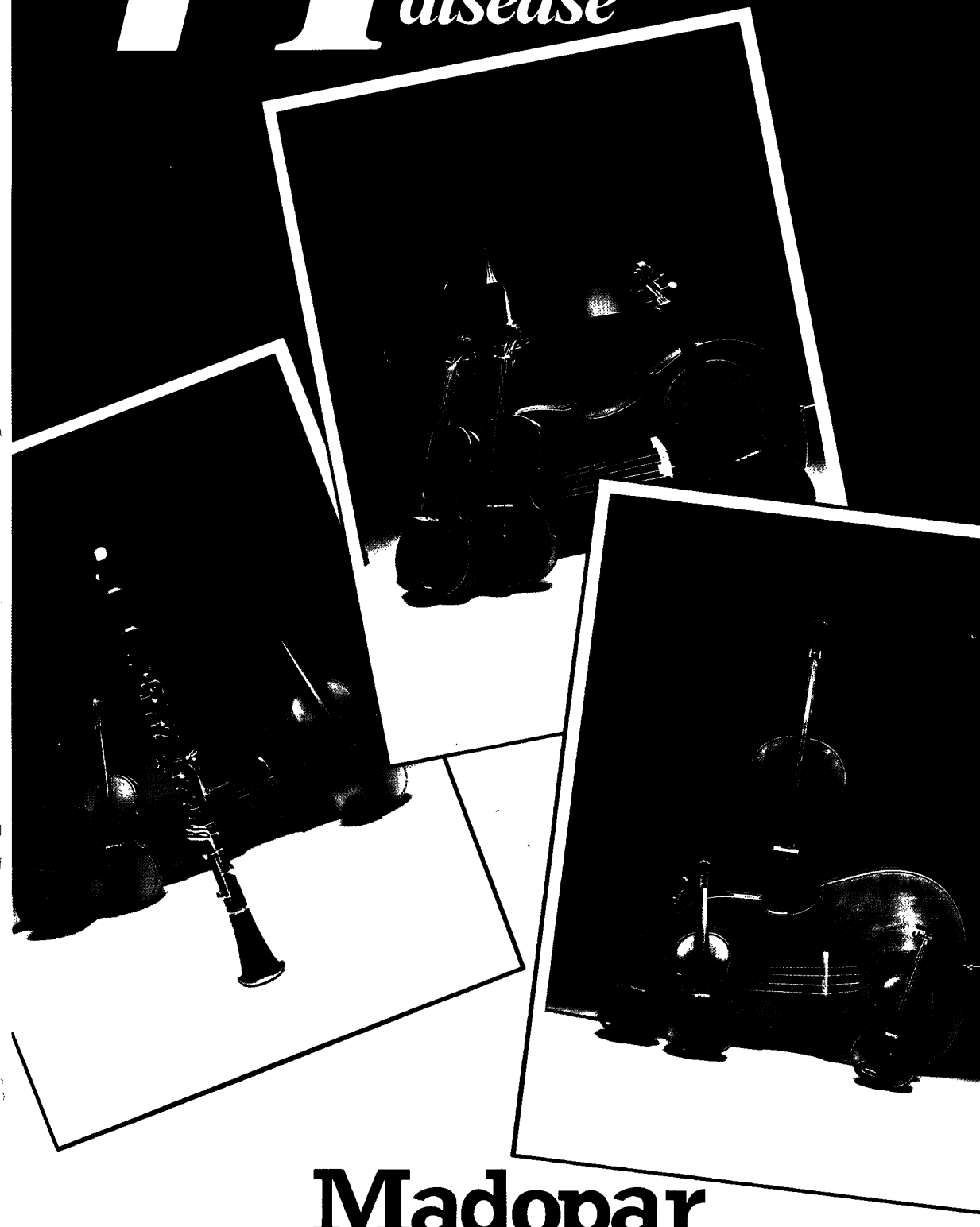
4+1 the right balance in Parkinson's disease



Presentation
Madopar contains a combination of levodopa and the decarboxylase inhibitor benserazide in the ratio of 4:1. Madopar 62·5 capsules containing 50mg levodopa and 14·25mg benserazide hydrochloride (equivalent to 12·5mg of the base) Madopar 125 capsules containing 100mg levodopa and 28·5mg benserazide hydrochloride (equivalent to 25mg of the base) Madopar 250 capsules containing 200mg levodopa and 57mg benserazide hydrochloride (equivalent to 50mg of the base)

Indications
Parkinsonism – idiopathic, post encephalitic

Dosage
Dosage is variable and the data sheet should be consulted for full details. The effective daily dose usually lies between four and eight capsules of Madopar 125 (two to four capsules of Madopar 250) daily in divided doses, most patients requiring no more than six capsules of Madopar 125 daily. In some elderly patients initial treatment with one capsule of Madopar 62·5 once or twice daily, increasing by one capsule every third or fourth day may suffice. Patients who experience fluctuations in response may also benefit from administration of smaller more frequent doses using Madopar 62·5.

Contra-indications
Narrow angle glaucoma, severe psychoneuroses or psychoses. It should not be given in conjunction with monoamine oxidase inhibitors or within two weeks of their withdrawal, to patients under 25 years of age, to pregnant women, or to patients who have a history of, or who may be suffering from, a malignant melanoma.

Precautions
Drugs which interfere with central amine mechanisms should be avoided. Endocrine, renal, pulmonary or cardiovascular disease, hepatic disorder, peptic ulcer, osteoporosis, sympathomimetic drugs, antihypertensive drugs. Patients who improve on Madopar therapy should be advised to resume normal activities gradually as rapid mobilisation may increase the risk of injury.

Side-effects
Nausea and vomiting, cardiovascular disturbances, psychiatric disturbances involuntary movements.

Packings
Madopar 62·5 capsules, Madopar 125 capsules and Madopar 250 capsules in packings of 100.

Licence Numbers
0031 0125 (Madopar 62·5 capsules), 0031 0073 (Madopar 125 capsules), 0031 0074 (Madopar 250 capsules)

Basic NHS Cost
Madopar capsules 62·5
£5·41 per 100
Madopar capsules 125
£9·76 per 100
Madopar capsules 250
£17·47 per 100

ROCHE

Roche Products Limited
PO Box 8
Welwyn Garden City
Hertfordshire AL7 3AY

Madopar is a trade mark
J5222/0783

Madopar

levodopa plus benserazide

the original 4+1 combination in three dosage forms, 62·5, 125 *and* 250

Proven effective over seven years of widespread clinical experience, 'Tagamet' is a known quantity in peptic ulcer treatment.

With 'Tagamet', 25 million patients ahead of the less experienced newcomers, you're on familiar ground.

Tagamet
cimetidine

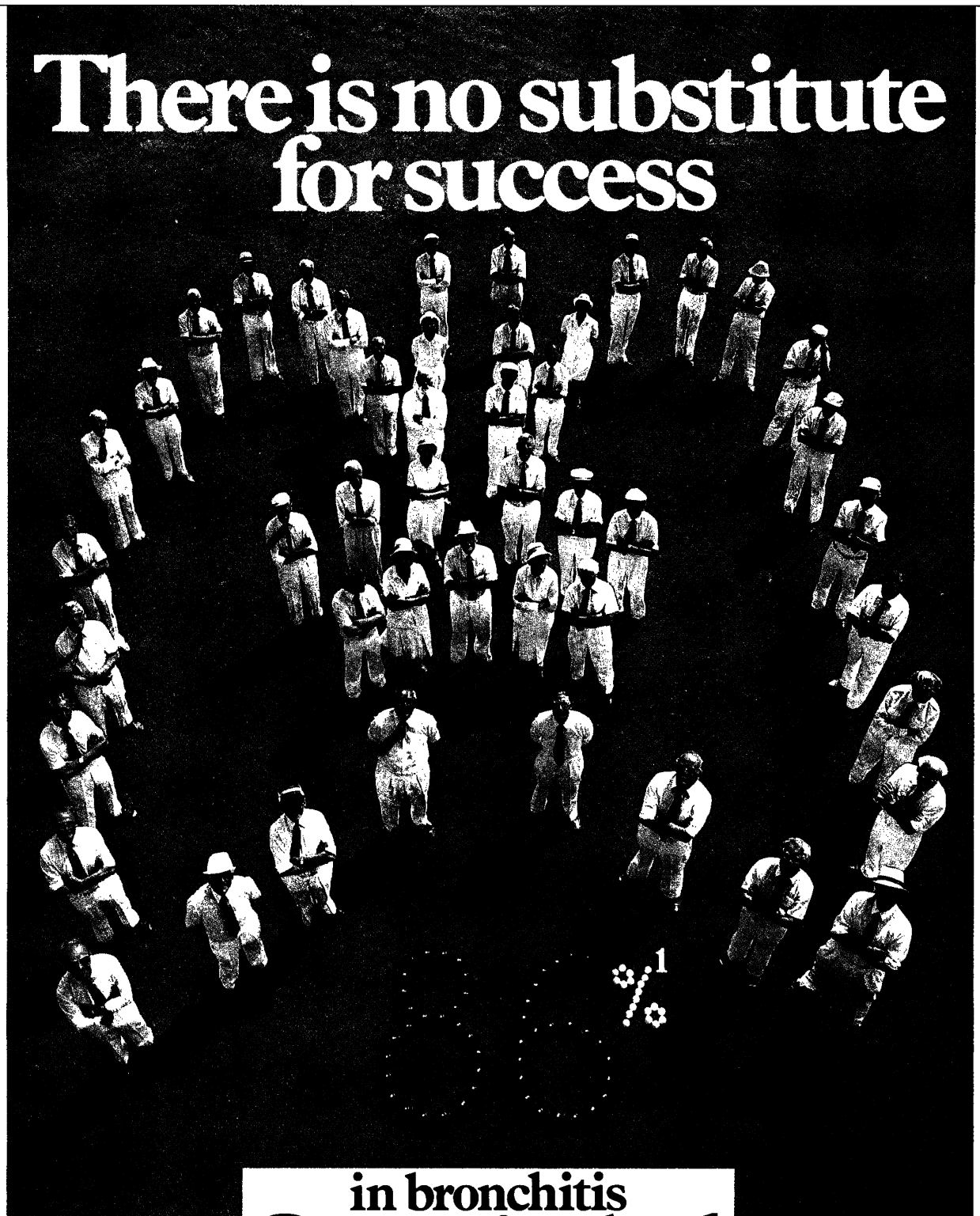
THOROUGHLY EXPLORED

puts you in control of gastric acid

Prescribing Information

Presentations Tagamet Tablets, PL 0002/0092, each containing 400 mg cimetidine. 56, £16.61. Tagamet Tablets, PL 0002/0063, each containing 200 mg cimetidine. 500, £74.15. Tagamet Syrup, PL 0002/0073, containing 200 mg cimetidine per 5 ml. 200 ml, £8.17. **Indications** *Duodenal ulcer*, benign gastric ulcer, recurrent and stomal ulceration, oesophageal reflux disease. Other conditions where reduction of gastric acid is beneficial: prophylaxis of stress-induced gastrointestinal haemorrhage and of acid aspiration (Mendelsons) syndrome, malabsorption and fluid loss in short bowel syndrome, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. **Dosage** *Usual dosage:* Adults: *Duodenal ulcer*, 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. To prevent relapse, 400 mg at bedtime or 400 mg morning and at bedtime for at least 6 months. *Benign gastric ulcer*, 200 mg t.d.s. with meals and 400 mg at bedtime (1.0 g/day) for at least 6 weeks. *Oesophageal reflux disease*, 400 mg t.d.s. with meals and 400 mg at bedtime (1.6 g/day) for 4 to 8 weeks. *Prophylaxis of stress-induced gastrointestinal haemorrhage*, up to 2 g a day, divided, to maintain intragastric pH above 4. *Prophylaxis of acid aspiration syndrome*, 400 mg 90-120 mins before induction of general anaesthesia. 400 mg at start of labour then 200 mg 2-hourly as necessary, maximum 1.6 g. Do not use 'Tagamet' syrup. *Zollinger-Ellison syndrome*, up to 400 mg q.i.d., rarely up to 2 g a day. *Recurrent and stomal ulceration* and *short bowel syndrome*, 200 mg t.d.s. and 400 mg at bedtime (1.0 g/day). *N.B. For full dosage instructions see Data Sheet.* **Cautions** Impaired renal function: reduce dosage (see Data Sheet). Potentiation of oral anticoagulants, phenytoin and theophylline (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. 21 783.

There is no substitute for success



in bronchitis

Septrin b.d.

Trade Mark

co-trimoxazole

1. Cooper, J., McGillion, F.B. and West, B. (1978), *Practitioner*, **220**, 798. 40 patients with acute bronchitis were treated with Septrin: 21 patients; or amoxycillin: 19 patients. In the GPs' clinical assessment, 86% of Septrin-treated patients had a satisfactory response at 7 days, compared with 74% of the amoxycillin-treated patients.

Prescribing Information
Uses: Sensitive bacterial infections of the lower respiratory, urinary and genital tracts, sinusitis, otitis media, skin infections, septicaemia, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, and other infections caused by sensitive organisms.
Dosage: *Septrin Forte Tablets:* over 12 years, one twice daily. *Septrin Tablets/Septrin Dispersible Tablets:* over 12 years, two twice daily; children 6 to 12 years, one twice daily. *Septrin Suspensions:* over 12 years, 10ml Adult twice daily; children 6 to 12 years, 10ml Paediatric twice daily; 6 months to 6 years, 5ml Paediatric twice daily; 6 weeks to 6 months, 2.5ml Paediatric twice daily.
Contra-indications: Septrin is contra-indicated in patients with marked liver parenchymal damage, blood dyscrasias or severe renal insufficiency. Septrin should not be given to patients hypersensitive to sulphonamides or co-trimoxazole; should not be given during pregnancy or to neonates.
Precautions: In cases of renal impairment a reduced dosage is indicated and an adequate urinary output should be maintained. Regular blood counts are necessary whenever long-term therapy is used. Caution is advised in patients with folate deficiency. Care should be taken when giving Septrin to patients receiving oral anti-coagulants of the coumarin group, pyrimethamine, sulphonylureas, or phenytoin.
Warnings and Adverse Effects: Occasionally nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, glossitis and skin rashes may occur with normal doses and, very rarely, haematological reactions.

Further information is available on request.

Wellcome Medical Division
The Wellcome Foundation Ltd, Crewe, Cheshire.

Wellcome

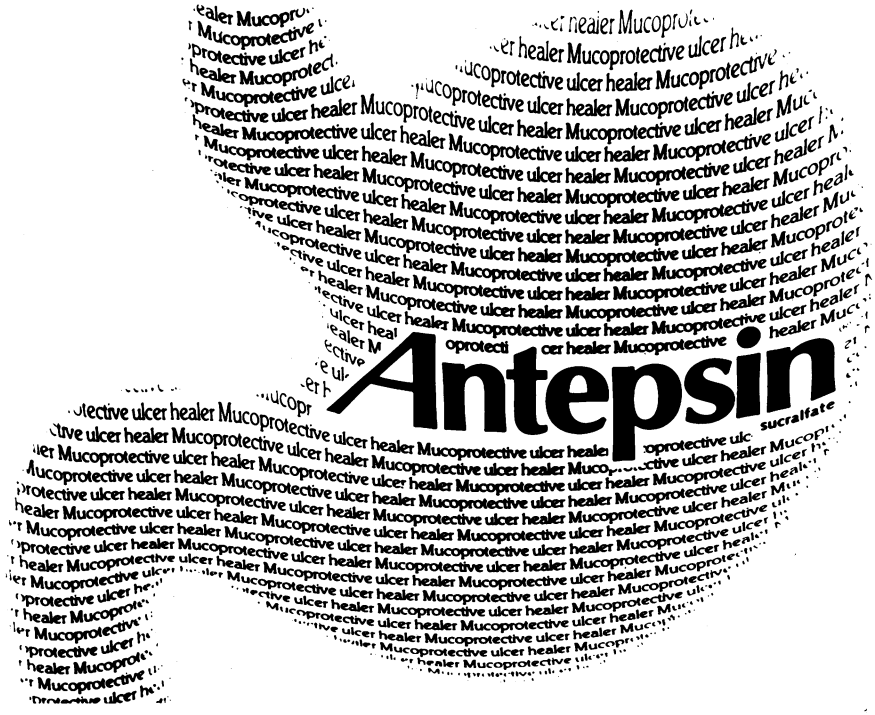
Presentations:

	Product Licence	Formulation	Basic NHS Cost
Septrin Forte Tablets	PL 0021	160mg Trimethoprim BP 800mg Sulphamethoxazole BP	£1.90 for 10
Septrin Tablets	PL 0009	80mg TMP 400mg SMX	£2.27 for 20
Septrin Dispersible Tablets	PL 0009	80mg TMP 400mg SMX	£2.42 for 20
Septrin Adult Suspension	PL 5223	80mg TMP 400mg SMX in 5ml	£3.22 for 100ml
Septrin Paediatric Suspension	PL 5222	40mg TMP 200mg SMX in 5ml	£2.00 for 100ml
Septrin Paediatric Tablets	PL 0108	20mg TMP 100mg SMX	£0.69 for 20

Antepsin®

Sucralfate

Mucoprotective ulcer healer



Non-systemic action

Fast pain relief
Excellent healing rates

Prolonged remission
Low incidence of side effects

Prescribing Information

Presentation Antepsin Tablets 1 gram are white, oblong, biconvex, uncoated tablets scored and embossed 1239 on one side and Ayerst on the other. Each tablet contains 1 gram sucralfate. **Uses** For the treatment of duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer and chronic gastritis. **Dosage and Administration** For oral administration. *Adults* – Usual dose 1 gram 4 times a day. Maximum daily dose 8 grams. Four to six weeks treatment is usually needed for ulcer healing but up to twelve weeks may be necessary in resistant cases. Antacids may be used as required for relief of pain. **Contra-indications, Precautions, Warnings, etc.** *Contra-Indications* There are no known contra-indications. *Precautions* 1. Concomitant administration with some oral anti-infectives such as tetracyclines may interfere with absorption of the latter. 2. The product should only be used with caution in patients with renal dysfunction. 3. As with all medicines, Antepsin should not be used in early pregnancy unless considered essential. **Side Effects** A low incidence of mild side effects, e.g. constipation, has been reported.

Legal Category POM. **Package Quantities** Antepsin 1 gram – Securitainers of 100. **Pharmaceutical Precautions** No special requirements for storage are necessary. **Product Licence Numbers** PL No. 0607/0045 PA No. 149/4/2. **Basic N.H.S. Price** Average daily cost 50p.

® ANTEPSIN is a registered Trade Mark.

Further information is available on request to the Company.

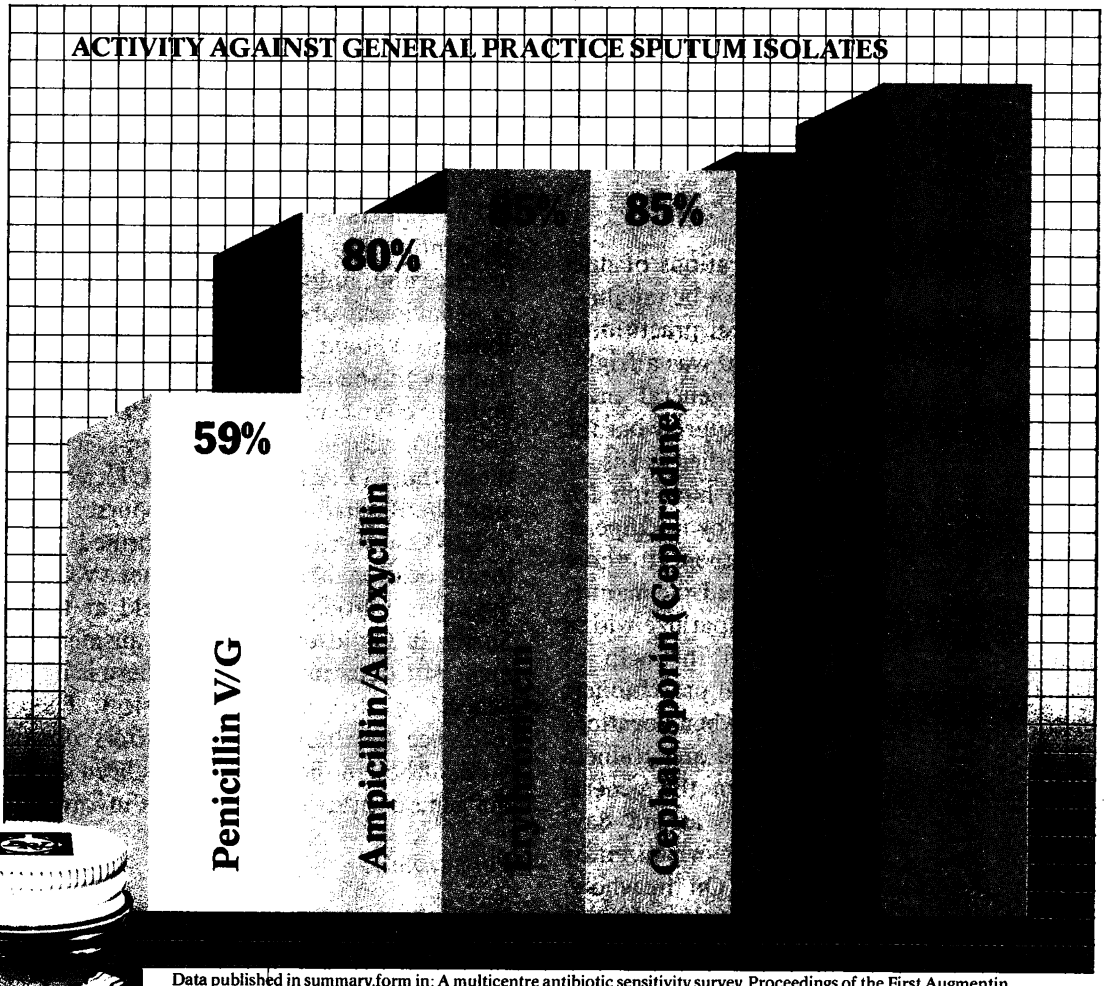
Ayerst International
Ayerst Laboratories Ltd.,
South Way, Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LT.
Telephone: 0264 58711.
Distributors in Ireland: Ayerst Laboratories Ltd.,
765 South Circular Road, Islandbridge, Dublin 8.

AUGMENTIN

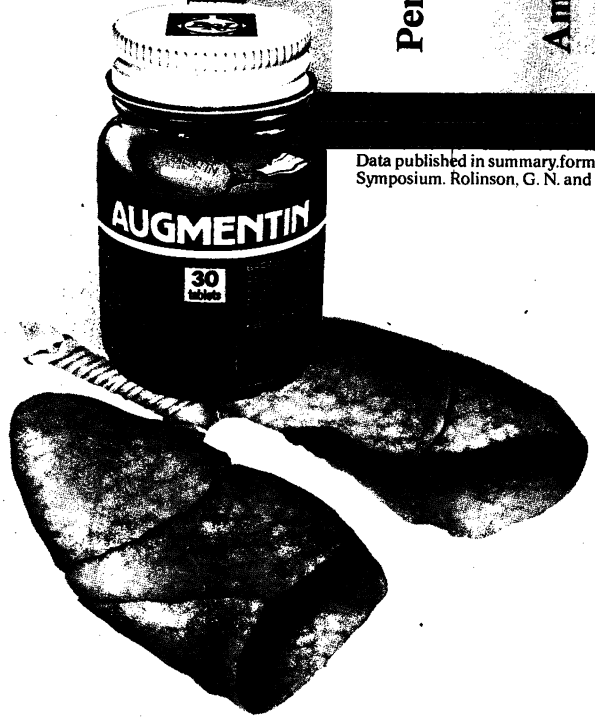
clavulanate-potentiated amoxycillin

IN CHEST INFECTIONS

LET THE FIGURES DO THE TALKING.



Data published in summary.form in: A multicentre antibiotic sensitivity survey. Proceedings of the First Augmentin Symposium. Rolinson, G. N. and Watson, A. (eds) Excerpta Medica, 1980, pp 173-183.



Prescribing Information

USES: Chest, ENT, Genito-urinary tract, Skin and soft tissue infections.
DOSAGE: Adults and children over 12 years: One Augmentin or Augmentin Dispersible Tablet (375 mg) three times a day.
Children 6-12 years: 5 ml Augmentin Junior Suspension (187 mg) three times a day.
Children 2-6 years: 5 ml Augmentin Paediatric Suspension (156 mg) three times a day.
Children 9 months-2 years: 5 ml half-strength Augmentin Paediatric Suspension (78 mg) three times a day.
Children 3-9 months: 2.5 ml half-strength Augmentin Paediatric Suspension (39 mg) three times a day.
In severe infections, dosages for patients aged 2 years and over may be doubled. Treatment with Augmentin should not be extended beyond 14 days without review.
CONTRA-INDICATION: Penicillin hypersensitivity.
PRECAUTIONS: Safety in human pregnancy is yet to be established. Dosage need not be reduced in patients with renal impairment, unless dialysis is required.
SIDE-EFFECTS: Uncommon, mainly mild and transitory, eg diarrhoea, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, candidiasis, urticarial and erythematous rashes. If gastro-intestinal side-effects occur, they may be reduced by taking Augmentin at the start of meals.
PRESENTATIONS: (Prices correct at October, 1983.)

▼ **Augmentin Tablets and Dispersible Tablets,** each providing 125 mg clavulanic acid with 250 mg amoxycillin. Augmentin Tablets (bottles of 30, 100). Cost per tablet – 29p PL0038/0270.
Augmentin Dispersible Tablets (foil wrapped 30, 90). Cost per tablet – 32½p PL0038/0272.

▼ **Augmentin Junior Suspension.** Powder to prepare 100 ml suspension. Each 5 ml provides 62 mg clavulanic acid with 125 mg amoxycillin.
Cost per 5 ml dose – 18p PL0038/0274.

▼ **Augmentin Paediatric Suspension.** Powder to prepare 100 ml suspension. Each 5 ml provides 31 mg clavulanic acid with 125 mg amoxycillin.
Cost per 5 ml dose – 14p PL0038/0298.
The clavulanic acid is present as potassium clavulanate and the amoxycillin as the trihydrate.
All the above presentations are sugar-free formulations.

October 1983

Further information is available on request to the Company.

Beecham Research Laboratories
Brentford, England.

"Why have you changed my tablets, Doctor?"

Write 'Inderal' by name and there's no confusion"

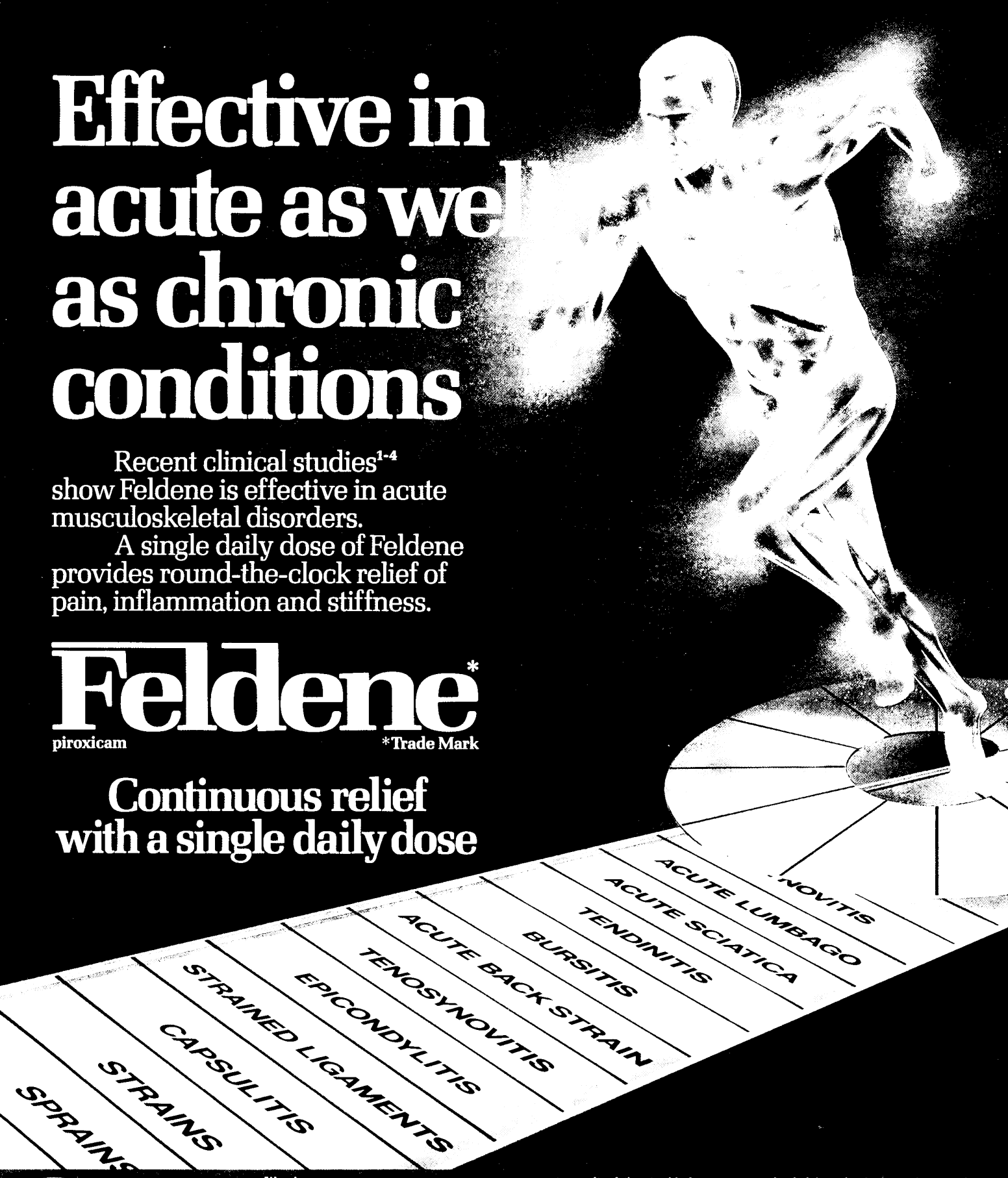
A generic prescription for propranolol can now be filled with tablets from at least eleven different sources. Variation in appearance is considerable and the possibility that this may lead to patient confusion and anxiety cannot be ignored.

By writing 'Inderal' by name, the doctor can ensure that his patient always receives the original ICI formulation.

ICI INDERAL
Propranolol Hydrochloride BP

'Inderal': abridged prescribing information. Dosage: Hypertension 80mg b.d., increasing weekly. Usual range 160-320mg daily. Angina 40mg b.d. or t.i.d., increasing weekly. Usual range 120-240mg daily. Post myocardial infarction Starting 5-21 days post myocardial infarction, 40mg q.i.d. for 2-3 days, then 80mg b.d. **Contraindications:** Heartblock. Bronchospasm. Prolonged fasting. Metabolic acidosis. Co-administration with verapamil. **Precautions:** Untreated cardiac failure. Bradycardia. Discontinuance of clonidine. Anaesthesia. Pregnancy. **Adverse reactions:** Cold extremities, nausea, insomnia, lassitude and diarrhoea are usually transient. Isolated cases of paraesthesia of the hands; rashes and dry eyes have been reported with beta-blockers. Consider discontinuance if they occur. Beta-blockers should be withdrawn gradually. **Overdosage:** See data sheet. **Pack sizes and basic NHS costs:** 10mg 100: £1.18; 1000: £11.80. 40mg 100: £3.97; 1000: £39.70. 80mg 60: £3.78; 500: £31.48. 160mg 60: £7.56; 250: £31.48. **P.L. Nos.:** 0029/5063, 0029/5064, 0029/5065, 0029/0103. 'Inderal' is a trademark for Propranolol Hydrochloride B.P. Full prescribing information is available from: Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Pharmaceuticals Division, Alderley House, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 4TF. 7590

Effective in acute as well as chronic conditions



Recent clinical studies[1-4] show Feldene is effective in acute musculoskeletal disorders.

A single daily dose of Feldene provides round-the-clock relief of pain, inflammation and stiffness.

Feldene*

piroxicam

*Trade Mark

Continuous relief with a single daily dose

Pfizer Limited
Sandwich, Kent.

Indications:
rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, acute gout, acute musculoskeletal disorders.

Contraindications:
patients with active peptic ulceration or a history of recurrent ulceration.
Hypersensitivity to the drug or in patients in whom aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs induce symptoms of asthma, rhinitis or urticaria.

Warnings:
the safety of Feldene used during pregnancy and lactation has not yet been established. Dosage recommendations and indications for use in children have also not yet been established.

Side Effects:
Feldene is generally well tolerated. Gastro-intestinal symptoms are the most common, if peptic ulceration or gastrointestinal bleeding occurs Feldene should be withdrawn. As with other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, oedema mainly ankle oedema has been reported in a small percentage of patients; the possibility of precipitation of congestive cardiac failure in elderly patients or those with compromised cardiac function should therefore be borne in mind; various skin rashes have been reported.

Dosage:
in rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis – starting dose of 20 mg as single daily dose; the majority of patients will be maintained on 20 mg daily. In acute gout, start with a single dose of 40 mg followed on the next 4-6 days with 40 mg daily in single or divided doses; Feldene is not indicated for long term management of gout. In acute musculoskeletal disorders, start with a loading dose of 40 mg daily in single or divided doses for the first 2 days. For the remainder of the 7 to 14 day treatment period the dose should be reduced to 20 mg daily.

Basic N.H.S. Cost:
capsules 10 mg coded FEL 10, pack of 60 £9.00 (P.L. 0057/0145). Full information on request.

References:
1. Hess, H., et al., Excerpta Medica, Proceedings of Symposium, Malaga, 1980, 73.
2. Maccagno, A., Excerpta Medica, Proceedings of Symposium, Malaga, 1980, 69.
3. Nussdorf, R.T., Piroxicam: Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1978, 93-95.
4. Commandré, F., Excerpta Medica, Proceedings of Symposium, Malaga, 1980, 79.

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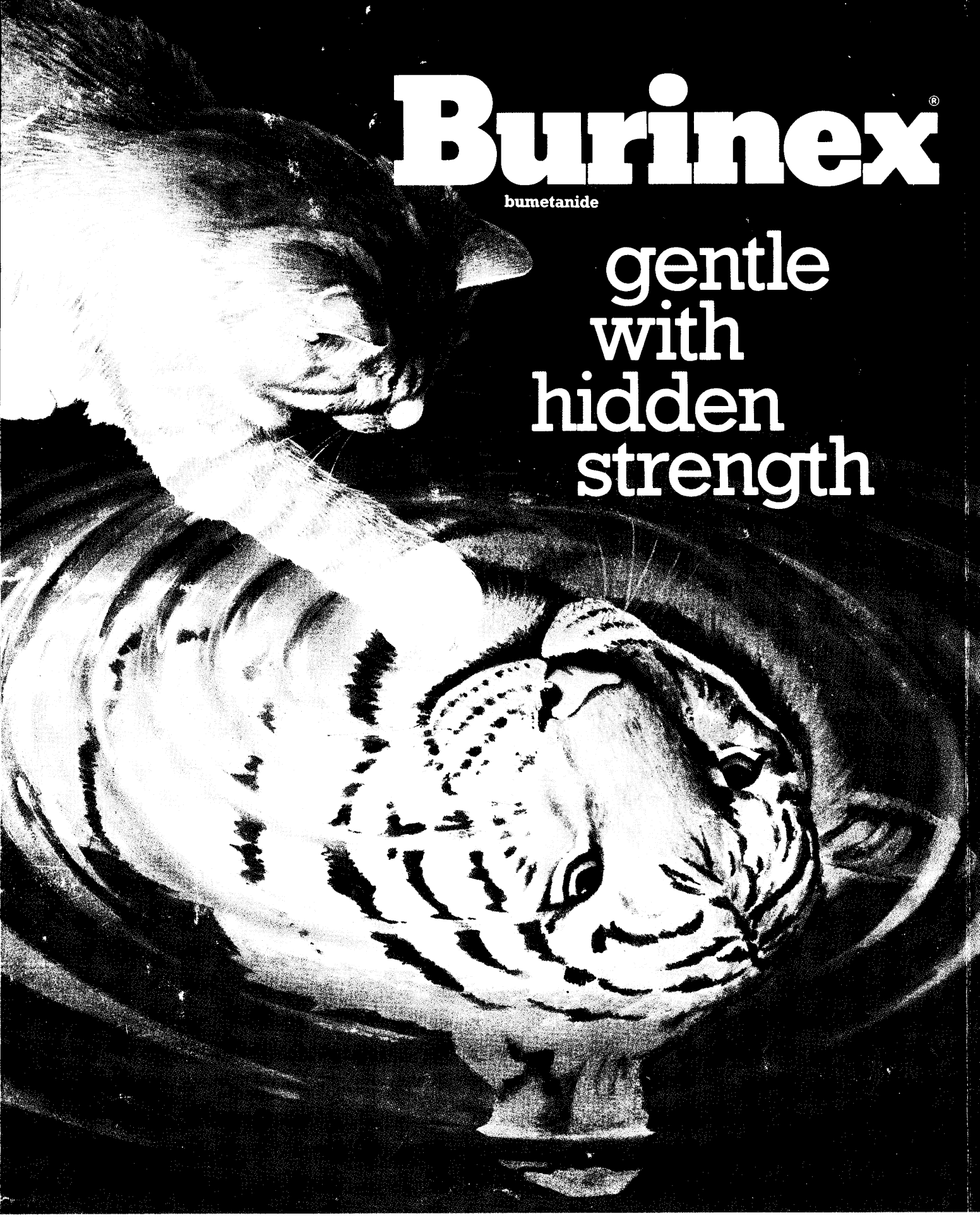
Burinex®

bumetanide

gentle with hidden strength



Prescribing Information:– Indications Oedema of renal, cardiac or hepatic origin. **Dosage** Most patients require 1 mg Burinex daily given as morning or evening dose. In refractory cases dosage can be increased to achieve the desired response. For high dose treatment 5 mg Burinex should be given initially and increased by 5 mg steps at 12-24 hour intervals until desired response is achieved. **Contra-indications, Precautions and Side Effects** Contra-indicated in hepatic coma, severe electrolyte depletion and severe progressive renal failure. Hypovolaemia and circulatory collapse may follow inappropriately excessive diuresis. Electrolyte disturbances resulting in digitalis toxicity may occur. Concurrent antihypertensive or antidiabetic therapy may require adjustment. Caution should be exercised in first trimester of pregnancy. Side effects such as skin rashes, muscular cramps, rises in serum uric acid and thrombocytopenia may rarely occur. **Product Licence Number:** 1 mg tablets 0043/0021. **Basic N.H.S. Price:** £5.60 per 100.

LEO

Leo Laboratories Limited
Longwick Road, Princes Risborough
Aylesbury, Bucks

Burinex is a trade mark