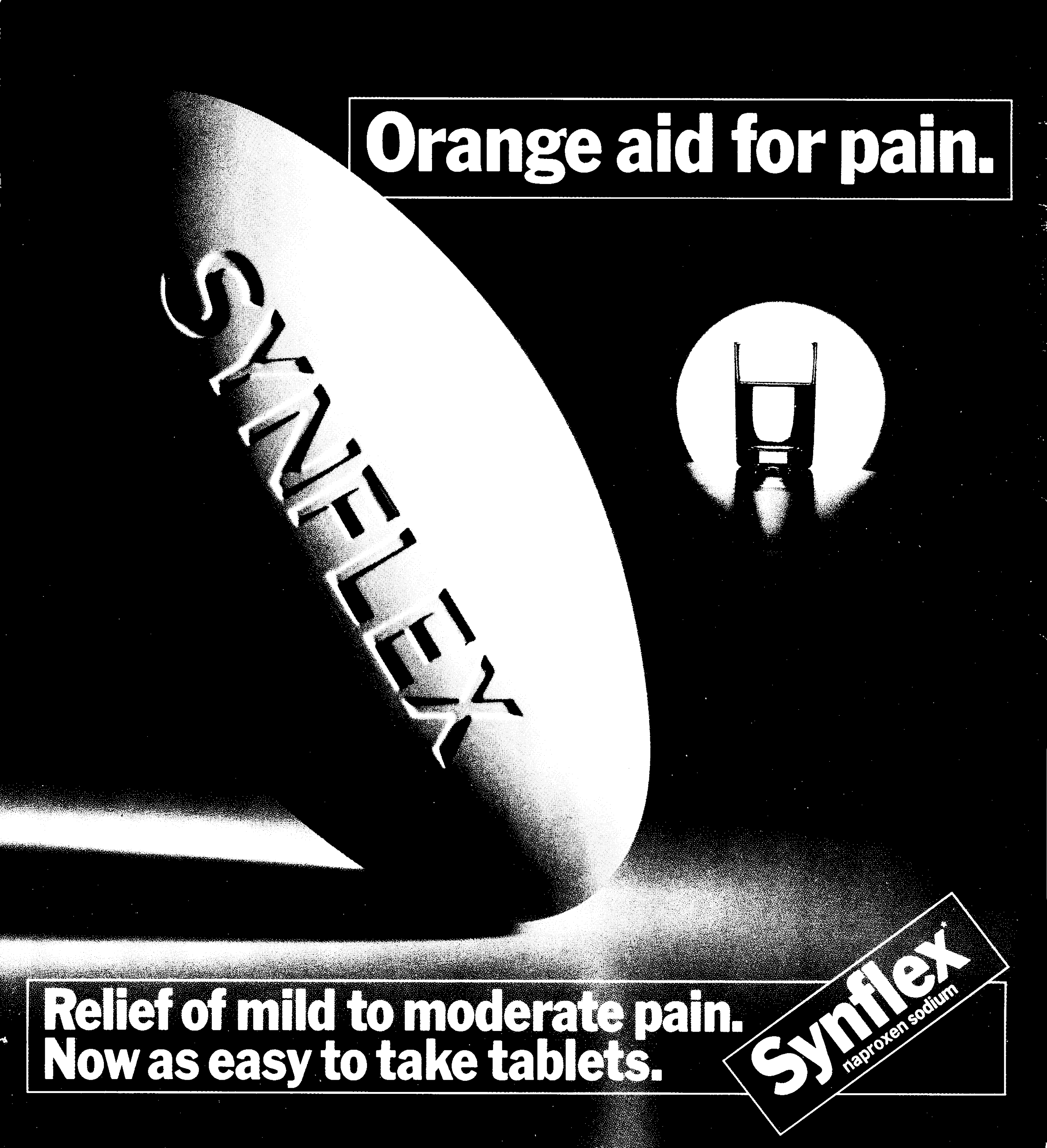

Prescribing Information. SYNFLEX tablets (naproxen sodium 275mg per tablet equivalent to naproxen 250mg). **Uses:** Analgesic for the relief of mild to moderate pain. **Dosage:** 550mg initially, followed by 275mg at 6–8 hour intervals as needed, with a maximum daily dose after the first day of 1,375mg (5 tablets). **Contra-indications:** Active peptic ulceration, hypersensitivity to naproxen or naproxen sodium formulations, Aspirin anti-inflammatory induced allergy. **Warnings, precautions, etc:** Episodes of GI bleeding have been reported. Use with care in patients with a history of GI disease. Use with great caution in patients with significantly impaired renal function. Monitor renal function and consider reducing dosage in patients at [illegible] (this is common in [illegible] extracellular volume depletion, cirrhosis of the liver, sodium restriction, congestive heart failure, pre-existing renal disease) – some elderly patients may fall in this category. Use with caution in patients with asthma or allergic disease. Observe patients also receiving hydantoins, anticoagulants or highly protein bound sulphonamides for signs of overdosage. The natriuretic effect of frusemide and the anti-hypertensive effect of propranolol or other beta blockers may be reduced. Renal lithium clearance may be inhibited leading to increases in plasma lithium concentrations. Probenecid increases SYNFLEX plasma levels and half life. Side-effects reported include skin rashes, and [illegible] oedema, mild peripheral oedema (patients with compromised cardiac function may be at a greater risk on SYNFLEX), nausea, [illegible] abdominal discomfort, epigastric distress, headache, inability to concentrate, insomnia, tinnitus and vertigo. Thrombocytopenia, granulocytopenia, jaundice, aplastic anaemia, haemolytic anaemia, peptic ulceration, fatal hepatitis, hearing impairment, anaphylactic reactions and nephropathy may occur rarely. SYNFLEX decreases platelet aggregation and prolongs bleeding times. Its use in pregnant or breast feeding women should be avoided if possible. Not recommended for treatment of children under 16. **Basic NHS cost** £10.10 for 100 tablets. **Product Licence No:** 0286/0063. Further information is available on request: Syntex Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Syntex House, St. Ives Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1RD.

SYNTEX

'Tagamet': the new indication

The remarkable symptomatic relief of peptic ulcer pain noted with 'Tagamet' therapy can now be extended to selected dyspepsia patients.

'Tagamet' is now indicated for persistent dyspepsia, particularly meal-related upper abdominal pain, in those patients where the reduction of gastric acid is beneficial. The recommended dose is 400 mg b.d.

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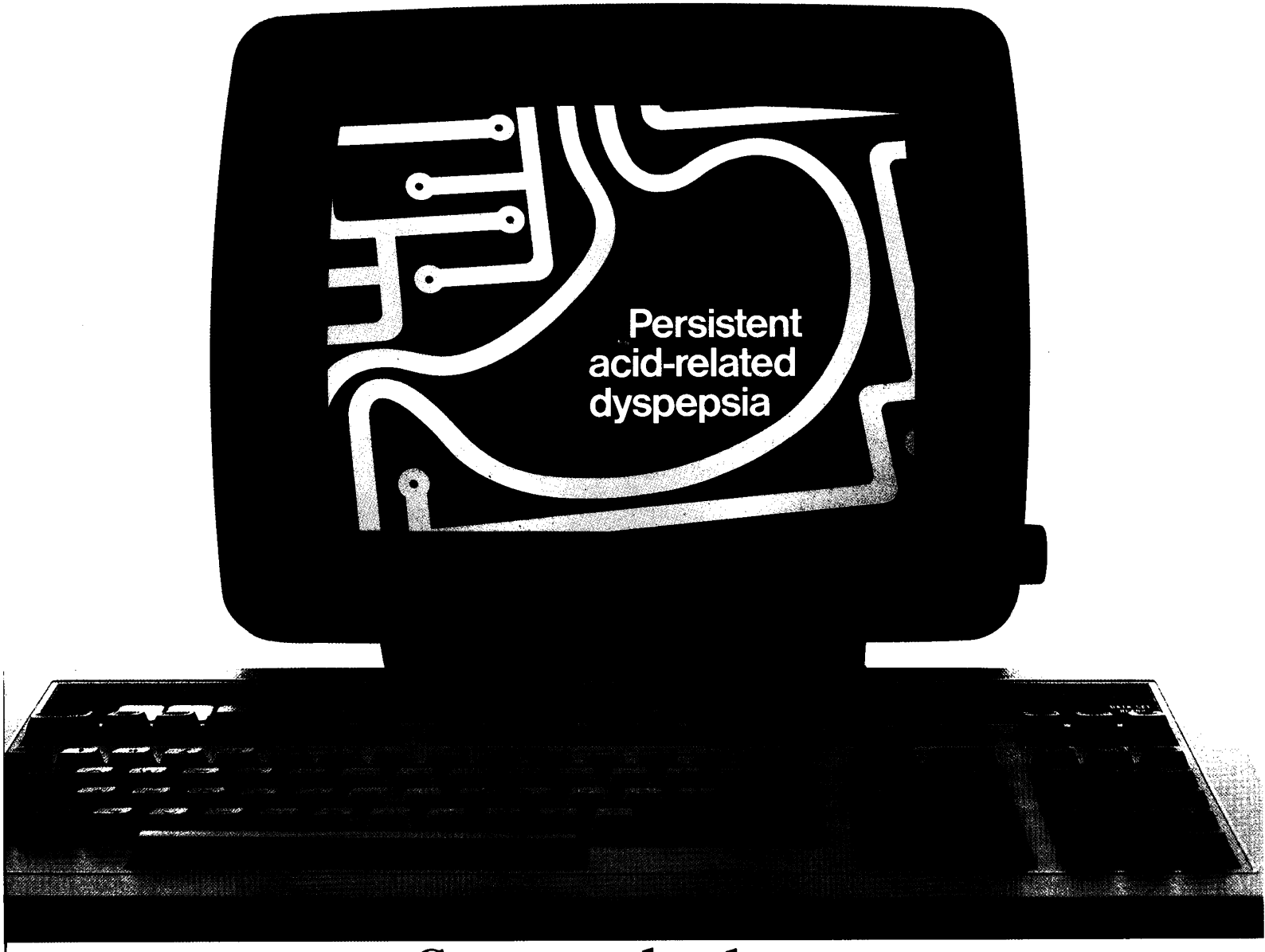


Gastro-technology

Tagamet
cimetidine
acid controlled

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. 500 ml, £20.43. **Indications** Duodenal ulcer, benign gastric ulcer, recurrent and stomal ulceration, oesophageal reflux disease. Other conditions where reduction of gastric acid is beneficial: persistent dyspeptic symptoms, particularly meal-related; prophylaxis of stress-induced gastrointestinal haemorrhage and of acid aspiration (Mendelson's) syndrome; malabsorption and fluid loss in short bowel syndrome. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. **Dosage** *Adults. Oral.* Usual dosage, 400 mg b.d. with breakfast and at bedtime,or, in duodenal ulcer, 800 mg once a day at bedtime. Alternatively 200 mg t.d.s. with meals and 400 mg at bedtime (1.0 g/day) or, if inadequate, 400 mg q.d.s. with meals and at bedtime (1.6 g/day). Treat for at least 4 weeks (6 weeks in benign gastric ulcer). To prevent relapse of peptic ulcer, 400 mg at bedtime or 400 mg morning and at bedtime. *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 2.4 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; up to this dose repeated (parenterally if appropriate) as required if operation is prolonged. 400 mg at start of labour then 200 mg 2-hourly as necessary, suggested maximum 1.6 g. Do not use 'Tagamet' syrup. *Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,* 1.6 g or more a day, divided. *N.B.* Usual maximum 2.4 g/day. *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. Potential delay in diagnosis of gastric cancer (see Data Sheet). 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. 11.5.84.

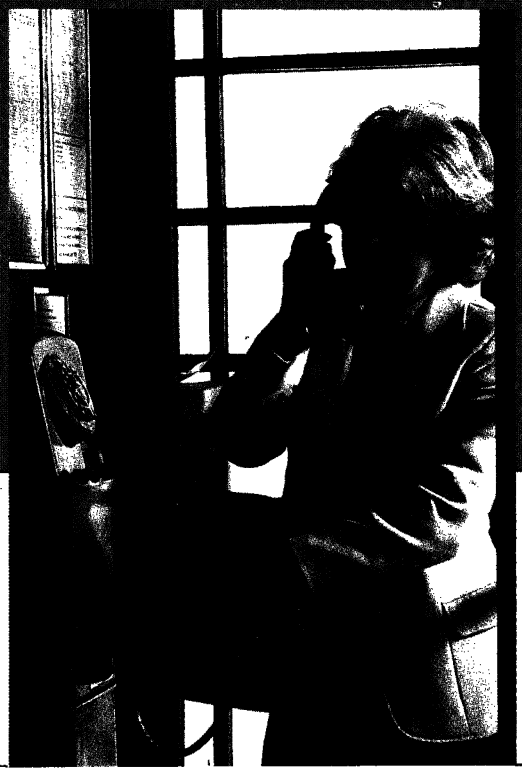
SK&F

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

TCN

TG AD1554

"Why have you changed my tablets, Doctor?"



INDERAL
Propranolol Hydrochloride B.P.

'Inderal' : abridged prescribing information. Presentation: Tablets containing 10, 40, 80, or 160 mg propranolol hydrochloride. **Dosage:** Hypertension 80 mg b.d., increasing weekly. Usual range 160-320 mg daily. Angina 40 mg b.d. or t.i.d., increasing weekly. Usual range 120-240 mg daily. Post myocardial infarction Starting 5-21 days post myocardial infarction, 40 mg q.i.d. for 2-3 days, then 80 mg b.d. **Contraindications:** Heart block. Bronchospasm. Prolonged fasting. Metabolic acidosis. **Precautions:** Untreated cardiac failure. Bradycardia. Modification of tachycardia of hypoglycaemia. Transferance from or discontinuance of clonidine. Prescription of Class I antidysrhythmic agents. Co-administration of verapamil. 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** 10 mg 100 : £1.18. 1000 : £11.80. 40 mg 100 : £3.97. 1000 : £39.70. 80 mg 60 : £3.78. 500 : £31.48. 160 mg 60 : £7.56. 250 : £31.48. **PL Nos** 0029/5063, 0029/5064, 0029/5065, 0029/0103. 'Inderal' is a trademark for Propranolol Hydrochloride BP. Full prescribing information is available from:
Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Pharmaceuticals Division, Alderley House, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 4TF.

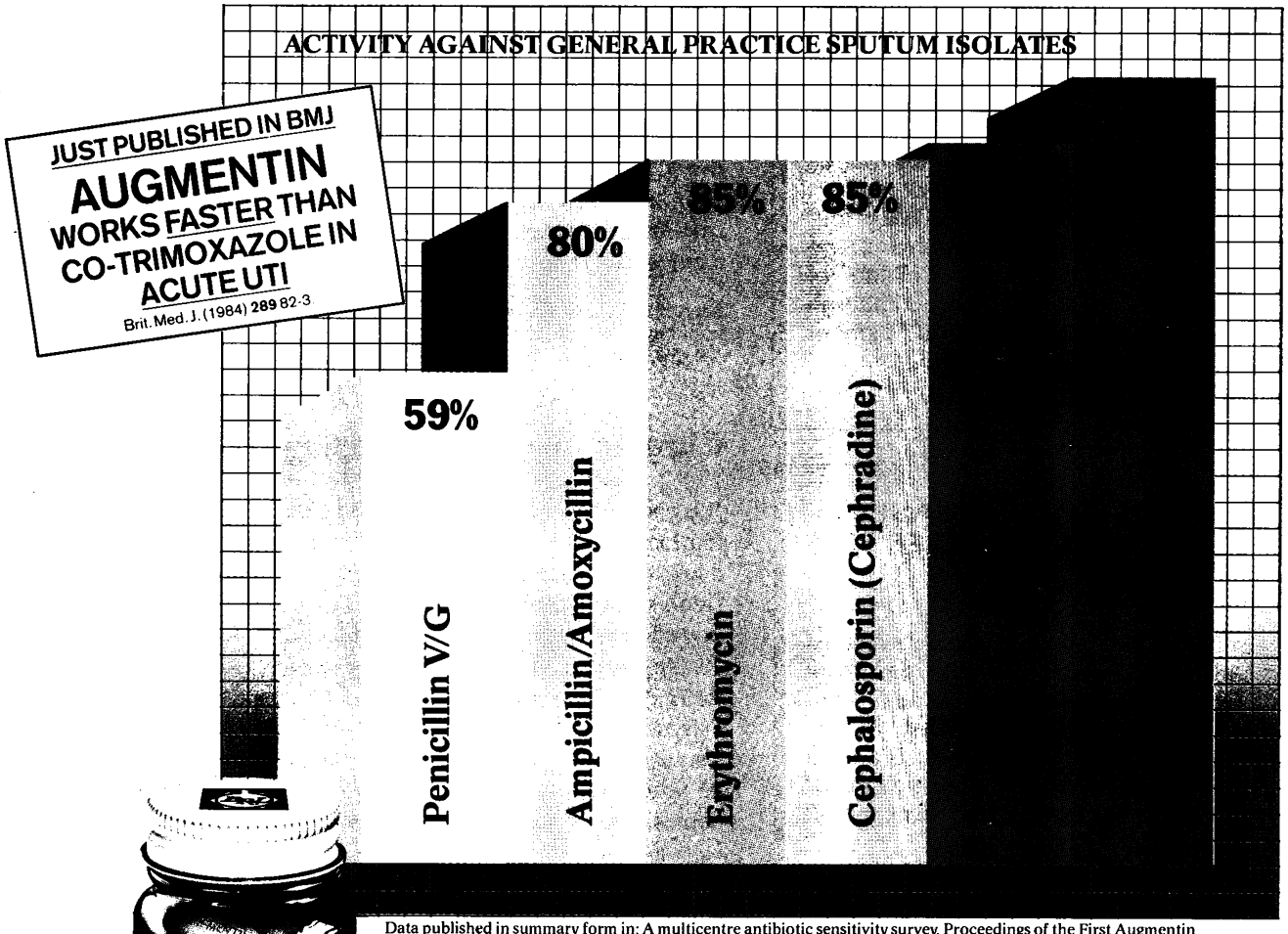
7590

AUGMENTIN

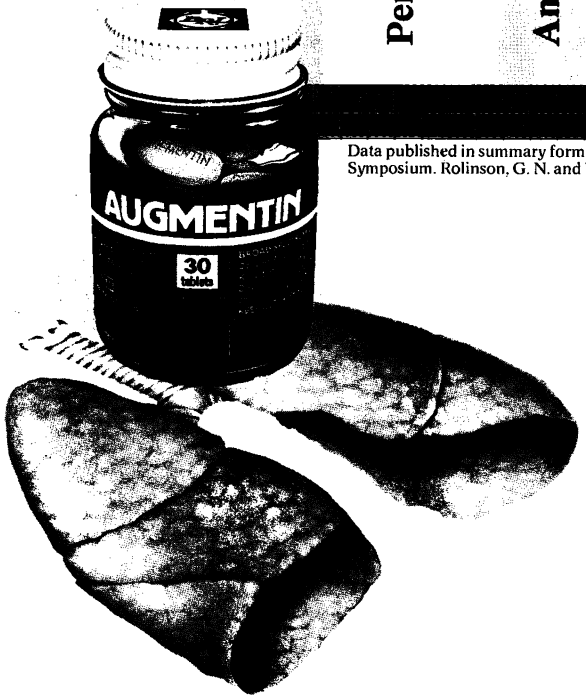
clavulanate-potentiated amoxycillin

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.

BRL 9007 F

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Anticipatory Care — Fact or Fiction?

A STUDY DAY

Wednesday, 20 March 1985
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Will be held at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton Lane, London SW15 5PN, to explore research in primary care.

General practitioners, Trainees and Primary Health Care Team Members interested in presenting research or in attending this Study Day are invited to contact (by 30 October 1984): Dr Diana Lister, Secretary Research Committee, St John's Health Centre, Twickenham TW1 3AD. Tel: 01-891 0073.

Section 63 approval applied for.

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"... Teddy's better too, Grandma. Can we come tomorrow?"

penetration needed to resolve infection.

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Amoxil

amoxycillin

Rapidly resolves young patients' infections.

Prescribing Information

Indications:
Commonly occurring bacterial infections of the upper and lower respiratory tract, urinary tract, skin and soft tissue.

Presentations:
Amoxil syrup: 125mg and syrup forte 250mg per 5ml PL0038/0108/9
Amoxil paediatric suspension: 125mg per 1.25ml PL0038/0107
Amoxil capsules: 250mg and 500mg PL0038/0103/5
▼Amoxil dispersible tablets: 500mg PL0038/0277
▼Amoxil 3g sachet: PL0038/0238
▼Amoxil vials for injection: 250mg, 500mg and 1g PL0038/0221/2/5
The amoxycillin content per dose unit is present as the trihydrate in Amoxil oral preparations and as the sodium salt in Amoxil injections.
Average treatment cost: children 28p/day (125mg syrup t.d.s.) adults 49p/day (250mg capsules t.d.s.).
Dispersible tablet: 35p per tablet (30 pack), 3g Sachet £1.98 per sachet.

Dosage
Children's Dosage (up to 10 years)
Oral: 125mg three times a day.
In severe infections doses should be doubled.
Injectable: 50-100mg/kg bodyweight per day in divided doses.

Adult Dosage
Oral: 250mg three times a day.
In severe infections doses should be doubled.
Injectable: 500mg IM 8 hourly (or more frequently if necessary) in moderate infections. 1g IV 6 hourly in severe infections.

Contra-Indications
Amoxil is a penicillin and should not be given to penicillin hypersensitive patients. Side-effects, as with other penicillins, are usually of a mild and transitory nature: they may include diarrhoea or indigestion. Occasionally a rash may occur, in which case treatment should be discontinued.
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Further information on Amoxil (amoxycillin) is available from:

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December 1981 14289