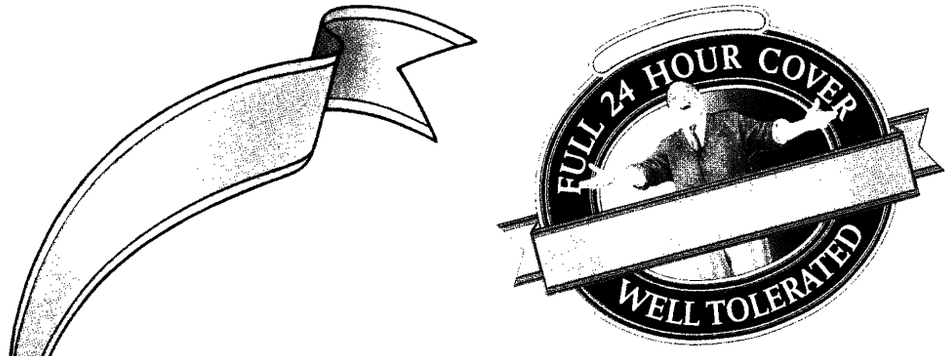

The evidence is stacked in its favour

Established efficacy in both hypertension and angina

A reliable choice for good tolerability in both young and elderly patients[1]

More consistent compliance than nifedipine retard[2]

Istin™
AMLODIPINE

ABBREVIATED PRESCRIBING INFORMATION FOR ISTIN™ (AMLODIPINE): UK. PRESENTATION: TABLETS CONTAINING 5MG OR 10MG AMLODIPINE. **INDICATIONS:** FIRST-LINE TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION AND MYOCARDIAL ISCHAEMIA ASSOCIATED WITH STABLE ANGINA PECTORIS OR VASOSPASTIC (PRINZMETAL'S OR VARIANT) ANGINA. **DOSAGE:** FOR HYPERTENSION AND ANGINA, INITIAL DOSAGE 5MG ORALLY ONCE DAILY WHICH MAY BE INCREASED TO A MAXIMUM DAILY DOSAGE OF 10MG. **USE IN CHILDREN:** NOT RECOMMENDED. **USE IN THE ELDERLY:** NORMAL DOSAGE. **USE IN RENAL IMPAIRMENT:** NORMAL DOSAGE. **USE IN HEPATIC IMPAIRMENT:** DOSAGE RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED; USE WITH CAUTION. **CONTRA-INDICATIONS:** KNOWN SENSITIVITY TO DIHYDROPYRIDINES. **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:** PREGNANCY AND LACTATION: ISTIN SHOULD NOT BE ADMINISTERED DURING PREGNANCY OR LACTATION, OR TO WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING POTENTIAL UNLESS EFFECTIVE CONTRACEPTION IS USED. **SIDE-EFFECTS:** OEDEMA, HEADACHE, FLUSHING, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA, PALPITATIONS, FATIGUE, ABDOMINAL PAIN AND SOMNOLENCE. LESS COMMONLY, PRURITUS, DYSPNOEA, ASTHENIA, MUSCLE CRAMPS, DYSPEPSIA AND GINGIVAL HYPERPLASIA. RASH, AND RARELY ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME HAVE BEEN OBSERVED. AS WITH OTHER CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS, THE FOLLOWING, WHICH CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE UNDERLYING DISEASE HAVE BEEN RARELY REPORTED: MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND CHEST PAIN. **FURTHER INFORMATION:** STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT ISTIN DID NOT LEAD TO CLINICAL DETERIORATION IN NYHA CLASS II-III HEART FAILURE. STUDIES HAVE NOT BEEN PERFORMED IN PATIENTS WITH CLASS IV HEART FAILURE. **LEGAL CATEGORY:** POM. **PACKAGE QUANTITIES AND BASIC NHS COST:** 5MG TABLETS CALENDAR PACK OF 28 £11.85 (PL 0057/0297); 10MG TABLETS CALENDAR PACK OF 28 £17.70 (PL 0057/0298). FURTHER INFORMATION ON REQUEST. **PFIZER LIMITED,** RAMSGATE ROAD, SANDWICH, KENT CT13 9NJ. **REFERENCES: 1.** CROSS BW ET AL. BR J CLIN PRACT, 1993, *47*(5): 237-240. **2.** DETRY JR. CLIN CARDIOL, 1994, *17* (SUPPL III): 12-16.

Pfizer

61436

Feb '96

Here are all the stents that have been shown to increase the procedural success rate of angioplasty.[1]

Procedural success is defined as angiographic evidence of success without a major complication (death, myocardial infarction, or coronary artery bypass surgery) during the index hospitalization.

1. Fischman DL, Leon MB, Baim DS, et al. A randomized comparison of coronary-stent placement and balloon angioplasty in the treatment of coronary artery disease. *N Engl J Med* 1994; 331:496-501.

Johnson & Johnson

INTERVENTIONAL SYSTEMS

Opening the Way in Interventional Medicine

Modalim® Prescribing Information
Presentation White, capsule-shaped tablets embossed MODALIM on one side with a breakline on the other, each containing 100mg ciprofibrate. **Uses:** For the treatment of primary hyperlipidaemia resistant to appropriate dietary management, including hypercholesterolaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia and combined hyperlipidaemia. In the Fredrickson classification, this includes types IIa, IIb, III and IV. **Dosage** *Adults:* One tablet (100mg ciprofibrate) per day. *Elderly patients:* As for adults but see precautions and warnings. *Use in impaired renal function:* In moderate renal impairment it is recommended that dosage be reduced to one tablet every other day. Patients should be carefully monitored. MODALIM should not be used in severe renal impairment. *Use in children:* Not recommended since safety and efficacy in children have not been established. **Contra-indications:** Severe hepatic impairment, severe renal impairment, pregnancy and lactation. **Use in Pregnancy and Lactation:** There is no evidence that ciprofibrate is teratogenic, but there were signs of toxicity at high doses in teratogenicity tests in animals, and ciprofibrate has been shown to be excreted in breast milk in rats. In the absence of data on its use in human pregnancy or lactation, Modalim is contraindicated during pregnancy and in nursing mothers. **Precautions:** The daily dose should not exceed 100mg: doses of 200mg or more have been associated with a high risk of muscle related side effects. Use with caution in patients with impaired renal or hepatic function. If, after several months therapy, serum lipid concentrations are not satisfactorily controlled, additional or different therapeutic measures should be considered. **Interactions:** Ciprofibrate is highly protein bound and therefore likely to displace other drugs from plasma protein binding sites. MODALIM has been shown to potentiate the effect of warfarin indicating that concomitant oral anticoagulant therapy should be given at reduced dosage and adjusted according to prothrombin time. Although there are no specific data, it is likely that ciprofibrate will also potentiate the action of oral hypoglycaemic agents and its action may be affected by oral contraceptives. As with other fibrates, the concomitant use of Modalim with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, or other fibrates, may predispose patients to myopathy. **Side effects:** There have been occasional reports of headache, vertigo, rashes and gastrointestinal symptoms including nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and dyspepsia. Generally these side effects were mild to moderate in nature and occurred early on, becoming less frequent as treatment progressed. Isolated cases of pneumonitis have been reported. As with other drugs of this class, a low incidence of myalgia, elevation of serum creatine phosphokinase, impotence, hair loss and rare cases of rhabdomyolysis, have been reported. Dizziness, drowsiness or tiredness have only rarely been reported in association with MODALIM. It is therefore unlikely to affect ability to drive or to use machinery. Abnormal liver function tests have been observed occasionally. Periodic liver function tests are recommended. MODALIM should be halted if liver enzyme abnormalities persist. **NHS Price** £13.38 per pack of 28 tablets. **Legal Category:** POM PL11723/0050 Modalim is a registered trademark.

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Further information is available from:
Sanofi Winthrop Ltd, One Onslow Street, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 4YS
Telephone: (01483) 505515
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Date of Preparation: December 1995

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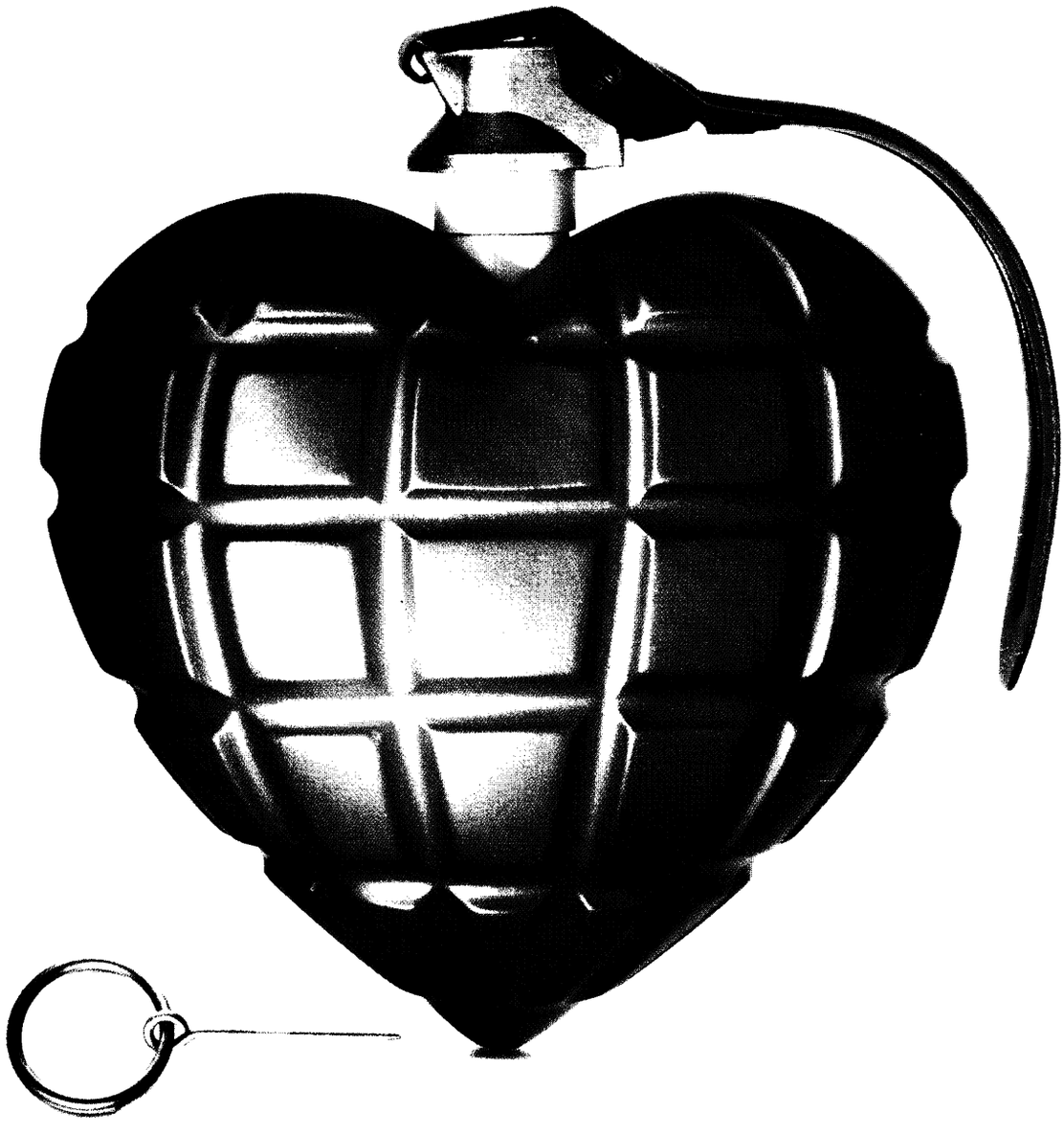
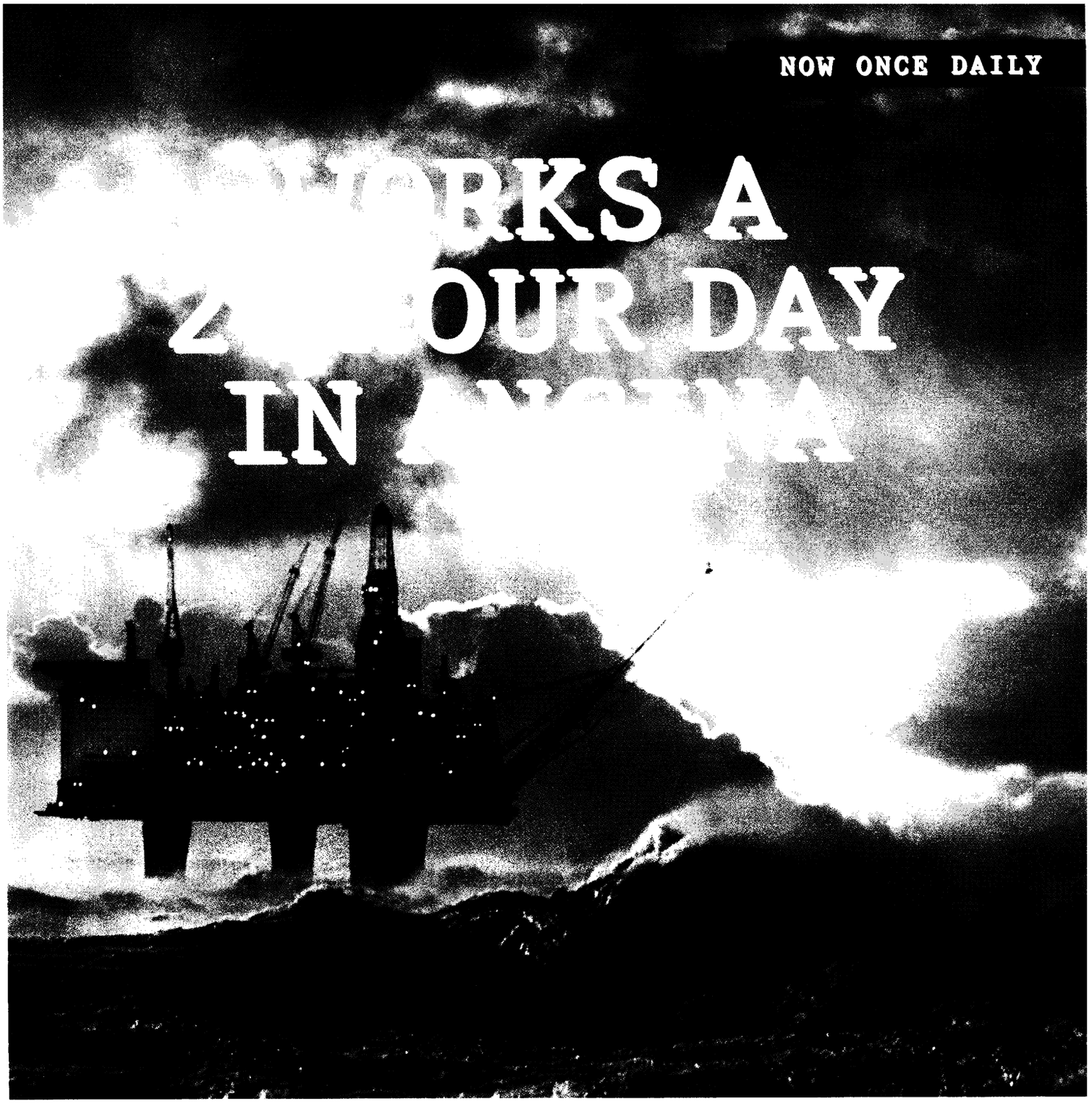


ONCE DAILY

Modalim

ciprofibrate

POWERFUL CONTROL [illegible]



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diltiazem 200mg & 300mg

24 HOUR CONTROL OF ANGINA · CONTROLS HEART RATE · WELL TOLERATED

Tildiem ᴷ LA200/Tildiem ᴷ LA300 Abbreviated Prescribing Information (refer to data sheet for full prescribing information). Presentation: Capsules each containing 200mg or 300mg diltiazem in a modified (extended) release formulation. Indications: Tildiem ᴷ LA200 and Tildiem ᴷ LA300 are indicated for angina pectoris and mild to moderate hypertension. Dosage and Administration: Tildiem LA200 and Tildiem LA300 capsules should not be chewed but swallowed whole with water, ideally before or during a meal. The usual adult starting dose is Tildiem LA300 once-daily. This dose may be titrated up to a maximum of 500mg o.d. (one LA300 capsule and one LA200 capsule). Recommended starting dose in the elderly and patients with impaired hepatic or renal function is Tildiem LA200 once daily. This dose may be increased to one capsule of Tildiem LA300 daily if clinically indicated. Heart rate should be monitored and dose should not be increased if this falls below 50 beats per minute. Contraindications: Pregnancy, women of child-bearing potential, marked bradycardia, sick sinus syndrome, left ventricular failure with stasis, second or third degree AV block in the absence of a functioning pacemaker, concomitant use with dantrolene infusion. Warnings and Precautions: Caution in patients with mild bradycardia, reduced left ventricular function, first degree AV block, prolonged PR interval, and during concomitant use with alpha-blockers, beta-blockers or other drugs known to induce bradycardia. (Refer to data sheet for full information.) Side Effects: Headache, malaise, ankle oedema, hot flushes, gastrointestinal disturbances, skin rash, asthma, fatigue and palpitations. Basic NHS Cost: Tildiem LA200 28 capsules £11.10. Tildiem LA300 28 capsules £11.80. Product Licence Numbers: Tildiem LA200 4969/0016. Tildiem LA300 4969/0014. Legal Category: POM. Tildiem and Lorex Synthélabo are trade marks. Further information is available from Lorex Synthelabo Ltd, Lunar House, Fieldhouse Lane, Globe Park, Marlow, Bucks. SL7 1LW. Date of preparation: January 1996. Code no: TIL 180.

Lorex Synthélabo

ZOCOR® (simvastatin, MSD)

ABRIDGED PRODUCT INFORMATION

Refer to Data Sheet before prescribing.

PRESENTATION

Peach, oval-shaped, film-coated tablets, marked 'ZOCOR 10' on one side, containing 10 mg simvastatin, MSD.

Tan, oval-shaped, film-coated tablets, marked 'ZOCOR 20' on one side, containing 20 mg simvastatin, MSD.

INDICATIONS

Primary hypercholesterolaemia unresponsive to diet and other non-pharmacological measures.

In patients with coronary heart disease and a plasma cholesterol level of 5.5 mmol l or greater, to

- reduce risk of mortality
- reduce risk of coronary death and non-fatal myocardial infarction
- reduce risk for undergoing myocardial revascularising procedures (CABG and PTCA)
- slow the progression of coronary atherosclerosis, including reducing development of new lesions and new total occlusions.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Hypercholesterolaemia

Initially 10 mg *nocte*; dose range 10-40 mg once daily *nocte*.

Maximum therapeutic response occurs within four to six weeks. Consider dose reduction if total serum cholesterol level falls below 3.6 mmol l or if LDL cholesterol falls below 1.94 mmol l. (See Data Sheet for full dosage instructions.) A standard cholesterol-lowering diet should be continued.

Coronary heart disease

Starting dose 20 mg day *nocte*. Adjustment of dose as above.

Concomitant therapy: 'Zocor' is effective alone or in combination with bile-acid sequestrants. In patients taking immunosuppressants concomitantly with 'Zocor', the maximum recommended dosage is 10 mg day (see below).

Impaired renal function: In patients with severe renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance < 30 ml/min), dosages above 10 mg day should be carefully considered and, if deemed necessary, implemented cautiously.

Elderly patients: Modification of dose should not be necessary.

Children: Studies to show safety and efficacy have not been done.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to this product; active liver disease or unexplained persistent elevations of serum transaminases; porphyria; pregnancy and breast-feeding; women of childbearing potential unless adequately protected by non-hormonal methods.

PRECAUTIONS

Homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia: 'Zocor' is unlikely to be effective.

Hypertriglyceridaemia: 'Zocor' is not indicated where hypertriglyceridaemia is the abnormality of most concern.

Hepatic effects: Initial and periodic liver-function monitoring recommended. Discontinue if persistent enzyme elevations occur, particularly if they rise to three times the upper limit of normal. Caution in patients with a history of liver disease and or alcoholism.

Muscle effects: Clinically insignificant transient mild elevations of creatine phosphokinase have been seen. Therapy with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors has rarely been associated with myopathy (<0.1%). Myopathy should be considered in any patient with marked elevations of creatine phosphokinase (CPK) levels (≥10 times the upper limit of normal) or with diffuse myalgias, muscle tenderness and such marked elevations of CPK levels. The patient should be asked to promptly report unexplained muscle pain, tenderness or weakness. The risk of myopathy with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors is known to be increased by concomitant immunosuppressive therapy including cyclosporine, by concomitant therapy with a fibric acid derivative or lipid-lowering doses of nicotinic acid, and believed to be enhanced by itraconazole. There have been rare reports of severe rhabdomyolysis with secondary acute renal failure. Therefore, the benefits and risks of using simvastatin concomitantly with immunosuppressive or

fibrate drugs, lipid-lowering doses of nicotinic acid, or itraconazole and other systemic azole antifungal derivatives should be carefully considered.

Pregnancy: Contra-indicated. One month should elapse between ending therapy with 'Zocor' and planned conception.

Paediatric use: Safety and effectiveness in children have not been established.

Drug interactions: Care should be taken in patients on concomitant lipid-lowering therapy, particularly fibrates or nicotinic acid derivatives or itraconazole or immunosuppressive therapies, as they are at increased risk of myopathy. In two clinical studies, 'Zocor' modestly potentiated the anticoagulant effect of warfarin; patients taking coumarin derivatives should have their prothrombin time determined prior to therapy with 'Zocor' and monitored as usual. Slight elevation in digoxin levels has been seen when co-administered with 'Zocor'.

SIDE EFFECTS

Side effects reported most frequently in controlled clinical trials: abdominal pain, constipation, flatulence, asthenia, and headache. Rarely, myopathy. Side effects reported either in long-term extension studies or in marketed use: nausea, diarrhoea, rash, dyspepsia, pruritus, alopecia, dizziness, muscle cramps, myalgia, pancreatitis, paraesthesia, peripheral neuropathy, vomiting, and anaemia. Rarely, rhabdomyolysis and hepatitis jaundice occurred. An apparent hypersensitivity syndrome has been reported rarely which has included some of the following features: angioedema, lupus-like syndrome, polymyalgia rheumatica, vasculitis, thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia, ESR increased, arthritis, arthralgia, urticaria, fever, flushing, dyspnoea, and malaise. Marked and persistent increased serum transaminases have been reported infrequently. Elevated alkaline phosphatase and γ-glutamyl transpeptidase have been reported. Liver-function test abnormalities have generally been mild and transient. Increases in CPK (muscle derived) have been reported. Side effects reported but where a causal relationship to 'Zocor' is not established: depression, erythema multiforme including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, leucopenia, and purpura.

PACKAGE QUANTITIES AND BASIC NHS COST

10 mg tablets, £18.29 for 28-tablet calendar pack
20 mg tablets, £31.09 for 28-tablet calendar pack

Product licence numbers:

10 mg tablets, 0025 0241; 20 mg tablets, 0025 0242

Product licence holder: Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited, Hertford Road, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, EN11 9BU.

POM | Date of review: August 1995.

® denotes registered trademark of Merck & Co., Inc., Whitehouse Station, NJ, USA.

ZOCOR®

(simvastatin, MSD)

Improving survival in post-MI and angina patients

MSD

Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited
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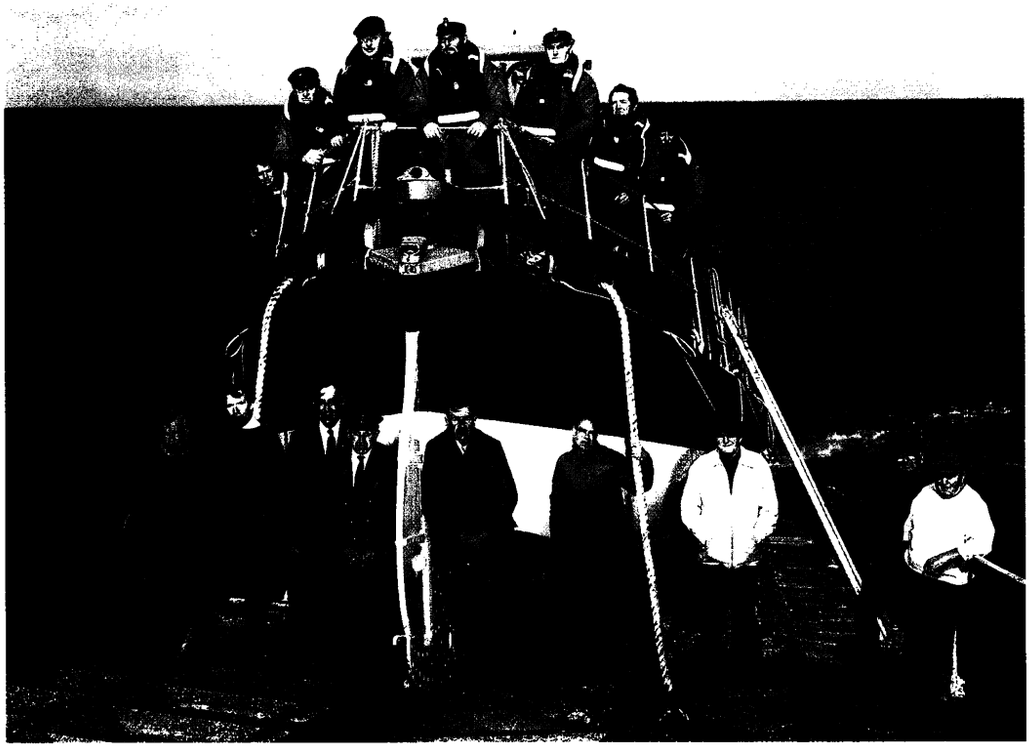

PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE NATION

TRITACE

RAMIPRIL

UNCOMPROMISED PROTECTION

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Presentation: Capsules containing 1.25mg, 2.5mg or 5mg ramipril. **Indications:** Mild to moderate hypertension. Congestive heart failure. Post-myocardial infarction with clinical evidence of heart failure. **Dosage and administration:** ***Hypertension:*** Initial dose 1.25mg titrated up to 10mg per day according to response. Usual dose 2.5mg or 5mg daily. Stop diuretic therapy 2 - 3 days before starting Tritace and resume later if required. ***Congestive heart failure:*** Initial dose 1.25mg once daily titrated up to 10mg per day according to response. Doses above 2.5mg daily can be given as single or two divided doses. ***Post-myocardial infarction:*** Initiate treatment between day 3 and day 10 following MI. Initially 2.5mg twice a day increasing to 5mg twice a day after 2 days. Assessment of renal function is recommended prior to initiation. Reduced maintenance dose may be required in impaired renal function. Monitor patients with impaired liver function. In the elderly the dose should be titrated according to need. Not recommended for children. **Contra-indications:** Hypersensitivity to ramipril, history of angioneurotic oedema, pregnancy, lactation. **Precautions:** Do not use in aortic stenosis or outflow obstruction. Assess renal function before use. Use with caution during surgery or anaesthesia. Do not use in patients using polyacrylonitrile (AN69) dialysis membranes or during low-density lipoprotein apheresis with dextran sulphate. **Drug interactions:** Combination with diuretics, adrenergic blocking drugs or other antihypertensive agents may potentiate antihypertensive effect. Risk of hyperkalaemia when used with agents increasing serum potassium. May enhance the effect of antidiabetic agents. May increase serum lithium concentrations. **Side effects:** Nausea, dizziness, headache, fatigue, cough, hypersensitivity reactions, gastrointestinal disturbance, jaundice, impaired renal function, angioneurotic oedema, pancreatitis and vasculitis. Agranulocytosis and bone marrow depression seen rarely with ACE inhibitors. Symptomatic hypotension may occur after initial dose or increase in dose, especially in salt/volume depleted patients. **Basic NHS cost:** 28 x 1.25mg capsules £5.30; 28 x 2.5mg capsules £7.51; 28 x 5mg capsules £9.55. **Product licence numbers:** 1.25mg PL 0086/0130, 2.5mg PL 0086/0131, 5mg PL 0086/0132. **Legal category:** POM **Date of preparation:** August 1995 **Product licence holder:** Hoechst UK, Salisbury Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW4 6JH. **Correspondence to:** Hoechst Marion Roussel, Broadwater Park, Denham, Middlesex UB9 5HP.

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[1] Serruys PW, de Jaegere P, Kiemeneij F, et al. A comparison of balloon-expandable stent implantation with balloon angioplasty in patients with coronary artery disease. *N Engl J Med* 1994; 331:489-495.

[2] Fischman DL, Leon MB, Baim DS, et al. A randomized comparison of coronary-stent placement and balloon angioplasty in the treatment of coronary artery disease. *N Engl J Med* 1994; 331:496-501.

[3] Savage MP, Fischman DL, Schatz RA, et al. Long-term angiographic and clinical outcome after implantation of a balloon expandable stent in the native coronary circulation. *JACC* 1994; 24:1207-1212.

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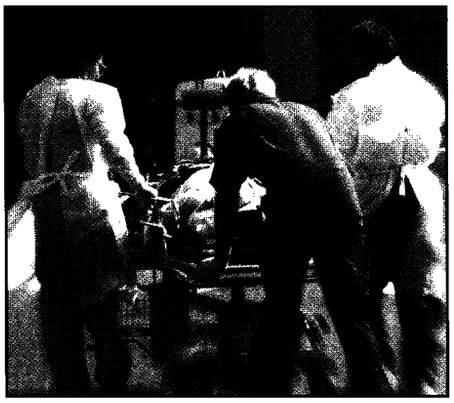

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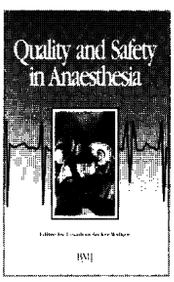

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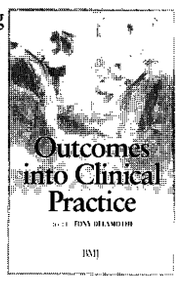

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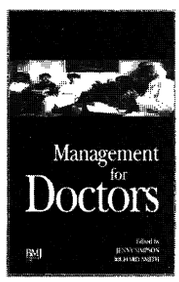

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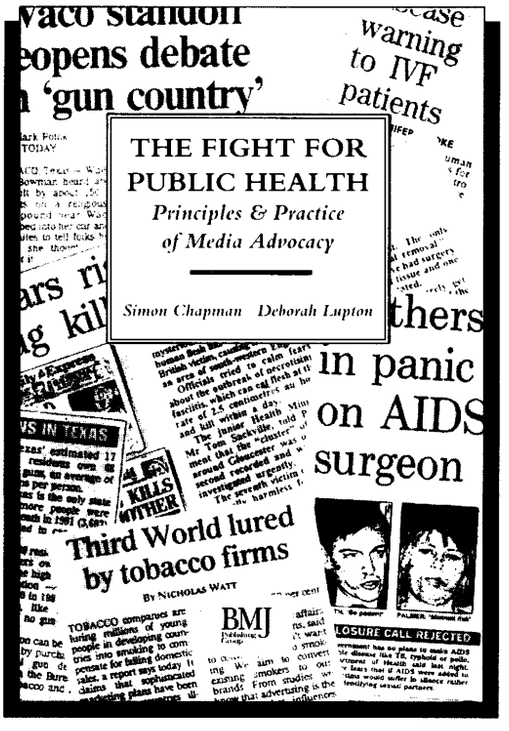

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Heart disease is the single largest killer of women in the UK.[1] Hypertension is found frequently in post menopausal women. It has been shown that Perdix controls hypertension and is metabolically neutral in post menopausal women treated with HRT.[2]

Perdix® ▼ 7.5mg and 15mg Tablets. Prescribing Information.
Refer to Summary of Product Characteristics before prescribing. Presentation: Tablets containing 7.5mg and 15mg moexipril hydrochloride. **Uses:** Treatment of hypertension as monotherapy. Second line therapy for the treatment of hypertension in combination with diuretics or calcium antagonists. **Dosage and Administration:** *Untreated Patients:* in patients with uncomplicated essential hypertension the recommended initial dose is 7.5mg once a day. Adjust dosage according to response. Usual dosage range is 15 to 30mg per day as a single daily dose. Doses over 30mg have been used, but do not appear to give a greater effect. If blood pressure is not controlled with Perdix alone, a low dose of a diuretic may be added. *Diuretic treated patients:* symptomatic hypotension may occur occasionally following the initial dose of Perdix. Discontinue diuretic 2-3 days before starting Perdix to reduce the likelihood of hypotension. Adjust dosage of Perdix according to response. Resume diuretic later if required. *Nifedipine treated patients:* initial dose of 3.75mg recommended. *Elderly:* initial dose of 3.75mg followed by titration to optimal response. *Children:* not recommended. *Renal failure:* if creatinine clearance ≤40ml/min, initial dosage should be 3.75mg. *Hepatic cirrhosis:* initial dosage of 3.75mg is recommended. *Afro-Caribbean patients:* may show a reduced therapeutic response. **Contra-indications:** Hypersensitivity to moexipril hydrochloride. History of angioedema following treatment with ACE inhibitors. Pregnancy and lactation. **Special warnings and precautions for use: Warnings:** *Angioedema:* angioedema involving the extremities, face, lips, mucous membranes, tongue, glottis or larynx has been reported in patients treated with ACE inhibitors. Discontinue treatment with Perdix and institute appropriate therapy immediately. *Hypotension:* Perdix can cause symptomatic hypotension, most commonly in volume and/or salt-depleted patients. Correct before initiating therapy with Perdix. *Neutropenia/agranulocytosis:* agranulocytosis and bone marrow depression may result particularly in patients with renal impairment and a collagen-vascular disease. **Precautions:** Changes in renal function may be anticipated in susceptible individuals. Increases in blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine may occur in hypertensive patients on diuretic therapy and more commonly those with renal artery stenosis in a solitary kidney or bilateral renal artery stenosis. Dosage reduction of Perdix and/or discontinuation of the diuretic may be required. Hyperkalaemia occurs rarely. Risk factors include renal insufficiency, diabetes mellitus, and concomitant use of potassium-sparing diuretics, potassium supplements, and/or potassium-containing salt substitutes. Patients with hepatic cirrhosis may develop elevated plasma levels of moexipril hydrochloride. In patients undergoing surgery or during anaesthesia with agents that produce hypotension, Perdix will block the angiotensin II formation that could otherwise occur secondary to compensatory renin release. **Interactions:** Combination with diuretics or other antihypertensive agents may have a potentiating effect. Potassium loss caused by thiazide diuretics may be attenuated. Concurrent use of potassium supplements or potassium sparing diuretics may lead to elevated serum potassium. Increased serum lithium levels and symptoms of lithium toxicity have been reported in patients receiving ACE inhibitors during lithium therapy. **Side effects:** include cough, headache, dizziness, fatigue, flushing, and rash. Less commonly, symptomatic hypotension, postural hypotension, syncope, chest pain, angina/myocardial infarction, palpitations, rhythm disturbances and cerebrovascular accident. Increases in serum creatinine levels. Abdominal pain, dyspepsia, constipation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, appetite/weight change, dry mouth, pancreatitis, hepatitis. Upper respiratory infection, pharyngitis, sinusitis/rhinitis, bronchospasm, dyspnoea. Renal insufficiency. Hypersensitivity reactions, drowsiness, sleep disturbances, nervousness, mood changes, anxiety. Also angioedema, taste disturbances, tinnitus, sweating, flu syndrome, malaise, arthralgia, myalgia. **Pharmaceutical precautions:** Store in a dry place below 25°C. **Legal category:** POM. **Package quantities and prices:** Perdix 7.5mg: calendar packs of 28 tablets £8.50; Perdix 15mg: calendar packs of 28 tablets £9.80. **Product licence numbers:** Perdix 7.5mg – 4438/0033. Perdix 15mg – 4438/0034. **Product licence holder:** Schwarz Pharma Ltd., Schwarz House, East Street, Chesham, Bucks. HP5 1DG. Telephone: 01494 772071. Fax: 01494 773934. **Date of preparation:** September 1995 (389). **Further information is available from the licence holder:** Schwarz Pharma Limited, East Street, Chesham, Bucks. HP5 1DG. **References: 1.** British Heart Foundation, 1995. **2.** Data on file 02.

SCHWARZ

PERDIX▼
Moexipril

Date of preparation December 95 (442)