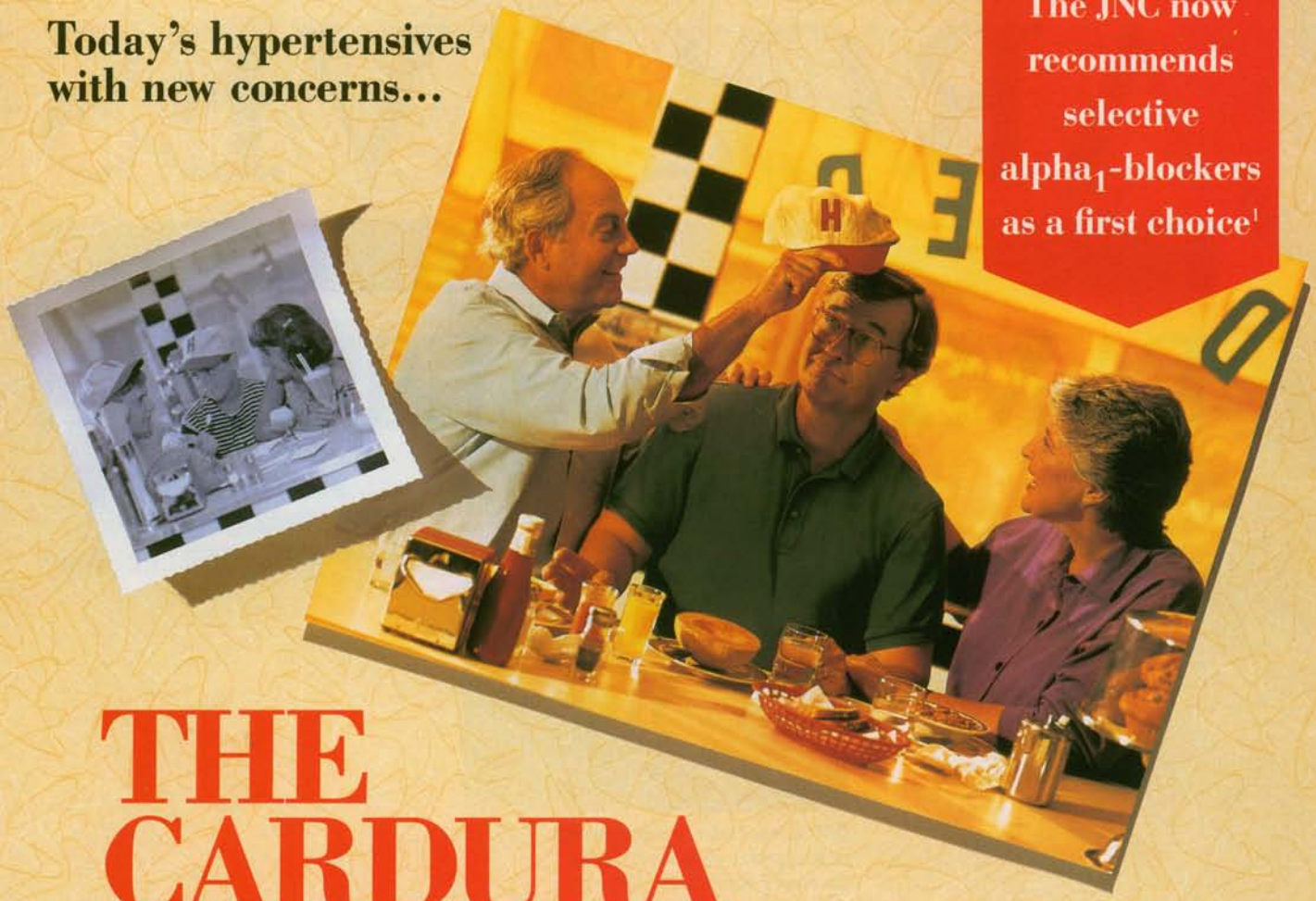
Today's hypertensives with new concerns...

The JNC now recommends selective alpha$_1$-blockers as a first choice[1]



THE CARDURA GENERATION

Choose CARDURA: first-line therapy for a new generation of hypertensives.

Choose CARDURA for around-the-clock blood pressure control that doesn't jeopardize blood lipids or blood sugar.[2-4]

CARDURA is well tolerated. In placebo-controlled studies, only three common side effects were reported significantly more often than with placebo: dizziness, somnolence, and fatigue. These were generally mild and transient. Only 2% of patients discontinued therapy due to adverse effects— the same as with placebo. Syncope has been reported, but rarely (<1%).

ONCE-A-DAY

CARDURA®

(doxazosin mesylate) Scored Tablets 1 mg, 2 mg, 4 mg, 8 mg

HYPERTENSION CONTROL FOR A NEW GENERATION.

Please see brief summary of prescribing information on next page.

ONCE-A-DAY

CARDURA®

(doxazosin mesylate) Scored Tablets 1 mg, 2 mg, 4 mg, 8 mg

References: 1. The fifth report of the Joint National Committee (JNC) on the Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC V). Presented to the National High Blood Pressure Education Program Coordinating Committee; June 25, 1992. **2.** Pickering TG, Hypertension and Lipid Trial Study Group. The use of 24-hour ambulatory monitoring in the assessment of antihypertensive therapy. Presented at the American Academy of Family Physicians 43rd Annual Assembly; September 24-29, 1991; Washington, D.C. **3.** The Treatment of Mild Hypertension Research Group. The Treatment of Mild Hypertension Study: a randomized, placebo-controlled trial of a nutritional-hygienic regimen along with various drug monotherapies. *Arch Intern Med.* 1991;151:1413-1423. **4.** Lehtonen A, the Finnish Multicenter Study Group. Lowered levels of serum insulin, glucose, and cholesterol in hypertensive patients during treatment with doxazosin. *Curr Ther Res.* 1990;47:278-284.

CARDURA® (doxazosin mesylate) Tablets
Brief Summary of Prescribing Information

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

CARDURA (doxazosin mesylate) is indicated for the treatment of hypertension. CARDURA may be used alone or in combination with diuretics or beta-adrenergic blocking agents. There is limited experience with CARDURA in combination with angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors or calcium channel blockers.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

CARDURA is contraindicated in patients with a known sensitivity to quinazolines (e.g. prazosin, terazosin).

WARNINGS

Syncope and "First-dose" Effect:

Doxazosin, like other alpha-adrenergic blocking agents, can cause marked hypotension, especially in the upright position, with syncope and other postural symptoms such as dizziness. Marked orthostatic effects are most common with the first dose but can also occur when there is a dosage increase, or if therapy is interrupted for more than a few days. To decrease the likelihood of excessive hypotension and syncope, it is essential that treatment be initiated with the 1 mg dose. The 2, 4, and 8 mg tablets are not for initial therapy. Dosage should then be adjusted slowly (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION section) with increases in dose every two weeks. Additional antihypertensive agents should be added with caution.

Patients being titrated with doxazosin should be cautioned to avoid situations where injury could result should syncope occur.

In an early investigational study of the safety and tolerance of increasing daily doses of doxazosin in normotensives beginning at 1 mg/day, only 2 of 6 subjects could tolerate more than 2 mg/day without experiencing symptomatic postural hypotension. In another study of 24 healthy normotensive male subjects receiving initial doses of 2 mg/day of doxazosin, seven (29%) of the subjects experienced symptomatic postural hypotension between 0.5 and 6 hours after the first dose necessitating termination of the study. In this study 2 of the normotensive subjects experienced syncope. Subsequent trials in hypertensive patients always began doxazosin dosing at 1 mg/day resulting in a 4% incidence of postural side effects at 1 mg/day with no cases of syncope.

In multiple dose clinical trials involving over 1500 patients with dose titration every one to two weeks, syncope was reported in 0.7% of patients. None of these events occurred at the starting dose of 1 mg and 1.2% (8/664) occurred at 16 mg/day.

If syncope occurs, the patient should be placed in a recumbent position and treated supportively as necessary.

PRECAUTIONS

General

1. Orthostatic Hypotension:

While syncope is the most severe orthostatic effect of CARDURA, other symptoms of lowered blood pressure, such as dizziness, lightheadedness, or vertigo, can occur, especially at initiation of therapy or at the time of dose increases. These were common in clinical trials, occurring in up to 23% of all patients treated and causing discontinuation of therapy in about 2%.

In placebo controlled titration trials orthostatic effects were minimized by beginning therapy at 1 mg per day and titrating every two weeks to 2, 4, or 8 mg per day. There was an increased frequency of orthostatic effects in patients given 8 mg or more, 10%, compared to 5% at 1-4 mg and 3% in the placebo group.

Patients in occupations in which orthostatic hypotension could be dangerous should be treated with particular caution.

If hypotension occurs, the patient should be placed in the supine position and, if this measure is inadequate, volume expansion with intravenous fluids or vasopressor therapy may be used. A transient hypotensive response is not a contraindication to further doses of CARDURA.

2. Impaired liver function:

CARDURA should be administered with caution to patients with evidence of impaired hepatic function or to patients receiving drugs known to influence hepatic metabolism (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY). There is no controlled clinical experience with CARDURA in patients with these conditions.

3. Leukopenia/Neutropenia:

Analysis of hematologic data from patients receiving CARDURA in controlled clinical trials showed that the mean WBC (N=474) and mean neutrophil counts (N=419) were decreased by 2.4% and 1.0% respectively, compared to placebo, a phenomenon seen with other alpha blocking drugs. A search through a data base of 2400 patients revealed 4 in which drug-related neutropenia could not be ruled out. Two had a single low value on the last day of treatment. Two had stable, non-progressive neutrophil counts in the 1000/mm³ range over periods of 20 and 40 weeks. In cases where follow-up was available the WBCs and neutrophil counts returned to normal after discontinuation of CARDURA. No patients became symptomatic as a result of the low WBC or neutrophil counts.

Information for Patients:

Patients should be made aware of the possibility of syncopal and orthostatic symptoms, especially at the initiation of therapy, and urged to avoid driving or hazardous tasks for 24 hours after the first dose, after a dosage increase, and after interruption of therapy when treatment is resumed. They should be cautioned to avoid situations where injury could result should syncope occur during initiation of doxazosin therapy. They should also be advised of the need to sit or lie down when symptoms of lowered blood pressure occur, although these symptoms are not always orthostatic, and to be careful when rising from a sitting or lying position. If dizziness, lightheadedness, or palpitations are bothersome they should be reported to the physician, so that dose adjustment can be considered. Patients should also be told that drowsiness or somnolence can occur with doxazosin, requiring caution in people who must drive or operate heavy machinery.

Drug Interactions:

Most (98%) of plasma doxazosin is protein bound. *In vitro* data in human plasma indicate that CARDURA has no effect on protein binding of digoxin, warfarin, phenytoin or indomethacin. There is no information on the effect of other highly plasma protein bound drugs on doxazosin binding. CARDURA has been administered without any evidence of an adverse drug interaction to patients receiving thiazide diuretics, beta blocking agents, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Drug/Laboratory test interactions:

None known.

Cardiac Toxicity in Animals:

An increased incidence of myocardial necrosis or fibrosis was displayed by Sprague-Dawley rats after 6 months of dietary administration at concentrations calculated to provide 80 mg doxazosin/kg/day and after 12 months of dietary administration at concentrations calculated to provide 40 mg doxazosin/kg/day (150 times the maximum recommended human dose assuming a patient weight of 60 kg). Myocardial fibrosis was observed in both rats and mice treated in the same manner with 40 mg doxazosin/kg/day for 18 months. No cardiotoxicity was observed at lower doses (up to 10 or 20 mg/kg/day, depending on the study) in either species. These lesions were not observed after 12 months of oral dosing in dogs and Wistar rats at maximum doses of 20 mg/kg/day and 100 mg/kg/day, respectively. There is no evidence that similar lesions occur in humans.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis and Impairment of Fertility:

Chronic dietary administration (up to 24 months) of doxazosin mesylate at maximally tolerated concentrations (highest dose 40 mg/kg: about 150 times the maximum recommended human dose of 16 mg/60 kg) revealed no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats. There was also no evidence of carcinogenicity in a similarly conducted study (up to 18 months of dietary administration) in mice. The mouse study, however, was compromised by the failure to use a maximally tolerated dose of doxazosin.

Mutagenicity studies revealed no drug- or metabolite-related effects at either chromosomal or subchromosomal levels.

Studies in rats showed reduced fertility in males treated with doxazosin at oral doses of 20 (but not 5 or 10) mg/kg/day, about 75 times the maximum recommended human dose. This effect was reversible within two weeks of drug withdrawal.

Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects, Pregnancy Category B. Studies in rabbits and rats at daily oral doses of up to 40 and 20 mg/kg, respectively (150 and 75 times the maximum recommended daily dose of 16 mg, assuming a patient weight of 60 kg), have revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus. The rabbit study, however, was compromised by the failure to use a maximally tolerated dose of doxazosin. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, CARDURA should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Radioactivity was found to cross the placenta following oral administration of labelled doxazosin to pregnant rats.

Nonteratogenic Effects. In peri-postnatal studies in rats, postnatal development at maternal doses of 40 or 50 mg/kg/day of doxazosin was delayed as evidenced by slower body weight gain and a slightly later appearance of anatomical features and reflexes.

Nursing Mothers

Studies in lactating rats given a single oral dose of 1 mg/kg of [2-^{14}C]-doxazosin indicate that doxazosin accumulates in rat breast milk with a maximum concentration about 20 times greater than the maternal plasma concentration. It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when CARDURA is administered to a nursing mother.

Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in children have not been established.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

CARDURA has been administered to approximately 4000 patients, of whom 1679 were included in the clinical development program. In that program, minor adverse effects were frequent, but led to discontinuation of treatment in only 7% of patients. In placebo-controlled studies adverse effects occurred in 49% and 40% of patients in the doxazosin and placebo groups, respectively, and led to discontinuation in 2% of patients in each group. The major reasons for discontinuation were postural effects (2%), edema, malaise/fatigue, and some heart rate disturbance, each about 0.7%.

In controlled clinical trials directly comparing CARDURA to placebo there was no significant difference in the incidence of side effects, except for dizziness (including postural), weight gain, somnolence and fatigue / malaise. Postural effects and edema appeared to be dose related.

The prevalence rates presented below are based on combined data from placebo-controlled studies involving once daily administration of doxazosin at doses ranging from 1-16 mg. Table 1 summarizes those adverse experiences (possibly/probably related) reported for patients in these studies where the prevalence rate in the doxazosin group was at least 0.5% or where the reaction is of particular interest.

TABLE 1
ADVERSE REACTIONS DURING PLACEBO CONTROLLED STUDIES

		DOXAZOSIN (N=339)	PLACEBO (N=336)
CARDIOVASCULAR:	Dizziness	19%	9%
	Vertigo	2%	1%
	Postural Hypotension	0.3%	0%
	Edema	4%	3%
	Palpitation	2%	3%
	Arrhythmia	1%	0%
	Hypotension	1%	0%
	Tachycardia	0.3%	1%
	Peripheral Ischemia	0.3%	0%
SKIN APPENDAGES:	Rash	1%	1%
	Pruritus	1%	1%
MUSCULOSKELETAL:	Arthralgia/Arthritis	1%	0%
	Muscle Weakness	1%	0%
	Myalgia	1%	0%
CENTRAL & PERIPHERAL N.S.:	Headache	14%	16%
	Paresthesia	1%	1%
	Kinetic Disorders	1%	0%
	Ataxia	1%	0%
	Hypertonia	1%	0%
	Muscle Cramps	1%	0%
AUTONOMIC:	Mouth Dry	2%	2%
	Flushing	1%	0%
SPECIAL SENSES:	Vision Abnormal	2%	1%
	Conjunctivitis/Eye Pain	1%	1%
	Tinnitus	1%	0.3%
PSYCHIATRIC:	Somnolence	5%	1%
	Nervousness	2%	2%
	Depression	1%	1%
	Insomnia	1%	1%
	Sexual Dysfunction	2%	1%
GASTROINTESTINAL:	Nausea	3%	4%
	Diarrhea	2%	3%
	Constipation	1%	1%
	Dyspepsia	1%	1%
	Flatulence	1%	1%
	Abdominal Pain	0%	2%
	Vomiting	0%	1%
RESPIRATORY:	Rhinitis	3%	1%
	Dyspnea	1%	1%
	Epistaxis	1%	0%
URINARY:	Polyuria	2%	0%
	Urinary Incontinence	1%	0%
	Micturation Frequency	0%	2%
GENERAL:	Fatigue/Malaise	12%	6%
	Chest Pain	2%	2%
	Asthenia	1%	1%
	Face Edema	1%	0%
	Pain	2%	2%

Additional adverse reactions have been reported, but these are, in general, not distinguishable from symptoms that might have occurred in the absence of exposure to doxazosin. The following adverse reactions occurred with a frequency of between 0.5% and 1%: syncope, hypoesthesia, increased sweating, agitation, increased weight. The following additional adverse reactions were reported by <0.5% of 3960 patients who received doxazosin in controlled or open, short- or long-term clinical studies, including international studies. *Cardiovascular System:* angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular accident; *Autonomic Nervous System:* pallor; *Metabolic:* thirst, gout, hypokalemia; *Hematopoietic:* lymphadenopathy, purpura; *Reproductive System:* breast pain; *Skin Disorders:* alopecia, dry skin, eczema; *Central Nervous System:* paresis, tremor, twitching, confusion, migraine, impaired concentration; *Psychiatric:* paroniria, amnesia, emotional lability, abnormal thinking, depersonalization; *Special Senses:* parosmia, earache, taste perversion, photophobia, abnormal lacrimation; *Gastrointestinal System:* increased appetite, anorexia, fecal incontinence, gastroenteritis; *Respiratory System:* bronchospasm, sinusitis, coughing, pharyngitis; *Urinary System:* renal calculus; *General Body System:* hot flushes, back pain, infection, fever/rigors, decreased weight, influenza-like symptoms.

CARDURA has not been associated with any clinically significant changes in routine biochemical tests. No clinically relevant adverse effects were noted on serum potassium, serum glucose, uric acid, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine or liver function tests. CARDURA has been associated with decreases in white blood cell counts (See Precautions).

OVERDOSAGE

No data are available in regard to overdosage in humans.

The oral LD_{50} of doxazosin is greater than 1000 mg/kg in mice and rats. The most likely manifestation of overdosage would be hypotension, for which the usual treatment would be intravenous infusion of fluid. As doxazosin is highly protein bound, dialysis would not be indicated.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

DOSAGE MUST BE INDIVIDUALIZED. The initial dosage of CARDURA in hypertensive patients is 1 mg given once daily. This starting dose is intended to minimize the frequency of postural hypotension and first dose syncope associated with CARDURA. Postural effects are most likely to occur between 2 and 6 hours after a dose. Therefore blood pressure measurements should be taken during this time period after the first dose and with each increase in dose. Depending on the individual patient's standing blood pressure response (based on measurements taken at 2-6 hours postdose and 24 hours postdose), dosage may then be increased to 2 mg and thereafter if necessary to 4 mg, 8 mg and 16 mg to achieve the desired reduction in blood pressure. **Increases in dose beyond 4 mg increase the likelihood of excessive postural effects including syncope, postural dizziness/vertigo, postural hypotension. At a titrated dose of 16 mg once daily the frequency of postural effects is about 12% compared to 3% for placebo.**

HOW SUPPLIED

CARDURA (doxazosin mesylate) is available as colored tablets for oral administration. Each tablet contains doxazosin mesylate equivalent to 1 mg (white), 2 mg (yellow), 4 mg (orange) or 8 mg (green) of the active constituent, doxazosin.

CARDURA® TABLETS are available as 1 mg (white), 2 mg (yellow), 4 mg (orange) and 8 mg (green) scored tablets.

Bottles of 100: 1 mg (NDC 0049-2750-66), 2 mg (NDC 0049-2760-66), 4 mg (NDC 0049-2770-66), 8 mg (NDC 0049-2780-66)

Recommended Storage: Store below 86°F(30°C).

CAUTION: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

65-4538-00-0 Issued Nov 1990

Pfizer Roerig

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AMP

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MIGRAINE PAIN
MIGRAINE PAIN
MIGRAINE PAIN
MIGRAINE PAIN
RELIEVED

...In Minutes

- Effectively relieves acute migraine pain[1]
- Delivers the efficacy of an injectable opioid analgesic with the convenience of a nasal spray
- Unique nasal spray delivery allows administration even in the presence of nausea and vomiting
- Rapid onset of pain relief—within 15 minutes[1]
- Somnolence (43%) is the most frequently reported side effect*
- Not a federally controlled substance

STADOL® NS™

(butorphanol tartrate) Nasal Spray

Acute Pain Relief, Delivered in Minutes

*Across all clinical trials, including STADOL® Injectable and STADOL NS.[2]
Patients should not perform hazardous tasks (eg, driving, operating machinery). Alcohol should not be consumed while using STADOL NS.

REFERENCES

1. Diamond S, Freitag FG, Diamond ML, Urban G. Transnasal butorphanol in the treatment of migraine headache pain. *Headache Quarterly.* 1992;3:160-167.
2. STADOL® NS™ Package Insert.

Please see brief summary of prescribing information on following page.

Mead Johnson LABORATORIES
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Princeton, New Jersey 08543
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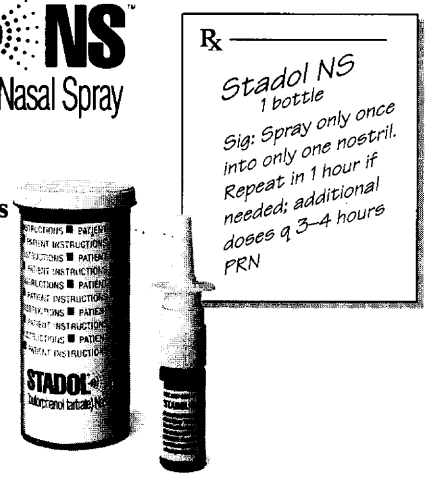
Dedicated to Excellence in Women's Health Care

STADOL® NS™
(butorphanol tartrate) Nasal Spray



Acute Pain Relief, Delivered in Minutes

Brief Summary

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
STADOL® NS™ (butorphanol tartrate) Nasal Spray is indicated for the management of pain when the use of an opioid analgesic is appropriate.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
STADOL NS is contraindicated in patients hypersensitive to butorphanol tartrate or the preservative benzethonium chloride.

WARNINGS
Patients Dependent on Narcotics
Because of its opioid antagonist properties, butorphanol is not recommended for use in patients dependent on narcotics. Such patients should have an adequate period of withdrawal from opioid drugs prior to beginning butorphanol therapy. In patients taking opioid analgesics chronically, butorphanol has precipitated withdrawal symptoms such as anxiety, agitation, mood changes, hallucinations, dysphoria, weakness and diarrhea.

Because of the difficulty in assessing opioid tolerance in patients who have recently received repeated doses of narcotic analgesic medication, caution should be used in the administration of butorphanol to such patients.

PRECAUTIONS
General
Hypotension associated with syncope during the first hour of dosing with STADOL NS has been reported rarely, particularly in patients with past history of similar reactions to opioid analgesics. Therefore, patients should be advised to avoid activities with potential risks.

Head Injury and Increased Intracranial Pressure
As with other opioids, the use of butorphanol in patients with head injury may be associated with carbon dioxide retention and secondary elevation of cerebrospinal fluid pressure, drug-induced miosis, and alterations in mental state that would obscure the interpretation of the clinical course of patients with head injuries. In such patients, butorphanol should be used only if the benefits of use outweigh the potential risks.

Disorders of Respiratory Function or Control
Butorphanol may produce respiratory depression, especially in patients receiving other CNS active agents, or patients suffering from CNS diseases or respiratory impairment.

Hepatic and Renal Disease
In patients with severe hepatic or renal disease the initial dosage interval for STADOL NS should be increased to 6-8 hours until the response has been well characterized. Subsequent doses should be determined by patient response rather than being scheduled at fixed intervals.

Cardiovascular Effects
Because butorphanol may increase the work of the heart, especially the pulmonary circuit, the use of butorphanol in patients with acute myocardial infarction, ventricular dysfunction, or coronary insufficiency should be limited to those situations where the benefits clearly outweigh the risk.

Severe hypertension has been reported rarely during butorphanol therapy. In such cases, butorphanol should be discontinued and the hypertension treated with antihypertensive drugs. In patients who are not opioid dependent, naloxone has also been reported to be effective.

Drug Interactions
Concurrent use of butorphanol with central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol, barbiturates, tranquilizers, and antihistamines) may result in increased central nervous system depressant effects. When used concurrently with such drugs, the dose of butorphanol should be the smallest effective dose and the frequency of dosing reduced as much as possible when administered concomitantly with drugs that potentiate the action of opioids.

It is not known if the effects of butorphanol are altered by concomitant medications that affect hepatic metabolism of drugs (cimetidine, erythromycin, theophylline, etc.), but physicians should be alert to the possibility that a smaller initial dose and longer intervals between doses may be needed.

The fraction of STADOL® NS™ (butorphanol tartrate) Nasal Spray absorbed is unaffected by the concomitant administration of a nasal vasoconstrictor (oxymetazoline), but the rate of absorption is decreased. Therefore, a slower onset can be anticipated if STADOL NS is administered concomitantly with, or immediately following, a nasal vasoconstrictor.

No information is available about the use of butorphanol concurrently with MAO inhibitors.

Use in Ambulatory Patients
Drowsiness and dizziness related to the use of butorphanol may impair mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks (e.g., driving, operating machinery, etc.). Patients should be told to use caution in such activities until their individual responses to butorphanol have been well characterized.

Alcohol should not be consumed while using butorphanol. Concurrent use of butorphanol with central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol, barbiturates, tranquilizers, and antihistamines) may result in increased central nervous system depressant effects.

Patients should be instructed on the proper use of STADOL NS.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
The carcinogenic potential of butorphanol has not been adequately evaluated.

Butorphanol was not genotoxic in *S. typhimurium* or *E. coli* assays or in unscheduled DNA synthesis and repair assays conducted in cultured human fibroblast cells.

Rats treated orally with 160 mg/kg/day (944 mg/sq.m.) had a reduced pregnancy rate. However, a similar effect was not observed with a 2.5 mg/kg/day (14.75 mg/sq.m.) subcutaneous dose.

Pregnancy
Pregnancy Category C
Reproduction studies in mice, rats and rabbits during organogenesis did not reveal any teratogenic potential to butorphanol. However, pregnant rats treated subcutaneously with butorphanol at 1 mg/kg (5.9 mg/sq.m.) had a higher frequency of stillbirths than controls. Butorphanol at 30 mg/kg/oral (5.1 mg/sq.m.) and 60 mg/kg/oral (10.2 mg/sq.m.) also showed higher incidences of post-implantation loss in rabbits.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of STADOL (butorphanol tartrate) in pregnant women before 37 weeks of gestation. STADOL should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the infant.

Labor and Delivery
STADOL NS is not recommended during labor or delivery because there is no clinical experience with its use in this setting.

Nursing Mothers
Butorphanol has been detected in milk following administration of STADOL® (butorphanol tartrate) Injectable to nursing mothers. The amount an infant would receive is probably clinically insignificant (estimated 4 microgram/liter of milk in a mother receiving 2 mg IM four times a day).

Although there is no clinical experience with the use of STADOL NS in nursing mothers, it should be assumed that butorphanol will appear in the milk in similar amounts following the nasal route of administration.

Pediatric Use
Butorphanol is not recommended for use in patients below 18 years of age because safety and efficacy have not been established in this population.

Geriatric Use
Initially a 1 mg dose of STADOL® NS™ (butorphanol tartrate) Nasal Spray should generally be used in geriatric patients and 90-120 minutes should elapse before deciding whether a second 1 mg dose is needed.

Due to changes in clearance, the mean half-life of butorphanol is increased by 25% (to over 6 hours) in patients over the age of 65. Elderly patients may be more sensitive to its side effects. Results from a long-term clinical safety trial suggest that elderly patients may be less tolerant of dizziness due to STADOL NS than younger patients.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
A total of 2446 patients were studied in butorphanol clinical trials. Approximately half received STADOL Injectable with the remainder receiving STADOL NS. In nearly all cases the type and incidence of side effects with butorphanol by any route were those commonly observed with opioid analgesics.

The adverse experiences described below are based on data from short- and long-term clinical trials in patients receiving butorphanol by any route and from post-marketing experience with STADOL Injectable. There has been no attempt to correct for placebo effect or to subtract the frequencies reported by placebo treated patients in controlled trials.

The most frequently reported adverse experiences across all clinical trials with STADOL Injectable and STADOL NS were somnolence (43%), dizziness (19%), nausea and/or vomiting (13%). In long-term trials with STADOL NS only, nasal congestion (13%) and insomnia (11%) were frequently reported.

The following adverse experiences were reported at a frequency of 1% or greater, and were considered to be probably related to the use of butorphanol.

BODY AS A WHOLE: asthenia/lethargy*, headache*, sensation of heat

CARDIOVASCULAR: VASODILATION*, PALPITATIONS

DIGESTIVE: ANOREXIA*, CONSTIPATION*, dry mouth*, nausea and/or vomiting (13%), stomach pain

NERVOUS: anxiety, confusion*, dizziness (19%), euphoria, floating feeling, INSOMNIA (11%), nervousness, paresthesia, somnolence (43%), TREMOR

RESPIRATORY: BRONCHITIS, COUGH, DYSPNEA*, EPISTAXIS*, NASAL CONGESTION (13%), NASAL IRRITATION*, PHARYNGITIS*, RHINITIS*, SINUS CONGESTION*, SINUSITIS, UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTION*

SKIN AND APPENDAGES: sweating/clammy*, pruritus

SPECIAL SENSES: blurred vision, EAR PAIN, TINNITUS*, UNPLEASANT TASTE* (also seen in short-term trials with STADOL® NS™ (butorphanol tartrate) Nasal Spray).

(Reactions occurring with a frequency of 3-9% are marked with an asterisk.* Reactions reported predominantly from long-term trials with STADOL NS are CAPITALIZED.)

The following adverse experiences were reported with a frequency of less than 1%, in clinical trials or from post-marketing experience, and were considered to be probably related to the use of butorphanol.

CARDIOVASCULAR: hypotension, syncope

NERVOUS: abnormal dreams, agitation, *drug dependence*, dysphoria, hallucinations, hostility

SKIN AND APPENDAGES: rash/hives

UROGENITAL: impaired urination

(Reactions reported only from post-marketing experience are *italicized*.)

The following infrequent additional adverse experiences were reported in a frequency of less than 1% of the patients studied in short-term STADOL NS trials and from post-marketing experiences under circumstances where the association between these events and butorphanol administration is unknown. They are being listed as alerting information for the physician.

BODY AS A WHOLE: edema

CARDIOVASCULAR: hypertension

NERVOUS: *convulsion, delusions*, depression

RESPIRATORY: *apnea*, shallow breathing

(Reactions reported only from post-marketing experience are *italicized*.)

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
Although the mixed agonist-antagonist opioid analgesics, as a class, have lower abuse potential than morphine, all such drugs can be and have been reported to be abused.

Chronic use of STADOL® (butorphanol tartrate) Injectable has been reported to result in mild withdrawal syndromes, and reports of overuse and self-reported addiction have been received.

Among 161 patients who used STADOL NS for 2 months or longer approximately 3% had behavioral symptoms suggestive of possible abuse. Approximately 1% of these patients reported significant overuse. Symptoms such as anxiety, agitation, and diarrhea were observed. Symptoms suggestive of opioid withdrawal occurred in 2 patients who stopped the drug abruptly after using 16 mg a day or more for longer than 3 months.

Special care should be exercised in administering butorphanol to emotionally unstable patients and to those with a history of drug misuse. When long-term therapy is necessary, such patients should be closely supervised.

OVERDOSAGE
Clinical Manifestations
The clinical manifestations of overdose are those of opioid drugs, the most serious of which are hypoventilation, cardiovascular insufficiency and/or coma.

Overdose can occur due to accidental or intentional misuse of butorphanol, especially in young children who may gain access to the drug in the home.

TREATMENT
The management of suspected butorphanol overdosage includes maintenance of adequate ventilation, peripheral perfusion, normal body temperature, and protection of the airway. Patients should be under continuous observation with adequate serial measures of mental state, responsiveness and vital signs. Oxygen and ventilatory assistance should be available with continual monitoring by pulse oximetry if indicated. In the presence of coma, placement of an artificial airway may be required. An adequate intravenous portal should be maintained to facilitate treatment of hypotension associated with vasodilation.

The use of a specific opioid antagonist such as naloxone should be considered. As the duration of butorphanol action usually exceeds the duration of action of naloxone, repeated dosing with naloxone may be required.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
Factors to be considered in determining the dose are age, body weight, physical status, underlying pathological condition, use of other drugs, type of anesthesia to be used, and surgical procedure involved. Use in the elderly, patients with hepatic or renal disease or in labor requires extra caution (see PRECAUTIONS). The following doses are for patients who do not have impaired hepatic or renal function and who are not on CNS active agents.

The usual recommended dose for initial nasal administration is 1mg (1 spray in **one** nostril). Adherence to this dose reduces the incidence of drowsiness and dizziness. If adequate pain relief is not achieved within 60-90 minutes, an additional 1 mg dose may be given.

The initial two dose sequence outlined above may be repeated in 3-4 hours as needed.

Depending on the severity of the pain, an initial dose of 2 mg (1 spray in **each** nostril) may be used in patients who will be able to remain recumbent in the event drowsiness or dizziness occurs. In such patients single additional 2 mg doses should not be given for 3-4 hours.

Safety and Handling
STADOL® NS™ (butorphanol tartrate) Nasal Spray is an open delivery system with increased risk of exposure to health care workers.

In the priming process, a certain amount of butorphanol may be aerosolized; therefore, the pump sprayer should be aimed away from the patient or other people or animals.

The unit should be disposed of by unscrewing the cap, rinsing the bottle, and placing the parts in a waste container.

HOW SUPPLIED
STADOL NS is supplied in a child-resistant prescription vial containing a metered-dose spray pump with protective clip and dust cover, a bottle of nasal spray solution, and a patient instruction leaflet. On average, one bottle will deliver 14-15 doses if no reprimingis necessary.

NDC 0087-5650-41: 10 mg per mL, 2.5-mL bottle.

STORAGE CONDITIONS
Store below 86°F (30°C). Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit.

Caution: FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS DISPENSING WITHOUT PRESCRIPTION.

A4-K004-7-93

Mead Johnson LABORATORIES
A Bristol-Myers Squibb Company
Princeton, New Jersey 08543
U.S.A.

ARCHIVES OF FAMILY MEDICINE

VOL 2 NO. 11, NOV 1993

Living in Medicine

Letters to the Editor

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American Medical Association
Physicians dedicated to the health of America


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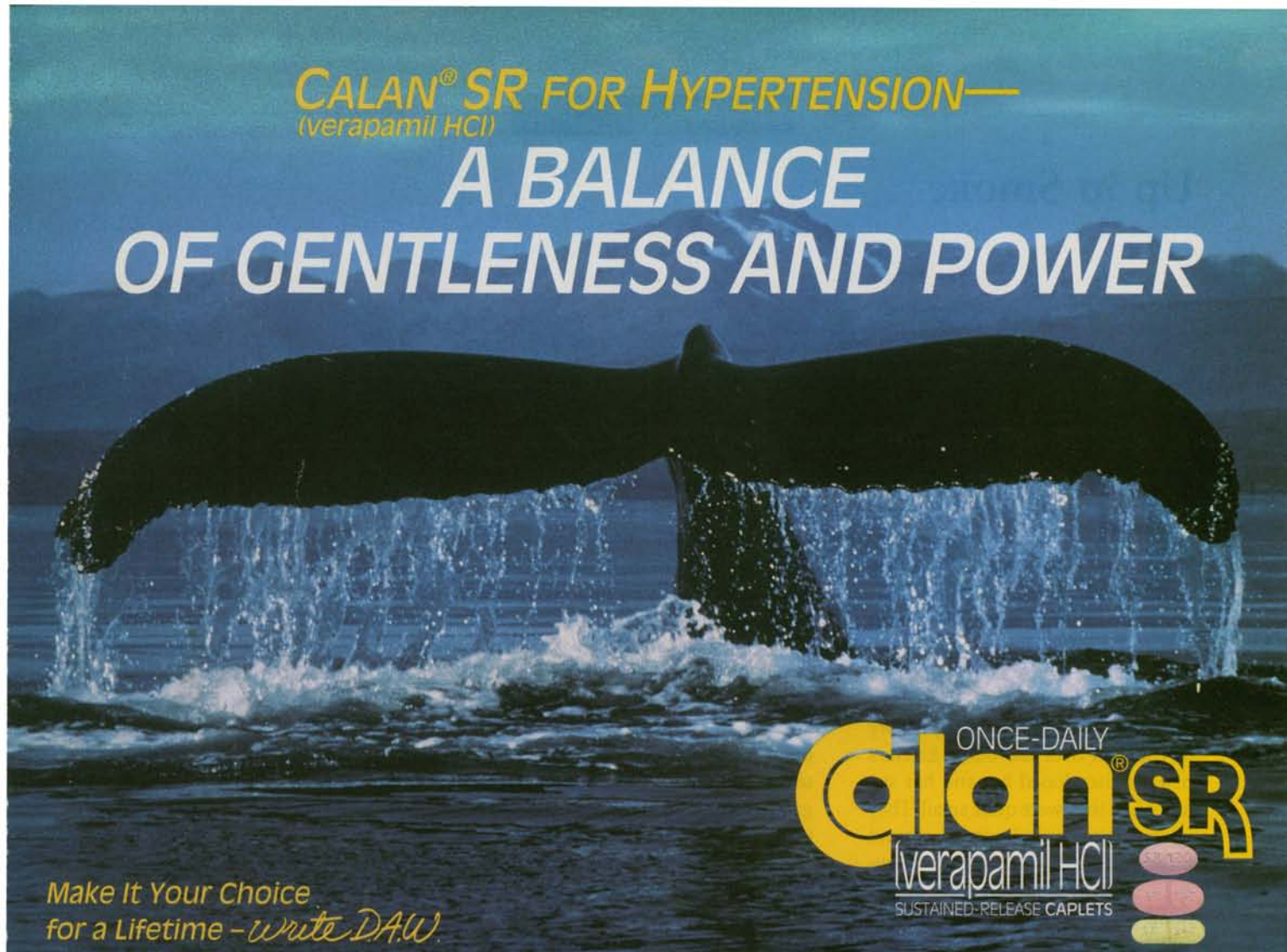
CALAN® SR FOR HYPERTENSION—
(verapamil HCl)

A BALANCE OF GENTLENESS AND POWER



ONCE-DAILY
Calan® SR
(verapamil HCl)
SUSTAINED-RELEASE CAPLETS

Make It Your Choice for a Lifetime – write D.A.W.

The recommended starting dosage for Calan SR is 180 mg once daily. Dose titration will be required in some patients to achieve blood pressure control. A lower starting dosage of 120 mg/day may be warranted in some patients (eg, the elderly, patients of small stature). Dosages above 240 mg daily should be administered in divided doses. Calan SR should be administered with food. Constipation, which is easily managed in most patients, is the most commonly reported side effect of Calan SR.

BRIEF SUMMARY

Contraindications: Severe LV dysfunction (see *Warnings*), hypotension (systolic pressure < 90 mm Hg) or cardiogenic shock, sick sinus syndrome (if no pacemaker is present), 2nd- or 3rd-degree AV block (if no pacemaker is present), atrial flutter/fibrillation with an accessory bypass tract (eg, WPW or LGL syndromes), hypersensitivity to verapamil.

Warnings: Verapamil should be avoided in patients with severe LV dysfunction (eg, ejection fraction < 30%) or moderate to severe symptoms of cardiac failure and in patients with any degree of ventricular dysfunction if they are receiving a beta-blocker. Control milder heart failure with optimum digitalization and/or diuretics before Calan SR is used. Verapamil may occasionally produce hypotension. Elevations of liver enzymes have been reported. Several cases have been demonstrated to be produced by verapamil. Periodic monitoring of liver function in patients on verapamil is prudent. Some patients with paroxysmal and/or chronic atrial flutter/fibrillation and an accessory AV pathway (eg, WPW or LGL syndromes) have developed an increased antegrade conduction across the accessory pathway bypassing the AV node, producing a very rapid ventricular response or ventricular fibrillation after receiving I.V. verapamil (or digitalis). Because of this risk, oral verapamil is contraindicated in such patients. AV block may occur (2nd- and 3rd-degree, 0.8%). Development of marked 1st-degree block or progression to 2nd- or 3rd-degree block requires reduction in dosage or, rarely, discontinuation and institution of appropriate therapy. Sinus bradycardia, 2nd-degree AV block, sinus arrest, pulmonary edema and/or severe hypotension were seen in some critically ill patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy who were treated with verapamil.

Precautions: Verapamil should be given cautiously to patients with impaired hepatic function (in severe dysfunction use about 30% of the normal dose) or impaired renal function, and patients should be monitored for abnormal prolongation of the PR interval or other signs of overdosage. Verapamil may decrease neuromuscular transmission in patients with Duchenne's muscular dystrophy and may prolong recovery from the neuromuscular blocking agent vecuronium. It may be necessary to decrease verapamil dosage in patients with attenuated neuromuscular transmission. Combined therapy with beta-adrenergic blockers and verapamil may result in additive negative effects on heart rate, atrioventricular conduction and/or cardiac contractility; there have been reports of excessive bradycardia and AV block, including complete heart block. The risks of such combined therapy may outweigh the benefits. The combination should be used only with caution and close monitoring. Decreased metoprolol and propranolol clearance may occur when either drug is administered concomitantly with verapamil. A variable effect has been seen with combined use of atenolol. Chronic verapamil treatment can increase serum digoxin levels by 50% to 75% during the first week of therapy, which can result in digitalis toxicity. In patients with hepatic cirrhosis, verapamil may reduce total body clearance and extrarenal clearance of digitoxin. The digoxin dose should be reduced when verapamil is given, and the patient carefully monitored. Verapamil will usually have an additive effect in patients receiving blood-pressure-lowering agents. Disopyramide should not be given within 48 hours before or 24 hours after verapamil administration. Concomitant use of flecainide and verapamil may have additive effects on myocardial contractility, AV conduction, and repolarization. Combined verapamil and quinidine therapy in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy should be avoided, since significant hypotension may result. Concomitant use of lithium and verapamil may result in an increased sensitivity to lithium (neurotoxicity), with either no change or an increase in serum lithium levels; however, it may also result in a lowering of serum lithium levels. Patients receiving both drugs must be monitored carefully. Verapamil may increase carbamazepine concentrations during combined use. Rifampin may reduce verapamil bioavailability. Phenobarbital may increase verapamil clearance. Verapamil may increase serum levels of cyclosporin. Verapamil may inhibit the clearance and increase the plasma levels of theophylline. Concomitant use of inhalation anesthetics and calcium antagonists needs careful titration to avoid excessive cardiovascular depression. Verapamil may potentiate the activity of neuromuscular blocking agents (curare-like and depolarizing); dosage reduction may be required. There was no evidence of a carcinogenic potential of verapamil administered to rats for 2 years. A study in rats did not suggest a tumorigenic potential, and verapamil was not mutagenic in the Ames test. Pregnancy Category C. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. This drug should be used during pregnancy, labor, and delivery only if clearly needed. Verapamil is excreted in breast milk; therefore, nursing should be discontinued during verapamil use.

Adverse Reactions: Constipation (7.3%), dizziness (3.3%), nausea (2.7%), hypotension (2.5%), headache (2.2%), edema (1.9%), CHF, pulmonary edema (1.8%), fatigue (1.7%), dyspnea (1.4%), bradycardia: HR < 50/min (1.4%), AV block: total 1°,2°,3° (1.2%), 2° and 3° (0.8%), rash (1.2%), flushing (0.6%), elevated liver enzymes, reversible non-obstructive paralytic ileus. The following reactions, reported in 1.0% or less of patients, occurred under conditions where a causal relationship is uncertain: angina pectoris, atrioventricular dissociation, chest pain, claudication, myocardial infarction, palpitations, purpura (vasculitis), syncope, diarrhea, dry mouth, gastrointestinal distress, gingival hyperplasia, ecchymosis or bruising, cerebrovascular accident, confusion, equilibrium disorders, insomnia, muscle cramps, paresthesia, psychotic symptoms, shakiness, somnolence, arthralgia and rash, exanthema, hair loss, hyperkeratosis, macules, sweating, urticaria, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme, blurred vision, gynecomastia, galactorrhea/hyperprolactinemia, increased urination, spotty menstruation, impotence.

2/13/92 • P92CA7196V

Address medical inquiries to:
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Information Department
4901 Searle Parkway
Skokie, IL 60077

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A Healthy Outlook on Patient Education

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ARCHIVES OF FAMILY MEDICINE	0 0 9 5 0 5	9-30-93
3. Frequency of Issue	3A. No. of Issues Published	3B. Annual Subscription Price
Monthly	12 Annually	$80.00

4. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication *(Street, City, County, State and ZIP+4 Code) (Not printers)*

515 N. State Street, Chicago, Cook, Illinois 60610

5. Complete Mailing Address of the Headquarters of General Business Offices of the Publisher *(Not printer)*

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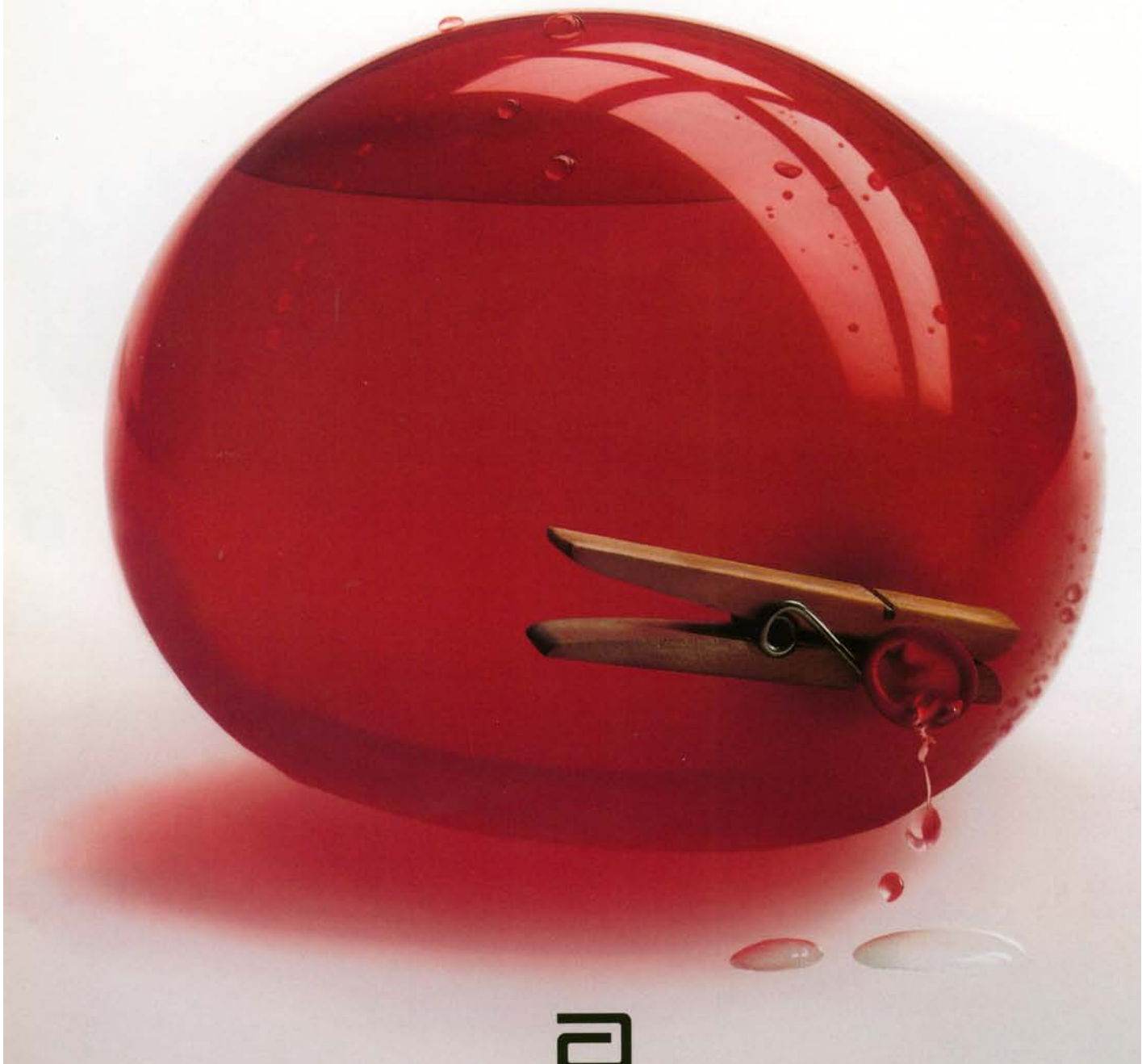
PS Form **3526**, January 1991

(See instructions on reverse)

This Is How BPH Feels



New Indication

Release the Grip

# of BPH

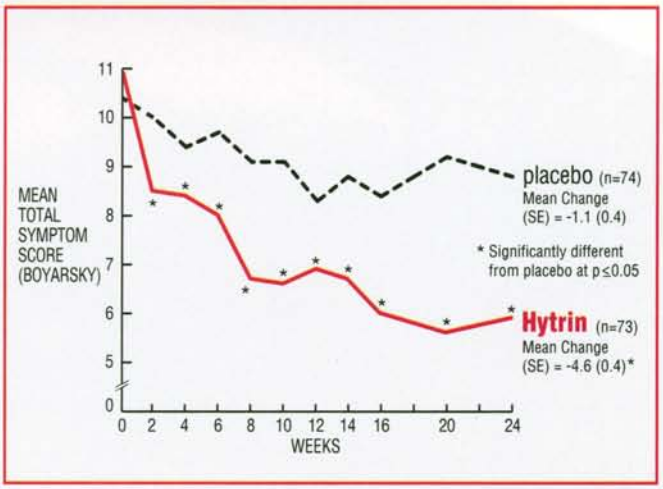
For Fast, Effective Relief

- Hytrin can begin providing symptom relief in two weeks.[1]
- Approximately 70% of patients experience an increase in urinary flow and improvement in symptoms.[1]
- In an ongoing open-label study, the improvements in symptoms and flow rates have been sustained for up to 30 months.[1,2]

From a Wide Range of Symptoms

- Hytrin significantly improves the most common and often bothersome symptoms of BPH:[1]
  - weak stream
  - frequency
  - nocturia
- Hytrin also significantly improves dribbling, intermittency, hesitancy, and the sensation of incomplete emptying.[1]

Hytrin Rapidly Reduces Symptoms of BPH



A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial in men with qualifying symptoms given either placebo or Hytrin titrated to response (max. 10 mg/day).[1]

Begin Prescribing Hytrin

HYTRIN® 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg TABLETS

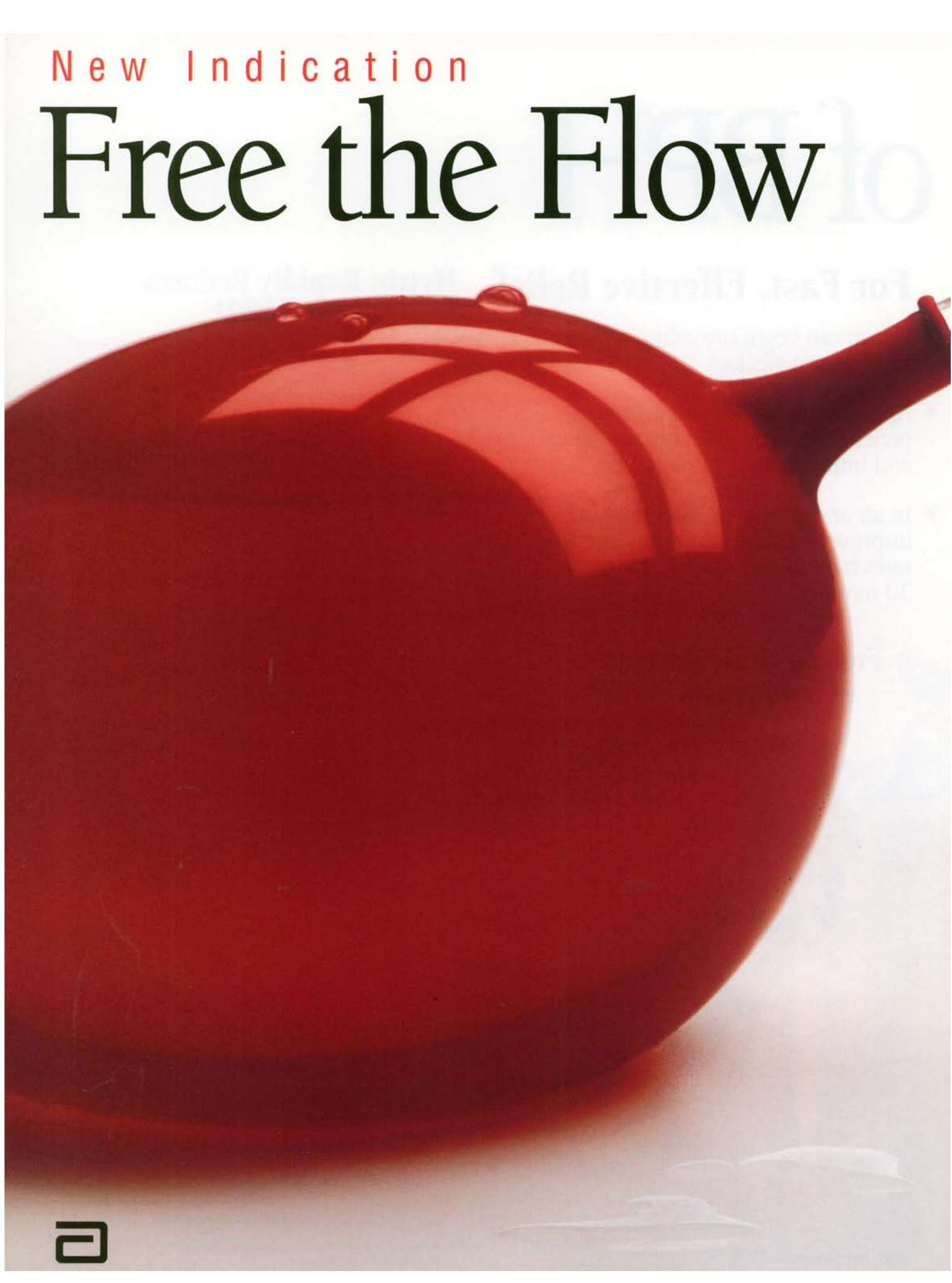
(terazosin HCl)

For fast, effective relief

Please see brief summary of prescribing information for Hytrin on last page of this advertisement.

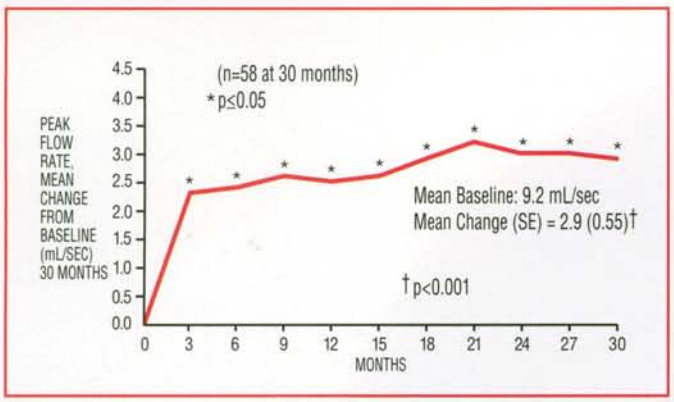
New Indication

Free the Flow



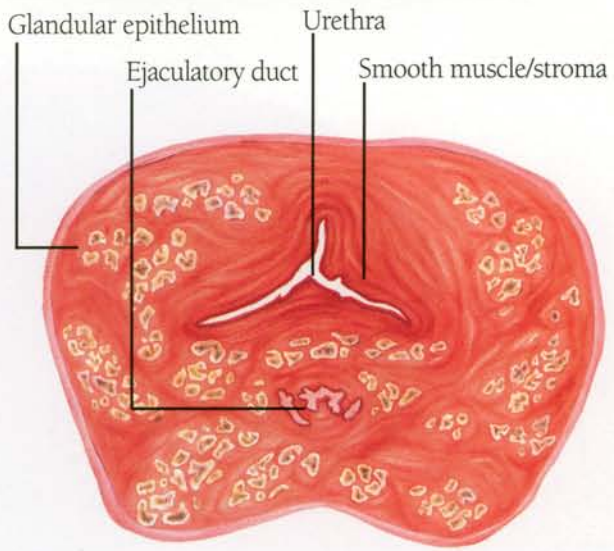
For Fast, Effective Relief

Hytrin improves peak flow rates[1,2]



Change in peak flow rates with Hytrin vs baseline. Improvements were statistically significant at all points of measurement.[2]

Smooth muscle surrounds the urethra[3,4]



Hytrin Relaxes Prostatic Smooth Muscle

- Symptomatic BPH has two underlying components:[1,3]
  - Static (increased prostate size)
  - Dynamic (increased smooth muscle tone)
- Prostate size does not correlate with symptom severity.[1]
- Hytrin relaxes smooth muscle tone of the prostate and bladder neck, thereby relieving the symptoms of BPH.[5-7]

Begin Prescribing Hytrin

HYTRIN® 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg TABLETS

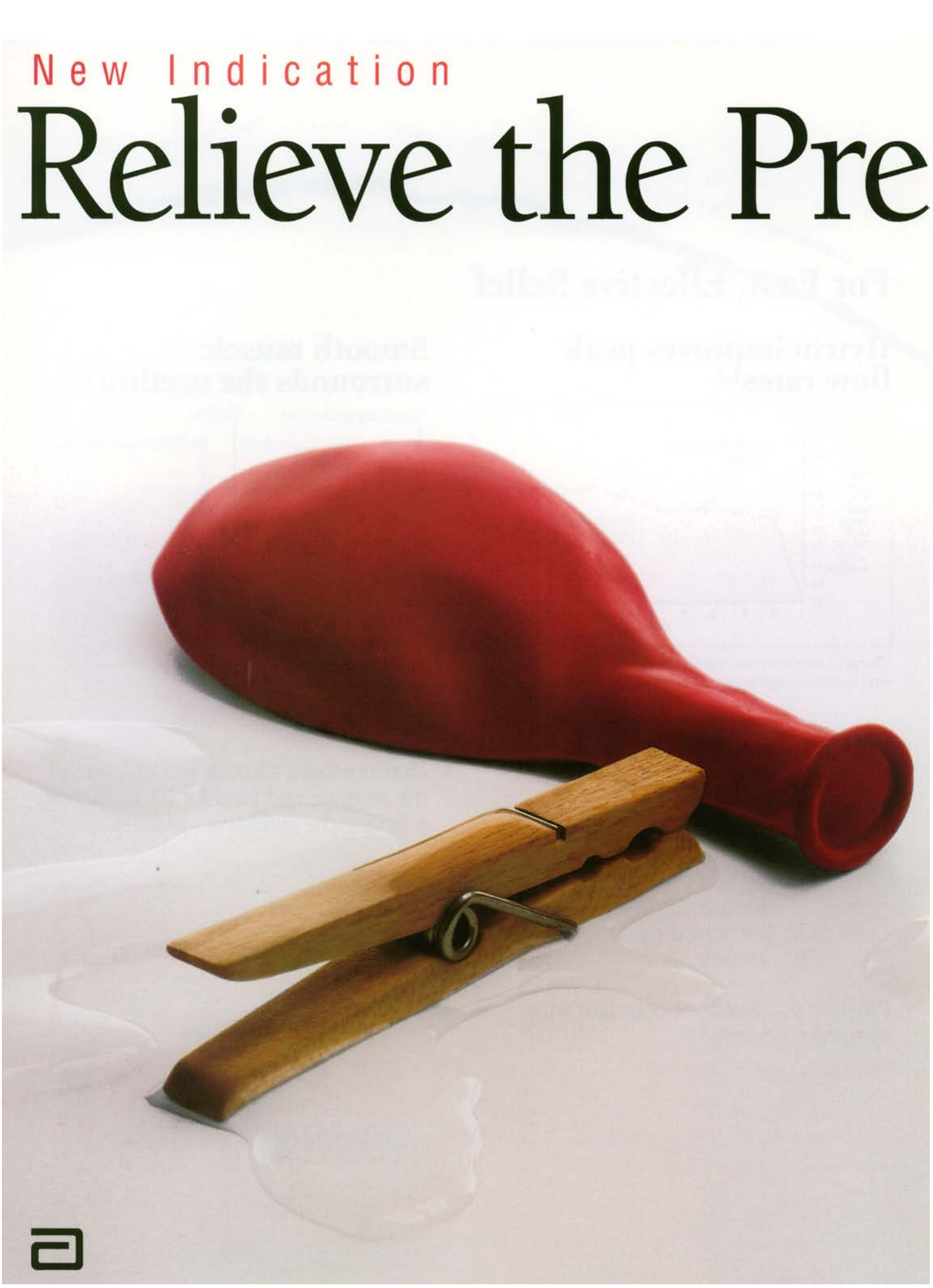
(terazosin HCl)

For fast, effective relief

Please see brief summary of prescribing information for Hytrin on last page of this advertisement.

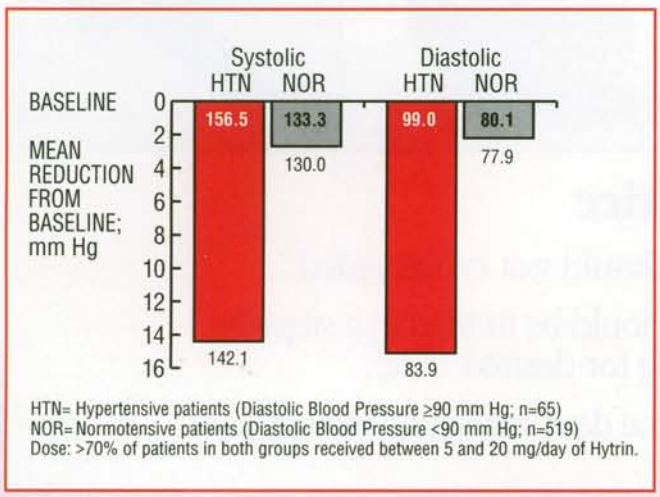
New Indication

Relieve the Pre



ssures of BPH

Well-Tolerated Therapy



HTN= Hypertensive patients (Diastolic Blood Pressure ≥90 mm Hg; n=65)
NOR= Normotensive patients (Diastolic Blood Pressure <90 mm Hg; n=519)
Dose: >70% of patients in both groups received between 5 and 20 mg/day of Hytrin.

- In BPH patients, the mean diastolic blood pressure reductions were -15.1 mm Hg in hypertensives; -2.2 mm Hg in normotensives; -1.8 mm Hg in controlled hypertensives.[2]
- Hytrin, like other alpha$_1$-blockers, can cause marked lowering of blood pressure, especially postural hypotension and syncope.[1]
- Caution should be observed when Hytrin tablets are administered concomitantly with other antihypertensive agents, especially the calcium channel blocker verapamil, to avoid the possibility of developing significant hypotension. Dosage reduction and retitration of either agent may be necessary.[1]
- Discontinuation due to adverse events was not significantly different from that of placebo.[1]
- Adverse events that occurred significantly more often with Hytrin than with placebo were dizziness (9.1%), asthenia (7.4%), postural hypotension (3.9%), somnolence (3.6%), nasal congestion/rhinitis (1.9%), and impotence (1.6%).[1]
- Incidence of syncope (0.6%) was not significantly different from that of placebo.[1]
- Prior to starting therapy, patients should be screened for prostate cancer. Hytrin had no significant effect on PSA.[1]

Begin Prescribing Hytrin

HYTRIN® 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg TABLETS

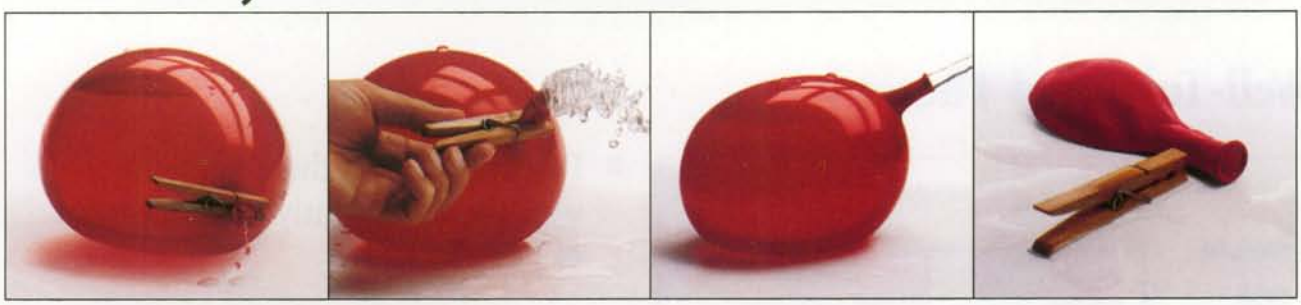
(terazosin HCl)

For fast, effective relief

Please see brief summary of prescribing information for Hytrin on last page of this advertisement.

New Indication

Fast, Effective Relief



Once a Day — One Price

- Initial dose: 1 mg at bedtime, should not be exceeded.
- Subsequent once-daily doses should be titrated in a stepwise fashion to 2 mg, 5 mg, or 10 mg for desired relief.
- If Hytrin is discontinued for several days, reinstitute therapy by using the initial dosing regimen.
- Hytrin, like other alpha$_1$-blockers, can cause marked lowering of blood pressure. Monitor blood pressure during initial administration or retitration to minimize the risk of hypotension and syncope.[1]
- All tablet strengths are identically priced.
- Call 1-800-ABBOTT-5 to receive the Hytrin Free Start™ sample program.

References
1. Hytrin package insert, Abbott Laboratories. 2. Data on file, Abbott Laboratories. 3. Caine M. *Urology*. 1988;32(suppl 6):16-20. 4. McNeal JE. The zonal anatomy of the prostate. *The Prostate*. 1981;2:35-49. 5. Lepor H, Henry D, Laddu AR. The efficacy and safety of terazosin for the treatment of symptomatic BPH. *The Prostate*. 1991;18:345-355. 6. Lepor H, Meretyk S, Knapp-Moloney G. The safety, efficacy and compliance of terazosin therapy for benign prostatic hyperplasia. *J Urol*. 1992;147:1554-1557. 7. Lepor H. Role of long-acting selective alpha-1 blockers in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia. *Urol Clin North Am*. 1990;17:651-659.

Begin Prescribing Hytrin

HYTRIN® 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg TABLETS

(terazosin HCl)

For fast, effective relief

Please see brief summary of prescribing information for Hytrin on last page of this advertisement.

Abbott Laboratories
North Chicago, IL 60064

209-500-9520 • October 1993 • Printed in U.S.A.

BRIEF SUMMARY FOR BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (BPH) CONSULT PACKAGE INSERT FOR FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

HYTRIN® (terazosin hydrochloride)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

For the treatment of symptomatic benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). There is a rapid response, with approximately 70% of patients experiencing an increase in urinary flow and improvement in symptoms of BPH when treated with HYTRIN. The long-term effects of HYTRIN on the incidence of surgery, acute urinary obstruction or other complications of BPH are yet to be determined.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Patients known to be hypersensitive to terazosin hydrochloride.

WARNINGS

Syncope and "First-dose" Effect:

HYTRIN tablets, like other alpha-adrenergic blocking agents, can cause marked lowering of blood pressure, especially postural hypotension, and syncope in association with the first dose or first few days of therapy. A similar effect can be anticipated if therapy is interrupted for several days and then restarted. Syncope has also been reported with other alpha-adrenergic blocking agents in association with rapid dosage increases or the introduction of another antihypertensive drug. Syncope is believed to be due to an excessive postural hypotensive effect, although occasionally the syncopal episode has been preceded by a bout of severe supraventricular tachycardia with heart rates of 120-160 beats per minute. Additionally, the possibility of the contribution of hemodilution to the symptoms of postural hypotension should be considered.

To decrease the likelihood of syncope or excessive hypotension, treatment should always be initiated with a 1 mg dose of HYTRIN tablets, given at bedtime. The 2 mg, 5 mg and 10 mg tablets are not indicated as initial therapy. Dosage should then be increased slowly, according to recommendations in the Dosage and Administration section and additional antihypertensive agents should be added with caution. The patient should be cautioned to avoid situations, such as driving or hazardous tasks, where injury could result should syncope occur during initiation of therapy.

In early investigational studies, where increasing single doses up to 7.5 mg were given at 3 day intervals, tolerance to the first dose phenomenon did not necessarily develop and the "first-dose" effect could be observed at all doses. Syncopal episodes occurred in 3 of the 14 subjects given HYTRIN tablets at doses of 2.5, 5 and 7.5 mg, which are higher than the recommended initial dose; in addition, severe orthostatic hypotension (blood pressure falling to 50/0 mmHg) was seen in two others and dizziness, tachycardia, and lightheadedness occurred in most subjects. These adverse effects all occurred within 90 minutes of dosing.

In three placebo-controlled BPH studies 1, 2, and 3, the incidence of postural hypotension in the terazosin treated patients was 5.1%, 5.2%, and 3.7% respectively.

If syncope occurs, the patient should be placed in a recumbent position and treated supportively as necessary. There is evidence that the orthostatic effect of HYTRIN tablets is greater, even in chronic use, shortly after dosing. The risk of the events is greatest during the initial seven days of treatment, but continues at all time intervals.

PRECAUTIONS

General:

Prostatic Cancer

Carcinoma of the prostate and BPH cause many of the same symptoms. These two diseases frequently co-exist. Therefore, patients thought to have BPH should be examined prior to starting HYTRIN therapy to rule out the presence of carcinoma of the prostate.

Orthostatic Hypotension

While syncope is the most severe orthostatic effect of HYTRIN tablets (see Warnings), in BPH clinical trials, 21% of the patients experienced one or more of the following: dizziness, hypotension, postural hypotension, syncope, and vertigo. Patients with occupations in which such events represent potential problems should be treated with particular caution.

Information for Patients:

Patients should be made aware of the possibility of syncopal and orthostatic symptoms, especially at the initiation of therapy, and to avoid driving or hazardous tasks for 12 hours after the first dose, after a dosage increase and after interruption of therapy when treatment is resumed. They should be cautioned to avoid situations where injury could result should syncope occur during initiation of HYTRIN therapy. They should also be advised of the need to sit or lie down when symptoms of lowered blood pressure occur, although these symptoms are not always orthostatic, and to be careful when rising from a sitting or lying position. If dizziness, lightheadedness, or palpitations are bothersome they should be reported to the physician, so that dose adjustment can be considered.

Patients should also be told that drowsiness or somnolence can occur with HYTRIN tablets, requiring caution in people who must drive or operate heavy machinery.

Laboratory Tests:

Small but statistically significant decreases in hematocrit, hemoglobin, white blood cells, total protein and albumin were observed in controlled clinical trials. These laboratory findings suggested the possibility of hemodilution. Treatment with HYTRIN for up to 24 months had no significant effect on prostate specific antigen (PSA) levels.

Drug Interactions:

In controlled trials, HYTRIN tablets have been added to diuretics, and several beta-adrenergic blockers; no unexpected interactions were observed. HYTRIN tablets have also been used in patients on a variety of concomitant therapies; while these were not formal interaction studies, no interactions were observed. HYTRIN tablets have been used concomitantly in at least 50 patients on the following drugs or drug classes: 1) analgesic/anti-inflammatory (e.g., acetaminophen, aspirin, codeine, ibuprofen, indomethacin); 2) antibiotics (e.g., erythromycin, trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole); 3) anticholinergic/sympathomimetics (e.g., phenylephrine hydrochloride, phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride); 4) antigout (e.g., allopurinol); 5) antihistamines (e.g., chlorpheniramine); 6) cardiovascular agents (e.g., atenolol, hydrochlorothiazide, methylclothiazide, propranolol); 7) corticosteroids; 8) gastrointestinal agents (e.g., antacids); 9) hypoglycemics; 10) sedatives and tranquilizers (e.g., diazepam).

Use with Other Drugs:

In a study (n=24) where terazosin and verapamil were administered concomitantly, terazosin's mean $AUC_{0\text{-}24}$ increased 11% after the first verapamil dose and after 3 weeks of verapamil treatment it increased by 24% with associated increases in C_{max} (25%) and C_{min} (32%) means. Terazosin mean T_{max} decreased from 1.3 hours to 0.8 hours after 3 weeks of verapamil treatment. Statistically significant differences were not found in the verapamil level with and without terazosin. In a study (n=6) where terazosin and captopril were administered concomitantly, plasma disposition of captopril was not influenced by concomitant administration of terazosin and terazosin maximum plasma concentrations increased linearly with dose at steady state after administration of terazosin plus captopril (see Dosage and Administration).

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility:

HYTRIN was devoid of mutagenic potential when evaluated *in vivo* and *in vitro* (the Ames test, *in vivo* cytogenetics, the dominant lethal test in mice, *in vivo* Chinese hamster chromosome aberration test and V79 forward mutation assay).

HYTRIN, administered in the feed to rats at doses of 8, 40, and 250 mg/kg/day for two years, was associated with a statistically significant increase in benign adrenal medullary tumors of male rats exposed to the 250 mg/kg dose. This dose is 695 times the maximum recommended human dose of 20 mg/55 kg patient. Female rats were unaffected. HYTRIN was not oncogenic in mice when administered in feed for 2 years at a maximum tolerated dose of 32 mg/kg/day. The absence of mutagenicity in a battery of tests, of tumorigenicity of any cell type in the mouse carcinogenicity assay, of increased total tumor incidence in either species, and of proliferative adrenal lesions in female rats, suggests a male rat species-specific event. Numerous other diverse pharmaceutical and chemical compounds have also been associated benign adrenal medullary tumors in male rats without supporting evidence for carcinogenicity in man.

The effect of HYTRIN on fertility was assessed in a standard fertility/reproductive performance study in which male and female rats were administered oral doses of 8, 30 and 120 mg/kg/day. Four of 20 male rats given 30 mg/kg and five of 19 male rats given 120 mg/kg failed to sire a litter. Testicular weights and morphology were unaffected by treatment. Vaginal smears at 30 and 120 mg/kg/day, however, appeared to contain less sperm than smears from control matings and good correlation was reported between sperm count and subsequent pregnancy.

Oral administration of HYTRIN for one or two years elicited a statistically significant increase in the incidence of testicular atrophy in rats exposed to 40 and 250 mg/kg/day, but not in rats exposed to 8 mg/kg/day (> 20 times the maximum recommended human dose). Testicular atrophy was also observed in dogs dosed with 300 mg/kg/day (> 800 times the maximum recommended human dose) for three months but not after one year when dosed with 20 mg/kg/day. This lesion has also been seen with Minipress®, another (marketed) selective-alpha-1 blocking agent.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

The incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events has been ascertained from clinical trials conducted worldwide. All adverse events reported during these trials were recorded as adverse reactions. The incidence rates presented below are based on combined data from six placebo-controlled trials involving once-a-day administration of terazosin at doses ranging from 1 to 20 mg.

Adverse events for patients in these trials when the incidence rate in the terazosin group was at least 1% and was greater than that for the placebo group, or where the reaction is of clinical interest (TERAZOSIN - PLACEBO) are: asthenia (7.4% - 3.3%), flu syndrome (2.4% - 1.7%), headache (4.9% -5.8%) hypotension (0.6%-0.6%), palpitations (0.9% - 1.1%), postural hypotension (3.9% - 0.8%), syncope (0.6% - 0.0%), nausea (1.7% - 1.1%), peripheral edema (0.9% - 0.3%), weight gain (0.5% - 0.0%), dizziness (9.1% - 4.2%), somnolence (3.6% - 1.9%), vertigo (1.4% - 0.3%), dyspnea (1.7% - 0.8%), nasal congestion/rhinitis (1.9% - 0.0%), blurred vision/amblyopia (1.3% - 0.6%), impotence (1.6% - 0.6%), and urinary tract infection (1.3% - 3.9%). Asthenia includes the terms weakness, tiredness, lassitude, and fatigue. Asthenia, postural hypotension, dizziness, somnolence, nasal congestion/rhinitis, and impotence were the only events that were significantly ($p<0.05$) more common in patients receiving terazosin than in patients receiving placebo. The incidence of urinary tract infection was significantly lower in the patients receiving terazosin than in patients receiving placebo. An analysis of the incidence rate of hypotensive adverse events (see PRECAUTIONS) adjusted for the length of drug treatment has shown that the risk of the events is greatest during the initial seven days of treatment, but continues at all time intervals. Additional adverse events have been reported, but these are, in general, not distinguishable from symptoms that might have occurred in the absence of exposure to terazosin. The safety profile of patients treated in the long-term open-label study was similar to that observed in the controlled studies. The adverse events were usually transient and mild or moderate in intensity, but sometimes were serious enough to interrupt treatment. In the placebo-controlled clinical trials, the rates of premature termination due to adverse events were not statistically different between the placebo and terazosin groups. The adverse events that were bothersome, as judged by their being reported as reasons for discontinuation of therapy by at least 0.5% of the terazosin group and being reported more often than in the placebo group (TERAZOSIN - PLACEBO) are: fever (0.5% - 0.0%), headache (1.1% - 0.8%), postural hypotension (0.5% - 0.0%), syncope (0.5% - 0.0%), nausea (0.5% - 0.3%), dizziness (2.0% - 1.1%), vertigo (0.5% - 0.0%), dyspnea (0.5% - 0.3%), blurred vision/amblyopia (0.6% - 0.0%), and urinary tract infection (0.5% - 0.3%). Post-marketing experience indicates that in rare instances patients may develop allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, following administration of HYTRIN tablets.

OVERDOSAGE

Should overdosage of HYTRIN lead to hypotension, support of the cardiovascular system is of first importance. Restoration of blood pressure and normalization of heart rate may be accomplished by keeping the patient in the supine position. If this measure is inadequate, shock should first be treated with volume expanders. If necessary, vasopressors should then be used and renal function should be monitored and supported as needed. Laboratory data indicate that HYTRIN is highly protein bound; therefore, dialysis may not be of benefit.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

If HYTRIN administration is discontinued for several days, therapy should be reinstituted using the initial dosing regimen.

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia:

Initial Dose:

1 mg at bedtime is the starting dose for all patients, and this dose should not be exceeded as an initial dose. Patients should be closely followed during initial administration in order to minimize the risk of severe hypotensive response.

Subsequent Doses:

The dose should be increased in a stepwise fashion to 2 mg, 5 mg, or 10 mg once daily to achieve the desired improvement of symptoms and/or flow rates. Doses of 10 mg once daily are generally required for the clinical response. Therefore, treatment with 10 mg for a minimum of 4-6 weeks may be required to assess whether a beneficial response has been achieved. Some patients may not achieve a clinical response despite appropriate titration. Although some additional patients responded at a 20 mg daily dose, there was an insufficient number of patients studied to draw definitive conclusions about this dose. There are insufficient data to support the use of higher doses for those patients who show inadequate or no response to 20 mg daily.

Use with Other Drugs:

Caution should be observed when HYTRIN tablets are administered concomitantly with other antihypertensive agents, especially the calcium channel blocker verapamil, to avoid the possibility of developing significant hypotension. When using HYTRIN tablets and other antihypertensive agents concomitantly, dosage reduction and retitration of either agent may be necessary (see Precautions).

Ref. 03-4434-R7-BPH Revised: September 1993

Abbott Laboratories
North Chicago, IL 60064

NEW LOW-DOSE

LOZOL® 1.25 MG
INDAPAMIDE TABLETS

A LITTLE MEANS A LOT

TO THE OLDER PATIENT WITH MILD TO MODERATE HYPERTENSION

Efficacy comparable to higher doses of indapamide with the benefits of a lower once-daily dose[1*]

Favorable metabolic profile† — no effect on lipids, only 2% incidence of clinical hypokalemia‡

Less patient discontinuation than with placebo

Side-effect profile compatible with other antihypertensive agents

Please see brief summary of prescribing information on this page.

LOZOL® (indapamide) 1.25 mg and 2.5 mg tablets
BRIEF SUMMARY

INDICATIONS: LOZOL (indapamide) is indicated for the treatment of hypertension, alone or in combination with other antihypertensive drugs, and for the treatment of salt and fluid retention associated with congestive heart failure.

Usage in Pregnancy: See PRECAUTIONS.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Anuria, hypersensitivity to indapamide or other sulfonamide-derived drugs.

WARNINGS: Infrequent cases of severe hyponatremia, accompanied by hypokalemia, have been reported with 2.5 mg and 5.0 mg indapamide primarily in elderly females. Symptoms were reversed by electrolyte replenishment. Hyponatremia considered possibly clinically significant (<125 mEq/L) has not been observed in clinical trials with the 1.25 mg dosage (see PRECAUTIONS). Hypokalemia occurs commonly with diuretics (**see ADVERSE REACTIONS, hypokalemia**), and electrolyte monitoring is essential. In general, diuretics should not be given with lithium.

PRECAUTIONS: Perform serum electrolyte determinations at appropriate intervals, especially in patients who are vomiting excessively or receiving parenteral fluids, in patients subject to electrolyte imbalance, or in patients on a salt-restricted diet. In addition, patients should be observed for clinical signs of fluid or electrolyte imbalance, such as hyponatremia, hypochloremic alkalosis, or hypokalemia. The risk of hypokalemia secondary to diuresis and natriuresis is increased with larger doses, with brisk diuresis, with severe cirrhosis, and with concomitant use of corticosteroids or ACTH. Interference with adequate oral intake of electrolytes will also contribute to hypokalemia. Hypokalemia can sensitize or exaggerate the response of the heart to the toxic effects of digitalis, such as increased ventricular irritability.

Dilutional hyponatremia may occur in edematous patients; appropriate treatment is usually water restriction. In actual salt depletion, appropriate replacement is the treatment of choice. Chloride deficit is usually mild, not requiring specific treatment except in extraordinary circumstances (liver, renal disease).

Hyperuricemia may occur, and frank gout may be precipitated in certain patients receiving indapamide. Serum concentrations of uric acid should be monitored periodically.

Use with caution in patients with severe renal disease; consider withholding or discontinuing if progressive renal impairment is observed. Renal function tests should be performed periodically.

Use with caution in patients with impaired hepatic function or progressive liver disease, since minor alterations of fluid and electrolyte balance may precipitate hepatic coma.

Latent diabetes may become manifest and insulin requirements in diabetic patients may be altered during thiazide administration. A mean increase in glucose of 6.47 mg/dL was observed in patients treated with indapamide 1.25 mg, which was not considered clinically significant in these trials. Serum concentrations of glucose should be monitored routinely during treatment with indapamide.

Calcium excretion is decreased by diuretics pharmacologically related to indapamide. After six to eight weeks of indapamide 1.25 mg treatment and in long-term studies of hypertensive patients with higher doses of indapamide, however, serum concentrations of calcium increased only slightly with indapamide. Indapamide may decrease serum PBI levels without signs of thyroid disturbance. Complications of hyperparathyroidism have not been seen. Discontinue before tests of parathyroid function are performed.

Thiazides have exacerbated or activated systemic lupus erythematosus. Consider this possibility with indapamide.

DRUG INTERACTIONS: LOZOL may add to or potentiate the action of other antihypertensive drugs. The antihypertensive effect of the drug may be enhanced in the postsympathectomized patient. Indapamide may decrease arterial responsiveness to norepinephrine, but this does not preclude the use of norepinephrine.

In mouse and rat lifetime carcinogenicity studies, there were no significant differences in the incidence of tumors between the indapamide-treated animals and the control groups.

Pregnancy Category B: Diuretics cross the placental barrier and appear in cord blood. Indapamide should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed. Use may be associated with fetal or neonatal jaundice, thrombocytopenia, and possibly other adverse effects that have occurred in adults. It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. If use of this drug is deemed essential, the patient should stop nursing.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Most adverse effects have been mild and transient. From Phase II/III placebo-controlled studies with indapamide 1.25 mg, adverse reactions with ≥5% cumulative incidence: headache, infection, pain, back pain, dizziness, rhinitis; <5% cumulative incidence: asthenia, flu syndrome, abdominal pain, chest pain, constipation, diarrhea, dyspepsia, nausea, peripheral edema, nervousness, hypertonia, cough, pharyngitis, sinusitis, conjunctivitis. All other clinical adverse reactions occurred at an incidence of <1%. In controlled clinical trials of six to eight weeks in duration, 20% of patients receiving indapamide 1.25 mg, 61% of patients receiving indapamide 5.0 mg, and 80% of patients receiving indapamide 10.0 mg had at least one potassium value below 3.4 mEq/L. In the indapamide 1.25 mg group, about 40% of those patients who reported hypokalemia as a laboratory adverse event returned to normal serum potassium values without intervention. Hypokalemia with concomitant clinical signs or symptoms occurred in 2% of patients receiving indapamide 1.25 mg. From Phase II placebo-controlled studies and long-term controlled clinical trials with LOZOL 2.5 mg or 5.0 mg, adverse reactions with ≥ 5% cumulative incidence: headache, dizziness, fatigue, weakness, loss of energy, lethargy, tiredness or malaise, muscle cramps or spasm or numbness of the extremities, nervousness, tension, anxiety, irritability or agitation; <5% cumulative incidence: lightheadedness, drowsiness, vertigo, insomnia, depression, blurred vision, constipation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastric irritation, abdominal pain or cramps, anorexia, orthostatic hypotension, premature ventricular contractions, irregular heart beat, palpitations, frequency of urination, nocturia, polyuria, rash, hives, pruritus, vasculitis, impotence or reduced libido, rhinorrhea, flushing, hyperuricemia, hyperglycemia, hyponatremia, hypochloremia, increase in serum BUN or creatinine, glycosuria, weight loss, dry mouth, tingling of extremities. Hypokalemia with concomitant clinical signs or symptoms occurred in 3% of patients receiving indapamide 2.5 mg q.d. and 7% of patients receiving indapamide 5 mg q.d. In long-term controlled clinical trials comparing the hypokalemic effects of daily doses of indapamide and hydrochlorothiazide, however, 47% of patients receiving indapamide 2.5 mg, 72% of patients receiving indapamide 5 mg, and 44% of patients receiving hydrochlorothiazide 50 mg had at least one potassium value (out of a total of 11 taken during the study) below 3.5 mEq/L. In the indapamide 2.5 mg group, over 50% of those patients returned to normal serum potassium values without intervention. Other adverse reactions reported with antihypertensive/diuretics are intrahepatic cholestatic jaundice, sialadenitis, xanthopsia, photosensitivity, purpura, bullous eruptions, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, necrotizing angiitis, fever, respiratory distress (including pneumonitis), anaphylactic reactions, agranulocytosis, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, aplastic anemia.

CAUTION: Federal (U.S.A.) law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

Keep tightly closed. Store at controlled room temperature, 15°-30°C (59°-86°F). Avoid excessive heat. Dispense in tight containers as defined in USP.

See product circular for full prescribing information.

Revised: April 1993

* In a controlled clinical trial, at 8 weeks the change in supine diastolic BP with 5 mg of indapamide was -10.8 mm Hg vs. -8.8 mm Hg with LOZOL 1.25 mg.

† Because of the diuretic effects of LOZOL 1.25, changes in certain electrolytes and blood chemistries can occur. Serum electrolytes and blood chemistries should therefore be monitored.

‡ 19.6% of patients had values less than 3.4 mEq/L. Only 7.5% had potassium levels below 3.2 mEq/L and less than 1% fell below 3.0 mEq/L. Metabolic changes at higher doses of indapamide may be greater.

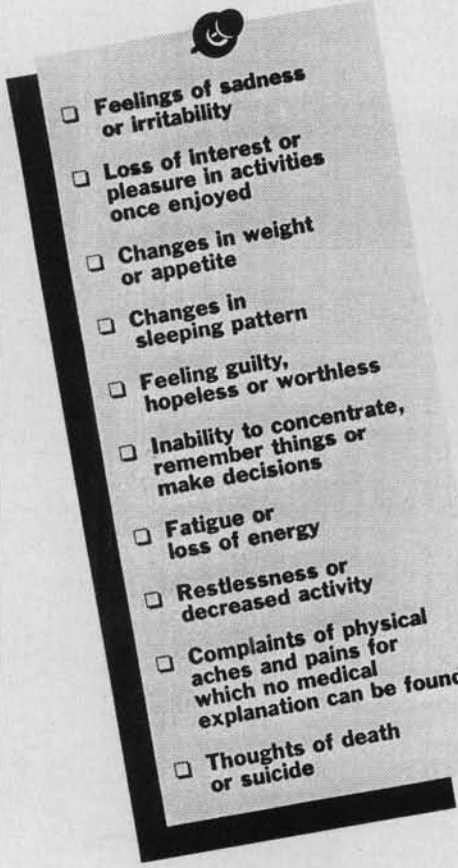
Reference: 1. Data on file, Rhône-Poulenc Rorer Pharmaceuticals Inc.

RHÔNE-POULENC RORER

RHÔNE-POULENC RORER PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
500 ARCOLA ROAD
COLLEGEVILLE, PA 19426

LZ70M793(1)A 7/93 FC# 93-R70

For some of your patients, this list could be a life saver.



This list of symptoms is being featured in a print ad as part of the National Mental Health Association's (NMHA) National Public Education Campaign on Clinical Depression. The campaign communicates these basic messages: Clinical depression is a medical illness. Effective treatments are available. *See a doctor.* A free booklet on clinical depression is available by calling NMHA at 1-800-228-1114.

The National Public Education Campaign on Clinical Depression is being co-sponsored by the American Medical Association along with nine other national professional health and mental health associations.

National Mental Health Association

Ismo® (isosorbide mononitrate) 20 mg tablets

BRIEF SUMMARY (*FOR FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION AND PATIENT INFORMATION, SEE PACKAGE CIRCULAR.*)

Indications and Usage
Ismo is indicated for prevention of angina pectoris due to coronary artery disease. The onset of action is not rapid enough for it to be useful in aborting an acute anginal episode.

Clinical Pharmacology
Isosorbide mononitrate is the major active metabolite of isosorbide dinitrate; most of the clinical activity of the dinitrate comes from the mononitrate. Ismo is not subject to first-pass metabolism in the liver and the absolute bioavailability of isosorbide mononitrate from Ismo tablets is nearly 100%. The rate of clearance of Ismo is the same in healthy young adults, in patients with various degrees of renal, hepatic, or cardiac dysfunction, and in the elderly.

Several well-controlled studies have demonstrated that active nitrates were indistinguishable from placebo after 24 hours (or less) of continuous therapy due to the development of tolerance. Only after nitrates are absent from the body for several hours is their antianginal efficacy restored.

The drug-free interval sufficient to avoid tolerance to isosorbide mononitrate is not completely defined. The only regimen shown to avoid development of tolerance with isosorbide mononitrate involves two daily doses of Ismo tablets given 7 hours apart, so there is a gap of 17 hours between the second dose of each day and the first dose of the next day. Taking account of the relatively long half-life of isosorbide mononitrate this result is consistent with those obtained for other organic nitrates.

The same twice-daily regimen of Ismo tablets successfully avoided significant rebound/withdrawal effects. In studies of other nitrates, the incidence and magnitude of such phenomena appear to be highly dependent upon the schedule of nitrate administration.

Contraindications
Allergic reactions are extremely rare, but do occur. Ismo is contraindicated in patients allergic to it.

Warnings
Because the effects of Ismo are difficult to terminate rapidly and have not been established in patients with acute myocardial infarction (MI) or congestive heart failure (CHF), this drug is not recommended in these patients. If Ismo is used in these patients, careful clinical or hemodynamic monitoring is required to avoid the hazards of hypotension and tachycardia.

Precautions
GENERAL
Severe hypotension, particularly with upright posture, may occur with even small doses. Therefore, use with caution in patients who may be volume depleted or who are already hypotensive. Paradoxical bradycardia and increased angina pectoris may accompany Ismo-induced hypotension.

Nitrates may aggravate angina caused by hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS
Tell patients they must carefully follow the prescribed dosing schedule (2 doses taken 7 hours apart) to maintain the antianginal effect (eg, take first dose on awakening and second dose 7 hours later).

Daily headaches sometimes accompany treatment with nitrates, including Ismo, and are a marker of drug activity. Patients with headaches should not alter their treatment schedule since loss of headache may be associated with simultaneous loss of antianginal efficacy. Headaches may be treated with aspirin and/or acetaminophen without affecting the antianginal activity of Ismo.

Light-headedness on standing, especially just after rising from a recumbent or seated position, may occur. This may be more frequent in patients who have consumed alcohol.

DRUG INTERACTIONS
Vasodilating effects of Ismo may be additive with those of other vasodilators, especially alcohol.

Marked symptomatic orthostatic hypotension has been reported when calcium channel blockers and organic nitrates were used in combination. Dose adjustments of either class of agents may be necessary.

CARCINOGENESIS, MUTAGENESIS, AND IMPAIRMENT OF FERTILITY
No carcinogenic effects were observed in mice or rats exposed to oral Ismo, nor were adverse effects on rat fertility observed.

No mutagenic activity was seen in *in vitro* or *in vivo* assays.

PREGNANCY CATEGORY C
Ismo has been shown to have embryocidal effects in rats and rabbits at doses at least 70 times the maximum human dose. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Use during pregnancy only if potential benefit justifies potential fetal risk.

NURSING MOTHERS
Excretion in human milk is unknown. Use caution if administered to a nursing woman.

PEDIATRIC USE
Safety and effectiveness have not been established.

Adverse Reactions
Frequency of Adverse Reactions (Discontinuations)* Occurring in >1% of Subjects

	6 Controlled U.S. Studies		92 Clinical Studies
Dose	Placebo	20 mg	(varied)
Patients	204	219	3344
Headache	9% (0%)	38% (9%)	19% (4.3%)
Dizziness	1% (0%)	5% (1%)	3% (0.2%)
Nausea, Vomiting	<1% (0%)	4% (3%)	2% (0.2%)

*Some individuals discontinued for multiple reasons

Fewer than 1% of patients reported each of the following (in many cases a causal relationship is uncertain): *Cardiovascular;* angina pectoris, arrhythmias, atrial fibrillation, hypotension, palpitations, postural hypotension, premature ventricular contractions, supraventricular tachycardia, syncope. *Dermatologic;* pruritus, rash. *Gastrointestinal;* abdominal pain, diarrhea, dyspepsia, tenesmus, tooth disorder, vomiting. *Genitourinary;* dysuria, impotence, urinary frequency. *Miscellaneous;* asthenia, blurred vision, cold sweat, diplopia, edema, malaise, neck stiffness, rigors. *Musculoskeletal;* arthralgia. *Neurologic;* agitation, anxiety, confusion, dyscoordination, hypoesthesia, hypokinesia, increased appetite, insomnia, nervousness, nightmares. *Respiratory;* bronchitis, pneumonia, upper respiratory tract infection.

Rarely, ordinary doses of organic nitrates have caused methemoglobinemia in normal-seeming patients (See **Overdosage**).

Overdosage
The ill effects of overdosage are generally related to the ability of Ismo to induce vasodilatation, venous pooling, reduced cardiac output and hypotension. Symptoms may include increased intracranial pressure, with any or all of persistent throbbing headache, confusion, and moderate fever; vertigo; palpitations; visual disturbances; nausea and vomiting (possibly with colic and even bloody diarrhea); syncope (especially with upright posture); air hunger and dyspnea, later followed by reduced ventilatory effort; diaphoresis, with the skin either flushed or cold and clammy; heart block and bradycardia; paralysis; coma; seizures and death.

Serum levels have no role in managing overdose. The likely lethal dose in humans is unknown.

There is neither a specific antidote to Ismo overdose, nor data to suggest a means for accelerating its elimination from the body; dialysis is ineffective. Hypotension associated with Ismo overdose results from venodilatation and arterial hypovolemia; therefore, direct therapy toward an increase in central fluid volume. Use of arterial vasoconstrictors (eg, epinephrine) is likely to do more harm than good. In patients with renal disease or CHF, treatment of Ismo overdose may be difficult and require invasive monitoring.

Methemoglobinemia has occurred in patients receiving other organic nitrates, and probably could occur as a side effect of Ismo. There are case reports of significant methemoglobinemia in association with moderate overdoses of organic nitrates. None of the affected patients had been thought to be unusually susceptible. Suspect the diagnosis in patients who exhibit signs of impaired oxygen delivery despite adequate cardiac output and adequate arterial pO_2. Classically, methemoglobinemic blood is chocolate brown, without color change on exposure to air. The treatment of choice for methemoglobinemia is methylene blue, 1-2 mg/kg intravenously.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
The recommended regimen of Ismo tablets is 20 mg (one tablet) twice daily, with the two doses given 7 hours apart. For most patients, this can be accomplished by taking the first dose on awakening and the second dose 7 hours later. This dosing regimen provides a daily nitrate-free interval to avoid the development of refractory tolerance (see **Clinical Pharmacology**).

Well-controlled studies have shown that tolerance to Ismo tablets is avoided when using the twice daily regimen in which the two doses are given 7 hours apart. This regimen has been shown to have antianginal efficacy beginning 1 hour after the first dose and lasting at least 5 hours after the second dose. The duration (if any) of antianginal activity beyond 12 hours has not been studied; large controlled studies with other nitrates suggest that no dosing regimen should be expected to provide more than 12 hours of continuous antianginal efficacy per day.

Dosage adjustments are not necessary in the elderly patients or in patients with altered renal or hepatic function.

This Brief Summary is based upon the current Ismo direction circular, CI 4130-2, Revised October 20, 1992.

References: ***1.*** *Data on file, Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, Protocol 12.*
2. *Friedman RG, et al: Comparative clinical trial of isosorbide mononitrate and isosorbide dinitrate in patients with stable angina pectoris. J* Invas Cardiol *1992;4:319-329.*

A·H·ROBINS | BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM PHARMACEUTICALS | WYETH-AYERST LABORATORIES

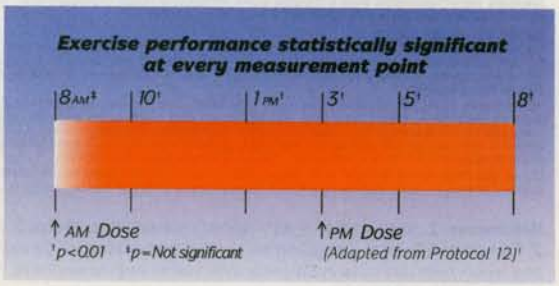
60376

Ismo®
20 mg tablets

(isosorbide mononitrate)

Activity You Can Count On

Antianginal activity during the active hours[1]*



This study measured improvement in exercise performance to moderately severe anginal pain in patients given Ismo 20 mg (N=56) or placebo (N=60) dosed at 8 AM and 3 PM for 2 weeks following a 1-week washout period.

Effective day after day[2]

- *Ismo patients were able to exercise at least as well on Day 14 as on Day 1*

Predictable pharmacokinetics

- *Nearly 100% bioavailable*
- *No first-pass hepatic metabolism*
- *Consistent blood levels from patient to patient*

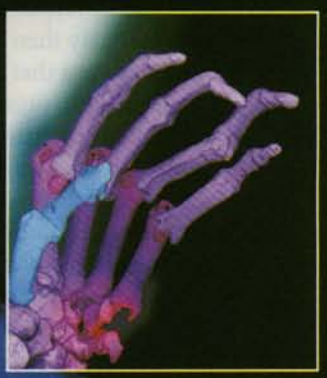
*Ismo is active for at least 12 hours after the first dose (ie, 5 hours after the second dose) of each day. The dosing recommendation for Ismo is 20 mg, twice daily, 7 hours apart (with a 17-hour dose-free interval) to maintain efficacy and to avoid tolerance.

Ismo is not recommended for use in aborting acute anginal episodes. The most common side effect, headache, may be managed with simple analgesics. As with other long-acting nitrates, Ismo is not recommended in patients with acute myocardial infarction or congestive heart failure.

Please see brief summary of prescribing information on adjacent page.

FOR CHR

EXPECT

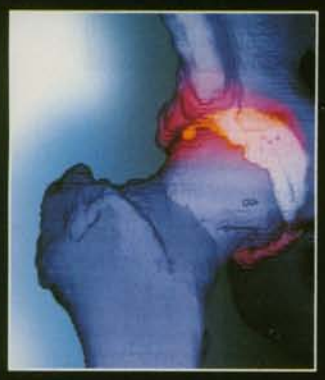


REDUCTION IN MORNING STIFFNESS

Color-enhanced 3-D CT images and MRI supplied by David W. Stoller, MD, of California Advanced Imaging.

ONIC ARTHRITIS

NOTHING LESS



REDUCTION IN JOINT PAIN AND TENDERNESS

INCREASED RANGE OF MOTION

FAVORABLE SAFETY PROFILE

As with other NSAIDs, the most frequent complaints are gastrointestinal, and rare hepatic and renal reactions have been reported.

Please see brief summary of prescribing information on adjacent page.

EXPECT SUCCESS FROM

NAPROSYN®

(NAPROXEN) 500 mg tablets

Also available in 375 and 250 mg tablets and in suspension 125 mg/5 mL

SYNTEX

Announcing

The American Medical Association

Morris Fishbein Fellowship

July 1, 1994 through
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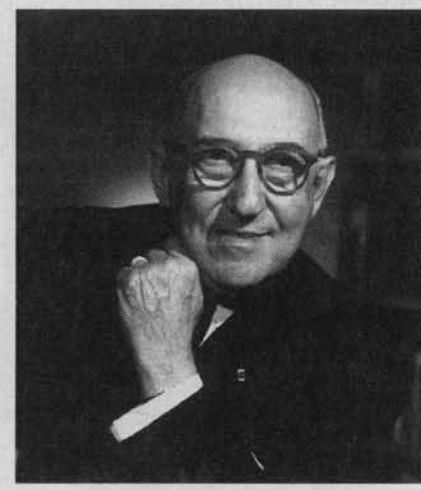

Applications are now being taken for the Morris Fishbein Fellowship in Medical Journalism sponsored by the American Medical Association. Physicians interested in making a substantial commitment to medical journalism are invited to apply for this full-time 1-year fellowship program.

Work With JAMA The successful candidate will work with the editorial and production staff of The Journal of the American Medical Association in all facets of editing and publishing a major weekly journal. At the completion of the program, it is expected that the candidate will be proficient in manuscript review and selection, issue makeup, copy editing and styling, art and layout of articles, issue planning and managing, in addition to the many other elements of journal publication. He/she will also be conversant with marketing and advertising procedures.

Publishing The candidate must have proven writing ability at the time of application, for he/she will be required during the course of the year to prepare articles for publication. Although the fellow will work under the supervision of a physician-editor, ability to work independently is a must.

Stipend A stipend of $40,000 will be provided to the successful candidate to cover the 1-year period.

Application Forms For an application blank, please write to Richard M. Glass, MD, Deputy Editor, The Journal of the American Medical Association, 515 N State St, Chicago, IL 60610.

Deadline for Applying Completed applications should be forwarded as soon as possible and must be received no later than January 15, 1994.

American Medical Association
Physicians dedicated to the health of America

For your type II diabetes patients not achieving glycemic control with diet and oral hypoglycemic agent therapy...

IT'S NEVER BEEN EASIER TO CHANGE

Novolin 70/30 Prefilled™

70% NPH, Human Insulin Isophane Suspension and
30% Regular, Human Insulin Injection (recombinant DNA origin)
In a 1.5ml prefilled syringe

Many type II patients cannot achieve or maintain glycemic control with diet and oral hypoglycemic agents and would be better controlled on insulin.[1] However, patients often have concerns about making the change to traditional insulin-delivery systems.

In a recent study, patients with diabetes were introduced to Novolin Prefilled™. Nine out of 10 patients new to insulin expressed an *improved attitude toward taking insulin* and *preferred Novolin Prefilled™ to other injection methods* that they had used or heard about; 100% of these patients found Novolin Prefilled™ *easy to use* and *expressed a desire to continue using it.*[2]

To learn more about the latest innovation in diabetes care, call 1-800-727-6500.

WARNING: ANY CHANGE IN INSULIN SHOULD BE MADE CAUTIOUSLY AND ONLY UNDER MEDICAL SUPERVISION.

Novo Nordisk

Novolin 70/30 Prefilled™ shown with PenNeedle® disposable needle attached. PenNeedle® sold separately.

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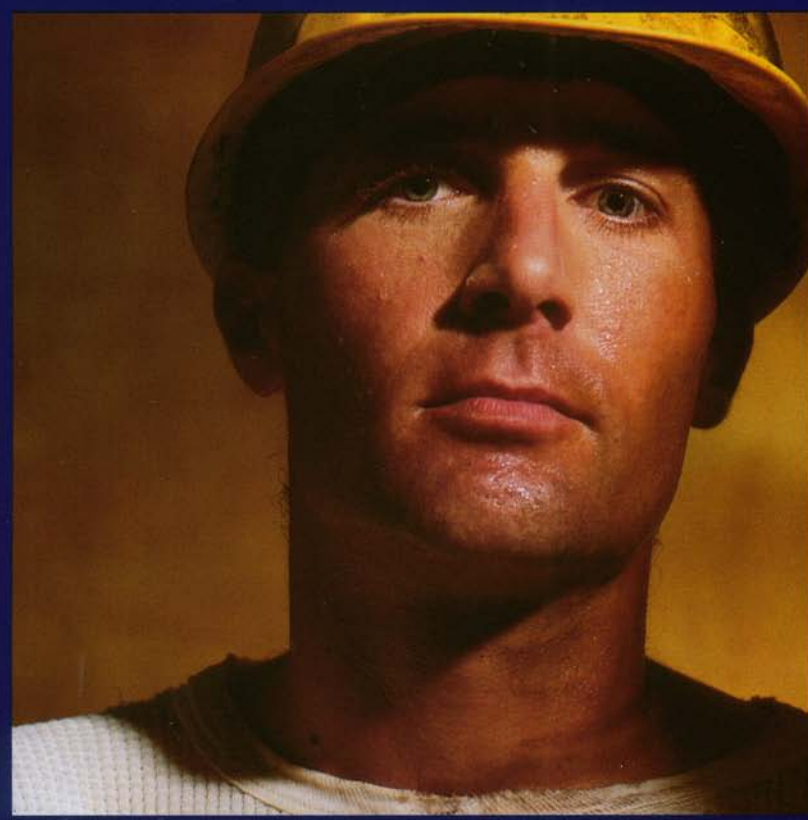
 702-93 August 1993

References: 1. American Diabetes Association Inc. (1988): Physician's Guide to Non-insulin Dependent (Type II) Diabetes—Diagnosis and Treatment, 2nd edit. **2.** Plevin S, Sadur C. Use of a prefilled insulin syringe (Novolin Prefilled™) by patients with diabetes. *Clin Ther.* 1993;15:423-431.

"My medicine helps,
but I still can't function fully at my job...
I've just learned to live with it."



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MORE OF YOUR PATIENTS MAY

Because it works fast.[1]

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Reference: 1. Cady RK, Wendt JK, Kirchner JR, Sargent JD, Rothrock JF, Skaggs H Jr. Treatment of acute migraine with subcutaneous sumatriptan. *JAMA*. June 1991;265:2831-2835.

BENEFIT FROM IMITREX

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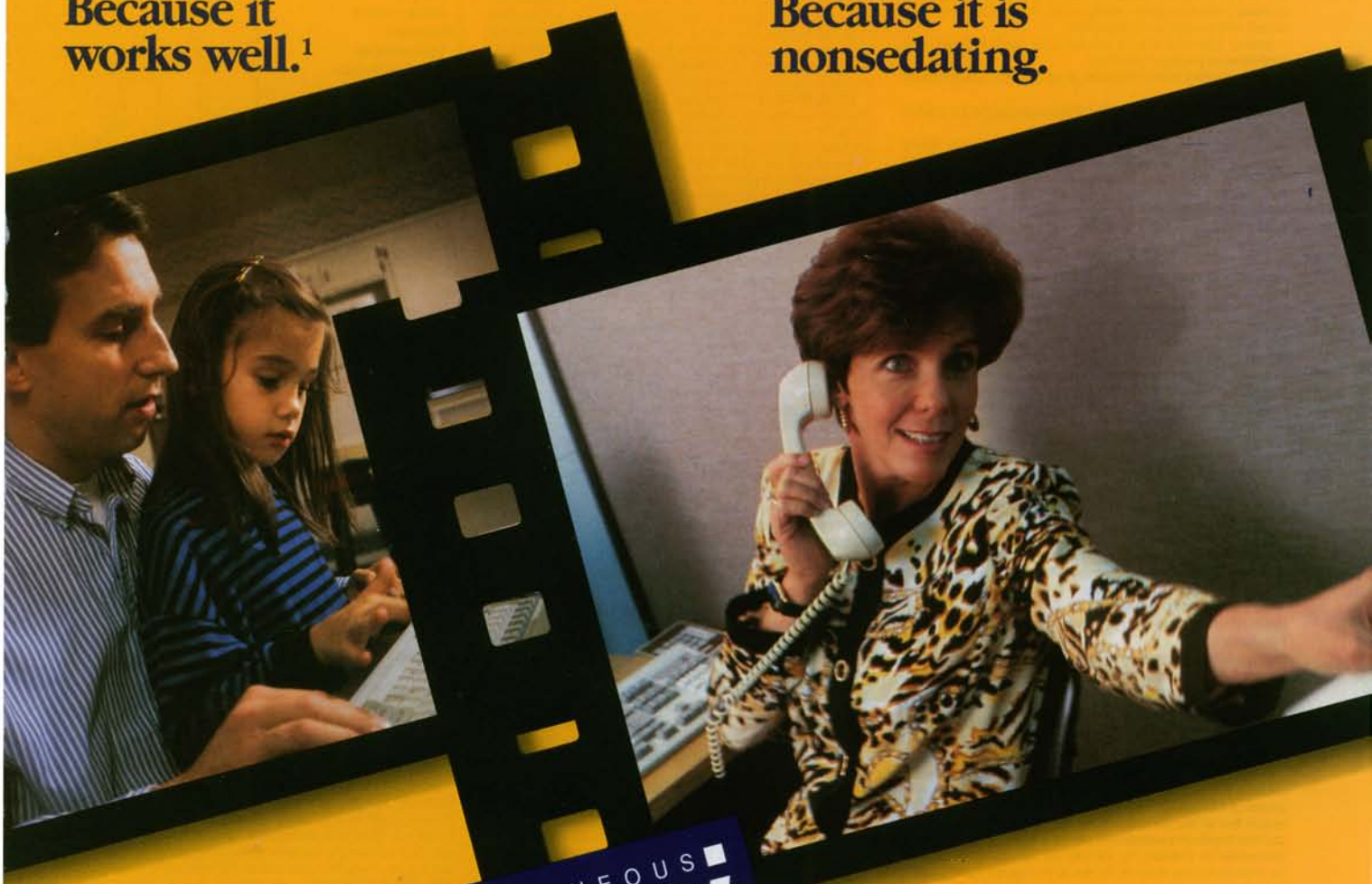
Because it is nonsedating.



SUBCUTANEOUS

IMITREX™

SUMATRIPTAN SUCCINATE

MIGRAINE RELIEF THAT CAN CHANGE PATIENTS' LIVES

Please consult Brief Summary of Prescribing Information on last page of this advertisement.

BRIEF SUMMARY

Imitrex™ (sumatriptan succinate) Injection

For Subcutaneous Use Only.

The following is a brief summary only. Before prescribing, see complete prescribing information in Imitrex™ Injection product labeling.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE: Imitrex™ Injection is indicated for the acute treatment of migraine attacks with or without aura.

Imitrex Injection is not for use in the management of hemiplegic or basilar migraine (see WARNINGS).

Safety and effectiveness have also not been established for cluster headache, which is present in an older, predominantly male population.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Imitrex™ Injection should not be given intravenously because of its potential to cause coronary vasospasm.

For similar reasons, Imitrex Injection should not be given subcutaneously to patients with ischemic heart disease (angina pectoris, history of myocardial infarction, or documented silent ischemia) or to patients with Prinzmetal's angina. Also, patients with symptoms or signs consistent with ischemic heart disease should not receive Imitrex Injection. Because Imitrex Injection can give rise to increases in blood pressure (usually small), it should not be given to patients with uncontrolled hypertension.

Imitrex Injection should not be used concomitantly with ergotamine-containing preparations.

Imitrex Injection is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to sumatriptan.

WARNINGS: Imitrex™ Injection should not be administered to patients with basilar or hemiplegic migraine.

Cardiac Events/Coronary Constriction: Serious coronary events following Imitrex Injection can occur but are extremely rare; nonetheless, **consideration should be given to administering the first dose of Imitrex Injection in the physician's office to patients in whom unrecognized coronary disease is comparatively likely** (postmenopausal women; males over 40; patients with risk factors for CAD, such as hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, obesity, diabetes, smokers, and strong family history). **If symptoms consistent with angina occur, electrocardiographic (ECG) evaluation should be carried out to look for ischemic changes.**

Sumatriptan may cause coronary vasospasm in patients with a history of coronary artery disease, who are known to be more susceptible than others to coronary artery vasospasm, and, rarely, in patients without prior history suggestive of coronary artery disease. There were eight patients among the more than 1,900 who participated in controlled trials who sustained clinical events during or shortly after receiving subcutaneous sumatriptan that may have reflected coronary vasospasm. Six of these eight patients had ECG changes consistent with transient ischemia, but without symptoms or signs. Of the eight patients, four had some findings suggestive of coronary artery disease prior to treatment. None of these adverse events was associated with a serious clinical outcome.

There have been rare reports from countries in which Imitrex Injection has been marketed of serious and/or life-threatening arrhythmias, including atrial fibrillation, ventricular fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia; myocardial infarction; and marked ischemic ST elevations associated with Imitrex Injection. In addition, there have been rare, but more frequent, reports of chest and arm discomfort thought to represent angina pectoris.

Use in Women of Childbearing Potential: (see PRECAUTIONS)

PRECAUTIONS:

General: Chest, jaw, or neck tightness is relatively common after Imitrex™ Injection, but has only rarely been associated with ischemic ECG changes.

Imitrex Injection may cause mild, transient elevation of blood pressure and peripheral vascular resistance.

Imitrex Injection should also be administered with caution to patients with diseases that may alter the absorption, metabolism, or excretion of drugs, such as impaired hepatic or renal function.

Although written instructions are supplied with the autoinjector, patients who are advised to self-administer Imitrex Injection in medically unsupervised situations should receive instruction on the proper use of the product from the physician or other suitably qualified health care professional prior to doing so for the first time.

Information for Patients: See PATIENT INFORMATION at the end of the product package insert for the text of the separate leaflet provided for patients.

Laboratory Tests: No specific laboratory tests are recommended for monitoring patients prior to and/or after treatment with Imitrex Injection.

Drug Interactions: There is no evidence that concomitant use of migraine prophylactic medications has any effect on the efficacy or unwanted effects of sumatriptan. In two Phase III trials in the US, a retrospective analysis of 282 patients who had been using prophylactic drugs (verapamil n=63, amitriptyline n=57, propranolol n=94, for 45 other drugs n=123) were compared to those who had not used prophylaxis (n=452). There were no differences in relief rates at 60 minutes postdose for Imitrex Injection, whether or not prophylactic medications were used. There were also no differences in overall adverse event rates between the two groups.

Ergot-containing drugs have been reported to cause prolonged vasospastic reactions. Because there is a theoretical basis that these effects may be additive, use of ergotamine and sumatriptan within 24 hours of each other should be avoided (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).

Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions: Imitrex Injection is not known to interfere with commonly employed clinical laboratory tests.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility: In a 104-week lifetime study in rats given sumatriptan by oral gavage, serum concentrations achieved were dose related, ranging at the low dose from approximately twice the peak concentration of the drug after the recommended human subcutaneous dose of 6 mg to more than 100 times this concentration at the high dose. There was no evidence of an increase in tumors considered to be related to sumatriptan administration.

In a 78-week study in which mice received sumatriptan continuously in drinking water, there was no evidence for an increase in tumors considered to be related to sumatriptan administration. That study, however, did not use the maximum tolerated dose and therefore did not fully explore the carcinogenic potential of Imitrex™ (sumatriptan succinate) Injection in the mouse.

A Segment I rat fertility study by the subcutaneous route has shown no evidence of impaired fertility.

Pregnancy: ***Pregnancy Category C:*** Sumatriptan has been shown to be embryolethal in rabbits when given in daily doses producing plasma levels 3-fold higher than those attained following a 6-mg subcutaneous injection (i.e., recommended dose) to humans. There is no evidence that establishes that sumatriptan is a human teratogen; however, there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Imitrex Injection should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

In assessing this information, the following additional findings should be considered.

Embryolethality: When given intravenously to pregnant rabbits daily throughout the period of organogenesis, sumatriptan caused embryolethality at doses at or close to those producing maternal toxicity. The mechanism of the embryolethality is not known. At these doses, peak concentrations of drug in plasma were more than 3-fold higher than the range observed in humans after the recommended subcutaneous dose of 6 mg.

The intravenous administration of sumatriptan to pregnant rats throughout organogenesis at doses producing plasma concentrations more than 50 times those seen after the recommended subcutaneous human dose did not cause embryolethality. In a study of pregnant rats given subcutaneous sumatriptan daily prior to and throughout pregnancy, there was no evidence of increased embryo/fetal lethality.

Teratogenicity: Term fetuses from Dutch Stride rabbits treated during organogenesis with oral sumatriptan exhibited an increased incidence of cervicothoracic vascular defects and minor skeletal abnormalities. The functional significance of these abnormalities is not known.

In a study in rats dosed daily with subcutaneous sumatriptan prior to and throughout pregnancy, there was no evidence of teratogenicity.

Studies in rats and rabbits evaluating the teratogenic potential of sumatriptan administered subcutaneously only during organogenesis (standard Segment II studies) have not been performed.

Nursing Mothers: Sumatriptan is excreted in breast milk in animals. No data exist in humans. Therefore, caution should be exercised when considering the administration of Imitrex Injection to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use: Safety and effectiveness of Imitrex Injection in children have not been established.

Use in the Elderly: The safety and effectiveness of Imitrex Injection in individuals over age 65 have not been systematically evaluated. However, the pharmacokinetic disposition of Imitrex Injection in the elderly is similar to that seen in younger adults. No unusual adverse, age-related phenomena have been identified in patients over the age of 60 who participated in clinical trials with Imitrex Injection.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: (see also PRECAUTIONS) Sumatriptan may cause coronary vasospasm in patients with a history of coronary artery disease, known to be susceptible to coronary artery vasospasm, and, very rarely, without prior history suggestive of coronary artery disease.

There have been rare reports from countries in which Imitrex™ Injection has been marketed of serious and/or life-threatening arrhythmias, including atrial fibrillation, ventricular fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia; myocardial infarction; and marked ischemic ST elevations associated with Imitrex Injection (see WARNINGS). More often, there has been chest discomfort that appeared to represent angina pectoris.

Other untoward clinical events associated with the use of subcutaneous Imitrex Injection are: pain or redness at the injection site, atypical sensations (such as sensations of warmth, cold, tingling or paresthesia, pressure, burning, numbness, tightness, all of which may be localized or generalized), flushing, chest symptoms (pressure, pain, or tightness), fatigue, dizziness, and drowsiness. All these untoward effects are usually transient, although they may be severe in some patients. Transient rises in blood pressure soon after treatment have been recorded.

Among patients in clinical trials of subcutaneous Imitrex Injection (n=6,218), up to 3.5% of patients withdrew for reasons related to adverse events.

Incidence in Controlled Clinical Trials: The following Table lists adverse events that occurred in two large US, Phase III, placebo-controlled clinical trials following either a single dose of Imitrex Injection or placebo. Only events that occurred at a frequency of 1% or more in Imitrex Injection treatment groups and were at least as frequent as in the placebo group are included in Table.

Treatment-Emergent Adverse Experience Incidence in Two Large Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trials: Events Reported by at Least 1% of Imitrex Injection Patients

	Percent of Patients Reporting	
Adverse Event Type	Imitrex Injection 6 mg SC n=547	Placebo n=370
Atypical sensations	42.0	9.2
Tingling	13.5	3.0
Warm/hot sensation	10.8	3.5
Burning sensation	7.5	0.3
Feeling of heaviness	7.3	1.1
Pressure sensation	7.1	1.6
Feeling of tightness	5.1	0.3
Numbness	4.6	2.2
Feeling strange	2.2	0.3
Tight feeling in head	2.2	0.3
Cold sensation	1.1	0.5
Cardiovascular		
Flushing	6.6	2.4
Chest discomfort	4.5	1.4
Tightness in chest	2.7	0.5
Pressure in chest	1.8	0.3
Ear, nose, and throat		
Throat discomfort	3.3	0.5
Discomfort: nasal cavity/sinuses	2.2	0.3
Eye		
Vision alterations	1.1	0.0
Gastrointestinal		
Abdominal discomfort	1.3	0.8
Dysphagia	1.1	0.0
Injection site reaction	58.7	23.8
Miscellaneous		
Jaw discomfort	1.8	0.0
Mouth and teeth		
Discomfort of mouth/tongue	4.9	4.6
Musculoskeletal		
Weakness	4.9	0.3
Neck pain/stiffness	4.8	0.5
Myalgia	1.8	0.5
Muscle cramp(s)	1.1	0.0
Neurological		
Dizziness/vertigo	11.9	4.3
Drowsiness/sedation	2.7	2.2
Headache	2.2	0.3
Anxiety	1.1	0.5
Malaise/fatigue	1.1	0.8
Skin		
Sweating	1.6	1.1

The sum of the percentages cited are greater than 100% because patients may experience more than one type of adverse event. Only events that occurred at a frequency of 1% or more in Imitrex™ (sumatriptan succinate) Injection treatment groups and were at least as frequent as in the placebo groups are included.

Other Events Observed in Association With the Administration of Imitrex Injection: In the paragraphs that follow, the frequency of less commonly reported adverse clinical events are presented. Because the reports cite events observed in open and uncontrolled studies, the role of Imitrex Injection in their causation cannot be reliably determined. Furthermore, variability associated with reporting requirements, the terminology used to describe adverse events, etc., limit the value of the quantitative frequency estimates provided.

Event frequencies are calculated as the number of patients reporting an event divided by the total number of patients (n=6,218) exposed to subcutaneous Imitrex Injection. Given their imprecision, frequencies for specific adverse event occurrences are defined as follows: "infrequent" indicates a frequency estimated as falling between 1/1,000 and 1/100; "rare," a frequency less than 1/1,000.

Cardiovascular: Infrequent were hypertension, hypotension, bradycardia, tachycardia, palpitations, pulsating sensations, various transient ECG changes (nonspecific ST or T wave changes, prolongation of PR or QTc intervals, sinus arrhythmia, nonsustained ventricular premature beats, isolated junctional ectopic beats, atrial ectopic beats, delayed activation of the right ventricle), and syncope. Rare were pallor, arrhythmia, abnormal pulse, vasodilatation, and Raynaud's syndrome.

Endocrine and Metabolic: Infrequent was thirst. Rare were polydipsia and dehydration.

Eye: Infrequent was irritation of the eye.

Gastrointestinal: Infrequent were gastroesophageal reflux, diarrhea, and disturbances of liver function tests. Rare were peptic ulcer, retching, flatulence/eructation, and gallstones.

Musculoskeletal: Infrequent were various joint disturbances (pain, stiffness, swelling, ache). Rare were muscle stiffness, need to flex calf muscles, backache, muscle tiredness, and swelling of the extremities.

Neurological: Infrequent were mental confusion, euphoria, agitation, relaxation, chills, sensation of lightness, tremor, shivering, disturbances of taste, prickling sensations, paresthesia, stinging sensations, headaches, facial pain, photophobia, and lachrymation. Rare were transient hemiplegia, hysteria, globus hystericus, intoxication, depression, myoclonia, monoplegia/diplegia, sleep disturbance, difficulties in concentration, disturbances of smell, hyperesthesia, dysesthesia, simultaneous hot and cold sensations, tickling sensations, dysarthria, yawning, reduced appetite, hunger, and dystonia.

Respiratory: Infrequent was dyspnea. Rare were influenza, diseases of the lower respiratory tract, and hiccoughs.

Dermatological: Infrequent were erythema, pruritus, and skin rashes and eruptions. Rare was skin tenderness.

Urogenital: Rare were dysuria, frequency, dysmenorrhea, and renal calculus.

Miscellaneous: Infrequent were miscellaneous laboratory abnormalities, including minor disturbances in liver function tests, "serotonin agonist effect," and hypersensitivity to various agents. Rare was fever.

Postmarketing Experience: Frequency and causality for sumatriptan are not established for many of the following reports, which come from worldwide postmarketing experience: Episodes of Prinzmetal's angina, myocardial infarction, acute renal failure, seizure, cerebrovascular accident, dysphasia, subarachnoid hemorrhage, and arrhythmias (atrial fibrillation, ventricular fibrillation, and ventricular tachycardia). Hypersensitivity to Imitrex Injection has been reported, including anaphylactoid reactions, rash, urticaria, pruritus, erythema, and shortness of breath.

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE: The abuse potential of Imitrex™ Injection cannot be fully delineated in advance of extensive marketing experience. One clinical study enrolling 12 patients with a history of substance abuse failed to induce subjective behavior and/or physiologic response ordinarily associated with drugs that have an established potential for abuse.

CERENEX™ PHARMACEUTICALS
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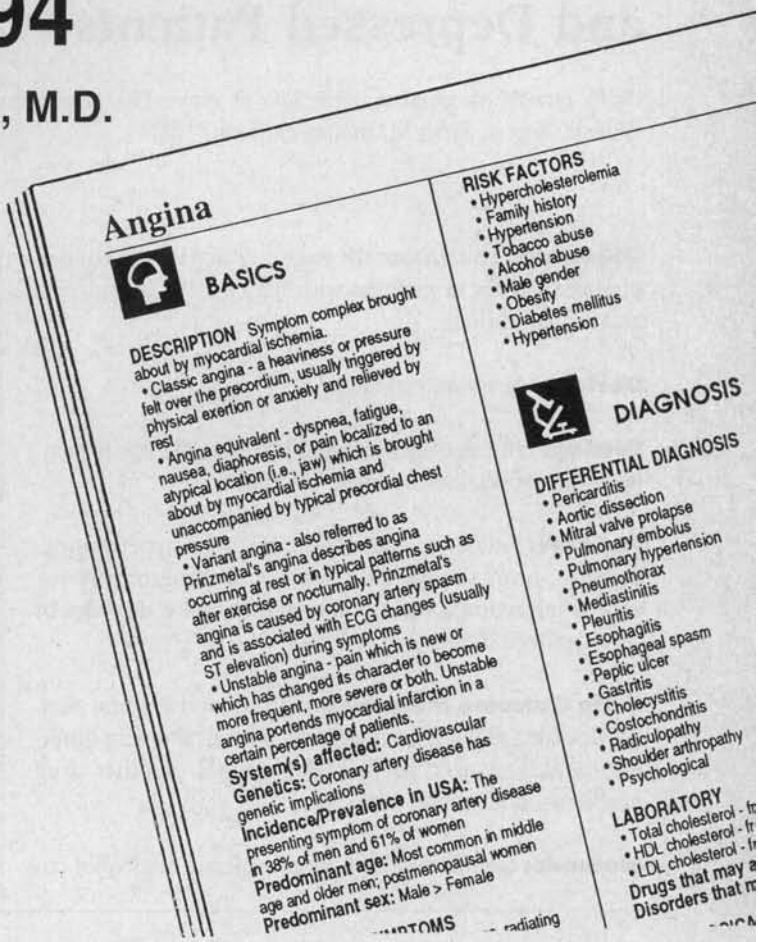

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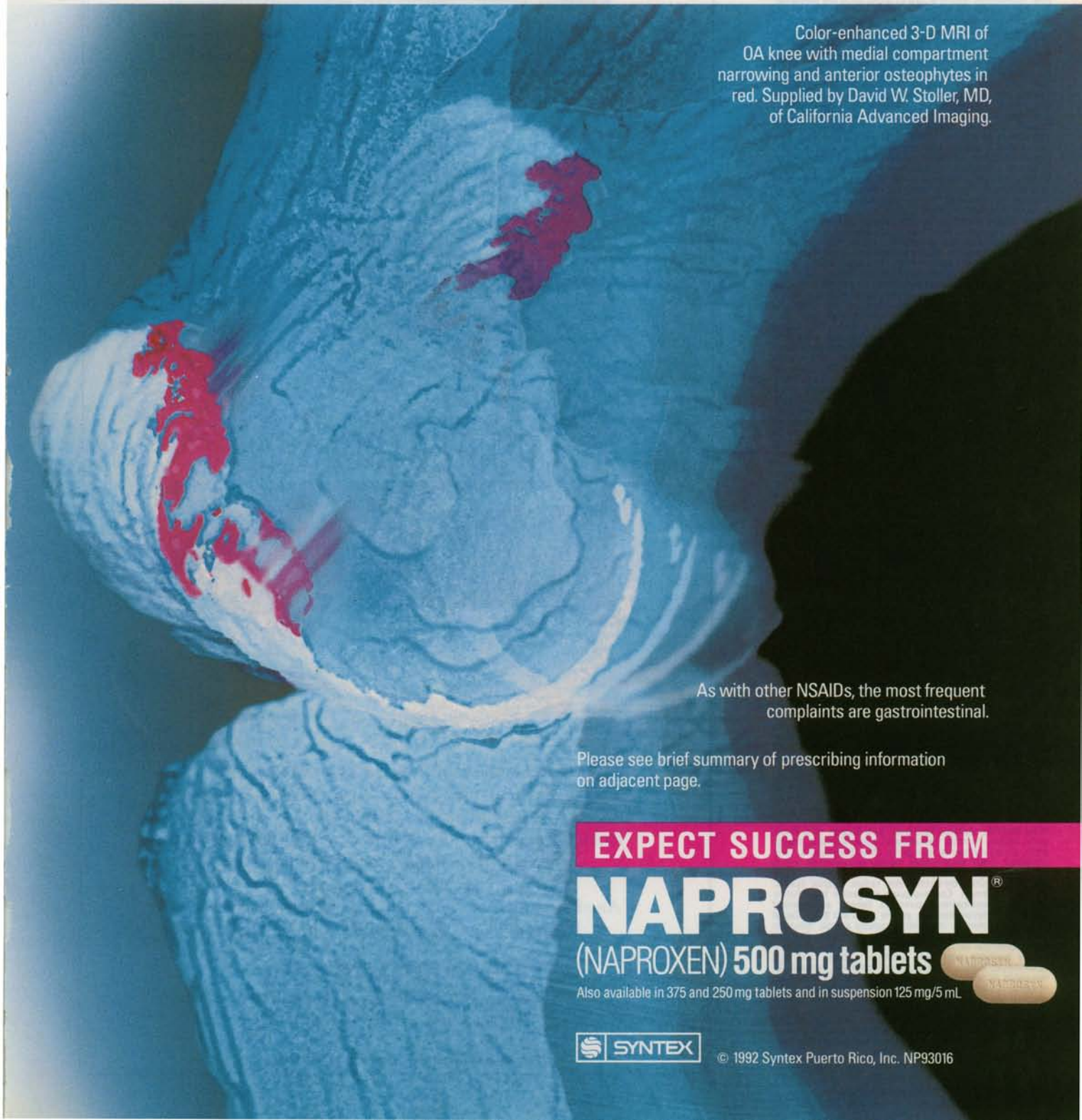

Color-enhanced 3-D MRI of OA knee with medial compartment narrowing and anterior osteophytes in red. Supplied by David W. Stoller, MD, of California Advanced Imaging.

As with other NSAIDs, the most frequent complaints are gastrointestinal.

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NAPROSYN®

(NAPROXEN) 500 mg tablets

Also available in 375 and 250 mg tablets and in suspension 125 mg/5 mL

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Candidate Profile

Name	Loretta D.
Age	63
Residence	Cleveland
Pretreatment BP	152/96
Marital Status	widowed
Health Ins	$500 deductible, no Rx plan

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That's two weeks' worth of groceries."

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- The benefits of long-acting nifedipine
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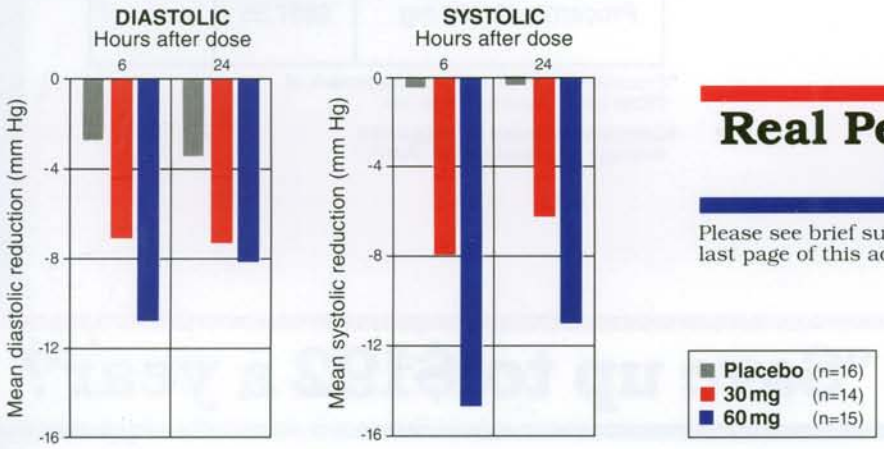
Mean changes from baseline in supine diastolic and systolic BP: average of 24-hour, in-clinic data from weeks 5 and 6 of therapy[1]



Real People, Real Needs, Real Value

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- Once-daily regimen could enhance compliance
- Long-acting nifedipine therapy that is well-tolerated
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- "The cost of therapy may be a barrier to controlling hypertension"[2]
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- Adalat® CC brings Cost Control to once-daily nifedipine therapy for hypertension; it is not indicated for angina
- Adalat® CC should be administered on an empty stomach
- Careful titration may be necessary when switching between Procardia XL® and Adalat® CC

Projected annual savings† per hypertensive patient

	Annualized Average Wholesale Price†	Potential Annual Patient Savings†
Adalat® CC 30 mg Procardia XL® 30 mg	**$306.97** $417.71	**$111**
Adalat® CC 60 mg Procardia XL® 60 mg	**$531.08** $722.74	**$192**
Adalat® CC 90 mg Procardia XL® 90 mg	**$650.54** $867.35	**$217**

*Procardia XL is a registered trademark of Pfizer Labs Division, Pfizer Inc.

†Calculations based on suggested Average Wholesale Price (AWP).[3]

"Save up to $192 a year?

Once-A-Day

NEW

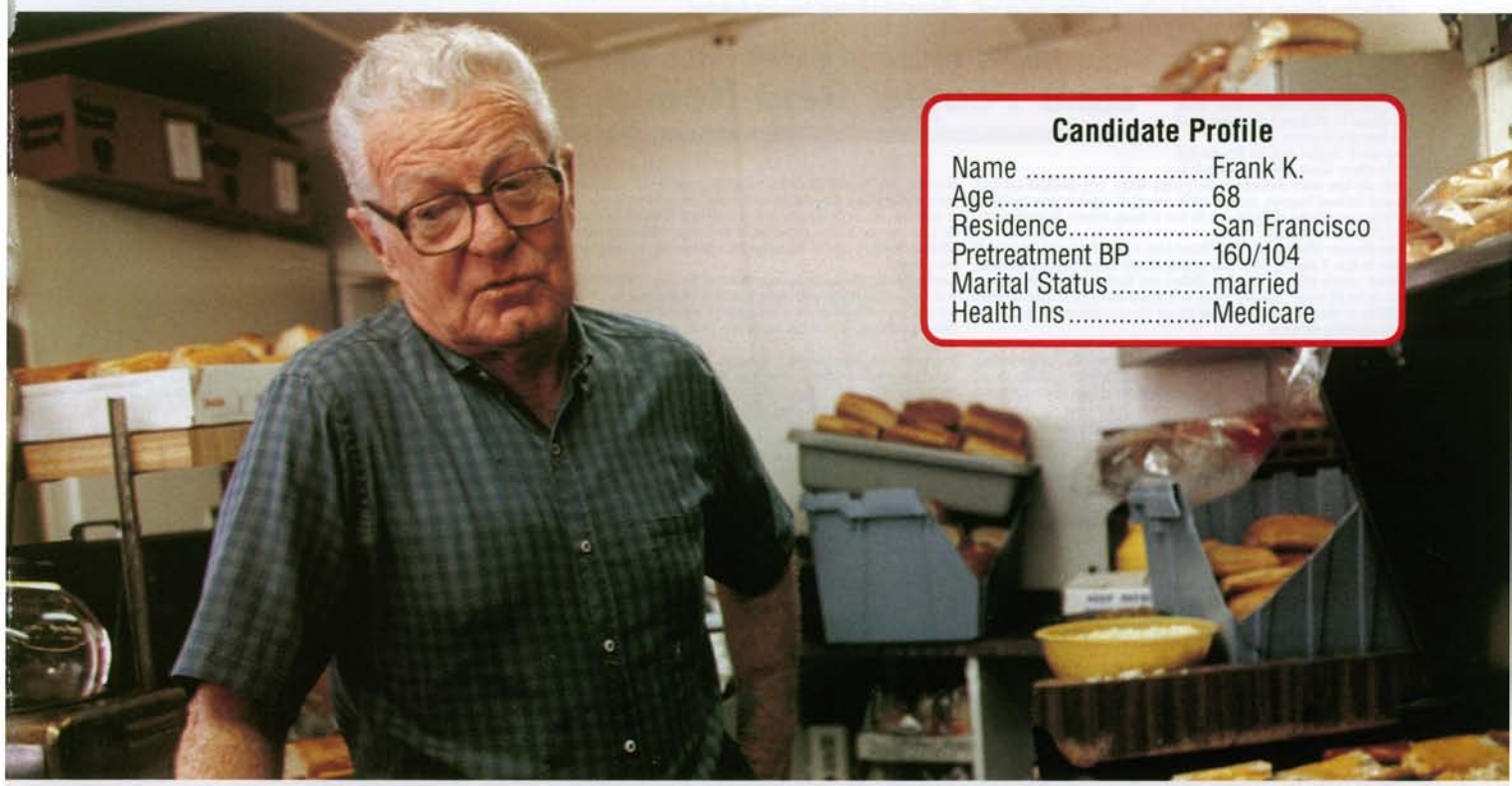
Adalat® CC

nifedipine EXTENDED RELEASE TABLETS

30mg, 60mg & 90mg

Real People, Real Needs, Real Value

Please see brief summary of Prescribing Information on the last page of this advertisement.



That's a few months' gas and electric."

Once-A-Day

NEW **Adalat® CC**

nifedipine EXTENDED RELEASE TABLETS

30mg, 60mg & 90mg

- The benefits of long-acting nifedipine therapy for hypertension
- Convenient, well-tolerated therapy
- Lower price (AWP) than Procardia XL® 30 mg, 60 mg and 90 mg—**potential 25% savings**[†3]

Start with*

℞

Adalat CC
30mg
once daily

Titrate, if necessary*

℞

Adalat CC
60mg
once daily

*Please see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION section in brief summary of Prescribing Information below.

BRIEF SUMMARY
CONSULT PACKAGE INSERT FOR FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
For Oral Use

PZ100744BS 5/93

INDICATION AND USAGE: ADALAT CC is indicated for the treatment of hypertension. It may be used alone or in combination with other antihypertensive agents.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Known hypersensitivity to nifedipine.

WARNINGS: Excessive Hypotension: Although in most patients the hypotensive effect of nifedipine is modest and well tolerated, occasional patients have had excessive and poorly tolerated hypotension. These responses have usually occurred during initial titration or at the time of subsequent upward dosage adjustment, and may be more likely in patients using concomitant beta-blockers.

Severe hypotension and/or increased fluid volume requirements have been reported in patients who received immediate release capsules together with a beta-blocking agent and who underwent coronary artery bypass surgery using high dose fentanyl anesthesia. The interaction with high dose fentanyl appears to be due to the combination of nifedipine and a beta-blocker, but the possibility that it may occur with nifedipine alone, with low doses of fentanyl, in other surgical procedures, or with other narcotic analgesics cannot be ruled out. In nifedipine-treated patients where surgery using high dose fentanyl anesthesia is contemplated, the physician should be aware of these potential problems and, if the patient's condition permits, sufficient time (at least 36 hours) should be allowed for nifedipine to be washed out of the body prior to surgery.

Increased Angina and/or Myocardial Infarction: Rarely, patients, particularly those who have severe obstructive coronary artery disease, have developed well documented increased frequency, duration and/or severity of angina or acute myocardial infarction upon starting nifedipine or at the time of dosage increase. The mechanism of this effect is not established.

Beta-Blocker Withdrawal: When discontinuing a beta-blocker it is important to taper its dose, if possible, rather than stopping abruptly before beginning nifedipine. Patients recently withdrawn from beta blockers may develop a withdrawal syndrome with increased angina, probably related to increased sensitivity to catecholamines. Initiation of nifedipine treatment will not prevent this occurrence and on occasion has been reported to increase it.

Congestive Heart Failure: Rarely, patients (usually while receiving a beta-blocker) have developed heart failure after beginning nifedipine. Patients with tight aortic stenosis may be at greater risk for such an event, as the unloading effect of nifedipine would be expected to be of less benefit to these patients, owing to their fixed impedance to flow across the aortic valve.

PRECAUTIONS: General - Hypotension: Because nifedipine decreases peripheral vascular resistance, careful monitoring of blood pressure during the initial administration and titration of ADALAT CC is suggested. Close observation is especially recommended for patients already taking medications that are known to lower blood pressure (See WARNINGS).

Peripheral Edema: Mild to moderate peripheral edema occurs in a dose-dependent manner with ADALAT CC. The placebo subtracted rate is approximately 8% at 30 mg, 12% at 60 mg and 19% at 90 mg daily. This edema is a localized phenomenon, thought to be associated with vasodilation of dependent arterioles and small blood vessels and not due to left ventricular dysfunction or generalized fluid retention. With patients whose hypertension is complicated by congestive heart failure, care should be taken to differentiate this peripheral edema from the effects of increasing left ventricular dysfunction.

Information for Patients: ADALAT CC is an extended release tablet and should be swallowed whole and taken on an empty stomach. It should not be administered with food. Do not chew, divide or crush tablets.

Laboratory Tests: Rare, usually transient, but occasionally significant elevations of enzymes such as alkaline phosphatase, CPK, LDH, SGOT, and SGPT have been noted. The relationship to nifedipine therapy is uncertain in most cases, but probable in some. These laboratory abnormalities have rarely been associated with clinical symptoms; however, cholestasis with or without jaundice has been reported. A small increase (<5%) in mean alkaline phosphatase was noted in patients treated with ADALAT CC. This was an isolated finding and it rarely resulted in values which fell outside the normal range. Rare instances of allergic hepatitis have been reported with nifedipine treatment. In controlled studies, ADALAT CC did not adversely affect serum uric acid, glucose, cholesterol or potassium.

Nifedipine, like other calcium channel blockers, decreases platelet aggregation *in vitro*. Limited clinical studies have demonstrated a moderate but statistically significant decrease in platelet aggregation and increase in bleeding time in some nifedipine patients. This is thought to be a function of inhibition of calcium transport across the platelet membrane. No clinical significance for these findings has been demonstrated.

Positive direct Coombs' test with or without hemolytic anemia has been reported but a causal relationship between nifedipine administration and positivity of this laboratory test, including hemolysis, could not be determined.

Although nifedipine has been used safely in patients with renal dysfunction and has been reported to exert a beneficial effect in certain cases, rare reversible elevations in BUN and serum creatinine have been reported in patients with pre-existing chronic renal insufficiency. The relationship to nifedipine therapy is uncertain in most cases but probable in some.

Drug Interactions: Beta-adrenergic blocking agents: (See WARNINGS).

ADALAT CC was well tolerated when administered in combination with a beta blocker in 187 hypertensive patients in a placebo-controlled clinical trial. However, there have been occasional literature reports suggesting that the combination of nifedipine and beta-adrenergic blocking drugs may increase the likelihood of congestive heart failure, severe hypotension, or exacerbation of angina in patients with cardiovascular disease.

Digitalis: Since there have been isolated reports of patients with elevated digoxin levels, and there is a possible interaction between digoxin and ADALAT CC, it is recommended that digoxin levels be monitored when initiating, adjusting, and discontinuing ADALAT CC to avoid possible over- or under-digitalization.

Coumarin Anticoagulants: There have been rare reports of increased prothrombia time in patients taking coumarin anticoagulants to whom nifedipine was administered. However, the relationship to nifedipine therapy is uncertain.

Quinidine: There have been rare reports of an interaction between quinidine and nifedipine (with a decreased plasma level of quinidine).

Cimetidine: Both the peak plasma level of nifedipine and the AUC may increase in the presence of cimetidine. Ranitidine produces smaller non-significant increases. This effect of cimetidine may be mediated by its known inhibition of hepatic cytochrome P-450, the enzyme system probably responsible for the first-pass metabolism of nifedipine. If nifedipine therapy is initiated in a patient currently receiving cimetidine, cautious titration is advised.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility: Nifedipine was administered orally to rats for two years and was not shown to be carcinogenic. When given to rats prior to mating, nifedipine caused reduced fertility at a dose approximately 30 times the maximum recommended human dose. *In vivo* mutagenicity studies were negative.

Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category C. In rodents, rabbits and monkeys, nifedipine has been shown to have a variety of embryotoxic, placentotoxic and fetotoxic effects, including stunted fetuses (rats, mice and rabbits), digital anomalies (rats and rabbits), rib deformities (mice), cleft palate (mice), small placentas and underdeveloped chorionic villi (monkeys), embryonic and fetal deaths (rats, mice and rabbits), prolonged pregnancy (rats; not evaluated in other species), and decreased neonatal survival (rats; not evaluated in other species). On a mg/kg or mg/m^2 basis, some of the doses associated with these various effects are higher than the maximum recommended human dose and some are lower, but all are within an order of magnitude of it.

The digital anomalies seen in nifedipine-exposed rabbit pups are strikingly similar to those seen in pups exposed to phenytoin, and these are in turn similar to the phalangeal deformities that are the most common malformation seen in human children with *in utero* exposure to phenytoin.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. ADALAT CC should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Nursing Mothers: Nifedipine is excreted in human milk. Therefore, a decision should be made to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

ADVERSE EXPERIENCES: The incidence of adverse events during treatment with ADALAT CC in doses up to 90 mg daily were derived from multi-center placebo-controlled clinical trials in 370 hypertensive patients. Atenolol 50 mg once daily was used concomitantly in 187 of the 370 patients on ADALAT CC and in 64 of the 126 patients on placebo. All adverse events reported during ADALAT CC therapy were tabulated independently of their causal relationship to medication.

The most common adverse event reported with ADALAT® CC was peripheral edema. This was dose related and the frequency was 18% on ADALAT CC 30 mg daily, 22% on ADALAT CC 60 mg daily and 29% on ADALAT CC 90 mg daily versus 10% on placebo.

Other common adverse events reported in the above placebo-controlled trials include: Headache (19%, versus 13% placebo incidence); Flushing/heat sensation (4%, versus 0% placebo incidence); Dizziness (4%, versus 2% placebo incidence); Fatigue/asthenia (4%, versus 4% placebo incidence); Nausea (2%, versus 1% placebo incidence); Constipation (1%, versus 0% placebo incidence).

Where the frequency of adverse events with ADALAT CC and placebo is similar, causal relationship cannot be established.

The following adverse events were reported with an incidence of 3% or less in daily doses up to 90 mg:

Body as a Whole/Systemic: chest pain, leg pain **Central Nervous System:** paresthesia, vertigo **Dermatologic:** rash **Gastrointestinal:** constipation **Musculoskeletal:** leg cramps **Respiratory:** epistaxis, rhinitis **Urogenital:** impotence, urinary frequency

Other adverse events reported with an incidence of less than 1.0% were:

Body as a Whole/Systemic: cellulitis, chills, facial edema, neck pain, pelvic pain, pain **Cardiovascular:** atrial fibrillation, bradycardia, cardiac arrest, extrasystole, hypotension, palpitations, phlebitis, postural hypotension, tachycardia, cutaneous angiectases **Central Nervous System:** anxiety, confusion, decreased libido, depression, hypertonia, insomnia, somnolence **Dermatologic:** pruritus, sweating **Gastrointestinal:** abdominal pain, diarrhea, dry mouth, dyspepsia, esophagitis, flatulence, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, vomiting **Hematologic:** lymphadenopathy **Metabolic:** gout, weight loss **Musculoskeletal:** arthralgia, arthritis, myalgia **Respiratory:** dyspnea, increased cough, rales, pharyngitis **Special Senses:** abnormal vision, amblyopia, conjunctivitis, diplopia, tinnitus **Urogenital/Reproductive:** kidney calculus, nocturia, breast engorgement

The following adverse events have been reported rarely in patients given nifedipine in other formulations: allergenic hepatitis, alopecia, anemia, arthritis with ANA (+), depression, erythromelalgia, exfoliative dermatitis, fever, gingival hyperplasia, gynecomastia, leukopenia, mood changes, muscle cramps, nervousness, paranoid syndrome, purpura, shakiness, sleep disturbances, syncope, taste perversion, thrombocytopenia, transient blindness at the peak plasma level, tremor and urticaria.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Dosage should be adjusted according to each patient's needs. It is recommended that ADALAT CC be administered orally once daily on an empty stomach. ADALAT CC is an extended release dosage form and tablets should be swallowed whole, not bitten or divided. In general, titration should proceed over a 7-14 day period starting with 30 mg once daily. Upward titration should be based on therapeutic efficacy and safety. The usual maintenance dose is 30 mg to 60 mg once daily. Titration to doses above 90 mg daily is not recommended.

If discontinuation of ADALAT CC is necessary, sound clinical practice suggests that the dosage should be decreased gradually with close physician supervision.

Care should be taken when dispensing ADALAT CC to assure that the extended release dosage form has been prescribed.

PZ100744BS 5/93 3060
Printed in USA

Real People, Real Needs, Real Value

References:

1. Data on file, Miles Inc.
2. The Fifth Report of the Joint National Committee on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC V). *Arch Intern Med.* 1/25/1993;153:154-183.
3. *Redbook Update.* Oradell, NJ, Medical Economics Co., March 1993;p. 32.

†Calculations based on suggested Average Wholesale Price (AWP).

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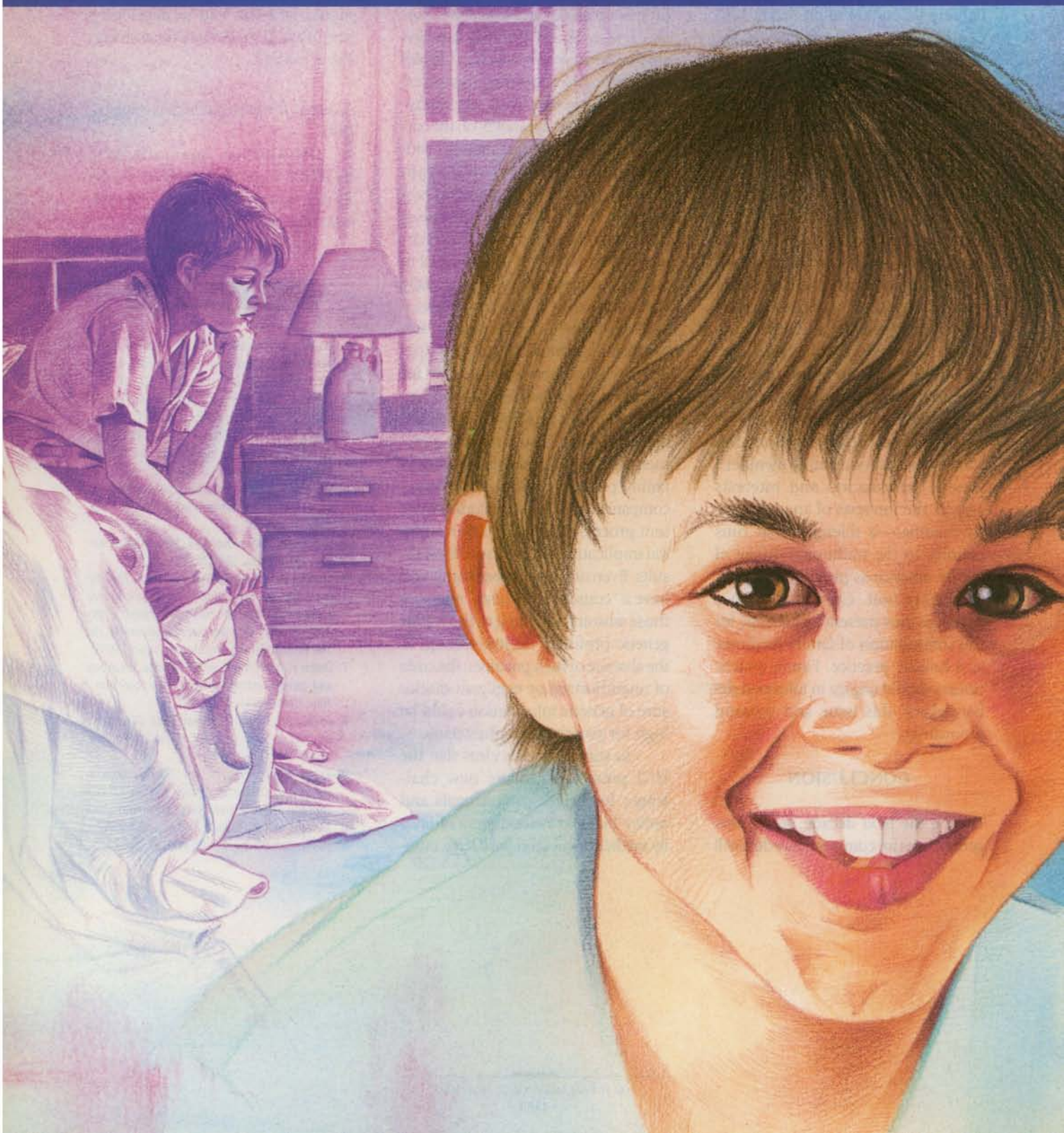

morning after morning

DDAVP® Nasal Spray…works hand in hand with behavior modification to help control bed-wetting, a disorder that affects 5 to 7 million children nationwide.[1]

Works safely

- Well tolerated…an incidence of adverse events comparable to placebo
- No adverse experiences reported in a study of 28 children, 11 treated for 12 to 42 months[2]
- Approximately 20 years of safe use in children with diabetes insipidus[3]

Works effectively, rapidly

- Success rates as high as 82%[4]
- Significant response in as few as 1-3 days[5]

Works to improve children's self-concept

- Children frequently experience feelings of happiness and achievement at becoming dry[6]
- Significantly improves self-concept, restores quality of life[7]

Nighttime fluid intake should be restricted to decrease the potential occurrence of fluid overload; serum electrolytes should be checked at least once when therapy is continued beyond 7 days.

DDAVP® Nasal Spray
(desmopressin acetate) 5mL

Dry Nights For Good Mornings

Please see Brief Summary of prescribing information on following page.

DDAVP® Nasal Spray
(desmopressin acetate) 5mL

Dry Nights For Good Mornings

Brief Summary
CONTRAINDICATION: Known hypersensitivity to DDAVP Nasal Spray.
WARNINGS:
1. For intranasal use only.
2. In very young and elderly patients in particular, fluid intake should be adjusted in order to decrease the potential occurrence of water intoxication and hyponatremia. Particular attention should be paid to the possibility of the rare occurrence of an extreme decrease in plasma osmolality and resulting seizures.
PRECAUTIONS:
General: DDAVP Nasal Spray at high dosage has infrequently produced a slight elevation of blood pressure, which disappeared with a reduction in dosage. The drug should be used with caution in patients with coronary artery insufficiency and/or hypertensive cardiovascular disease because of possible rise in blood pressure.
DDAVP Nasal Spray should be used with caution in patients with conditions associated with fluid and electrolyte imbalance, such as cystic fibrosis, because these patients are prone to hyponatremia.
Central Cranial Diabetes Insipidus: Since DDAVP Nasal Spray is used intranasally, changes in the nasal mucosa such as scarring, edema, or other disease may cause erratic, unreliable absorption in which case DDAVP Nasal Spray should not be used. For such situations, DDAVP injection should be considered.
Primary Nocturnal Enuresis: If changes in the nasal mucosa have occurred, unreliable absorption may result. DDAVP Nasal Spray should be discontinued until the nasal problems resolve.
Information for Patients: Patients should be informed that the bottle accurately delivers 50 doses of 10 mcg each. Any solution remaining after 50 doses should be discarded since the amount delivered thereafter may be substantially less than 10 mcg of drug. No attempt should be made to transfer remaining solution to another bottle. Patients should be instructed to read accompanying directions on use of the spray pump carefully before use.
Laboratory Tests: Laboratory tests for following the patient with central cranial diabetes insipidus or post-surgical or head trauma-related polyuria and polydipsia include urine volume and osmolality. In some cases plasma osmolality may be required. For the healthy patient with primary nocturnal enuresis, serum electrolytes should be checked at least once if therapy is continued beyond 7 days.
Drug Interactions: Although the pressor activity of DDAVP Nasal Spray is very low compared to the antidiuretic activity, use of large doses of DDAVP Nasal Spray with other pressor agents should only be done with careful patient monitoring.
Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility: Teratology studies in rats have shown no abnormalities. No further information is available.
Pregnancy-Category B: Reproduction studies performed in rats and rabbits with doses up to 12.5 times the human intranasal dose (i.e. about 125 times the total adult human dose given systemically) have revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus due to desmopressin acetate. There are several publications of management of diabetes insipidus in pregnant women with no harm to the fetus reported; however, no controlled studies in pregnant women have been carried out. Published reports stress that, as opposed to preparations containing the natural hormones, DDAVP Nasal Spray (desmopressin acetate) in antidiuretic doses has no uterotonic action, but the physician will have to weigh possible therapeutic advantages against possible dangers in each individual case.
Nursing Mothers: There have been no controlled studies in nursing mothers. A single study in a post-partum woman demonstrated a marked change in plasma, but little if any change in assayable DDAVP Nasal Spray in breast milk following an intranasal dose of 10 mcg.
Pediatric Use: Primary Nocturnal Enuresis: DDAVP Nasal Spray has been used in childhood nocturnal enuresis. Short-term (4-8 weeks) DDAVP Nasal Spray administration has been shown to be safe and modestly effective in children aged 6 years or older with severe childhood nocturnal enuresis. Adequately controlled studies with DDAVP Nasal Spray in primary nocturnal enuresis have not been conducted beyond 4-8 weeks. The dose should be individually adjusted to achieve the best results.
Central Cranial Diabetes Insipidus: DDAVP Nasal Spray has been used in children with diabetes insipidus. Use in infants and children will require careful fluid intake restriction to prevent possible hyponatremia and water intoxication. The dose must be individually adjusted to the patient with attention in the very young to the danger of an extreme decrease in plasma osmolality with resulting convulsions. Dose should start at 0.05 mL or less.
Since the spray cannot deliver less than 0.1 mL (10 mcg), smaller doses should be administered using the rhinal tube delivery system. Do not use the nasal spray in pediatric patients requiring less than 0.1 mL (10 mcg) per dose.
There are reports of an occasional change in response with time, usually greater than 6 months. Some patients may show a decreased responsiveness, others a shortened duration of effect. There is no evidence this effect is due to the development of binding antibodies but may be due to a local inactivation of the peptide.
ADVERSE REACTIONS: Infrequently, high dosages have produced transient headache and nausea. Nasal congestion, rhinitis and flushing have also been reported occasionally along with mild abdominal cramps. These symptoms disappeared with reduction in dosage. Nose-bleed, sore throat, cough and upper respiratory infections have also been reported.
The following table lists the percent of patients having adverse experiences without regard to relationship to study drug from the pooled pivotal study data for nocturnal enuresis.

ADVERSE REACTION	PLACEBO (N=59) %	DDAVP 20 mcg (N=60) %	DDAVP 40 mcg (N=61) %
BODY AS A WHOLE			
Abdominal Pain	0	2	2
Asthenia	0	0	2
Chills	0	0	2
Headache	0	2	5
Throat Pain	2	0	0
NERVOUS SYSTEM			
Depression	2	0	0
Dizziness	0	0	3
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM			
Epistaxis	2	3	0
Nostril Pain	0	2	0
Respiratory Infection	2	0	0
Rhinitis	2	8	3
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM			
Vasodilation	2	0	0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM			
Gastrointestinal Disorder	0	2	0
Nausea	0	0	2
SKIN & APPENDAGES			
Leg Rash	2	0	0
Rash	2	0	0
SPECIAL SENSES			
Conjunctivitis	0	2	0
Edema Eyes	0	2	0
Lachrymation Disorder	0	0	2

OVERDOSAGE: See adverse reactions above. In case of overdosage, the dose should be reduced, frequency of administration decreased, or the drug withdrawn according to the severity of the condition. There is no known specific antidote for DDAVP Nasal Spray. An oral LD_{50} has not been established. An intravenous dose of 2 mg/kg in mice demonstrated no effect.
HOW SUPPLIED: A 5-mL bottle with spray pump delivering 50 doses of 10 mcg (NDC 0075-2450-02). Also available as 2.5 mL per vial, packaged with two rhinal tube applicators per carton (NDC 0075-2450-01). Keep refrigerated at 2°-8°C (36°-46°F). When traveling, product will maintain stability for up to 3 weeks when stored at room temperature, 22°C (72°F).
CAUTION: Federal (U.S.A.) law prohibits dispensing without prescription.
Please see full prescribing information in product circular.

References: 1. Roth D: Introduction to *Current Concepts in the Management of Primary Nocturnal Enuresis*. Proceedings from a symposium sponsored by the Baylor College of Medicine: January 1991. 2. Miller K, Goldberg S, Atkin B: Nocturnal enuresis: Experience with long-term use of intranasally administered desmopressin. *J Pediatr* 1989;114(Part 2):723-726. 3. Harris AS: Clinical experience with desmopressin: Efficacy and safety in central diabetes insipidus and other conditions. *J Pediatr* 1989;114(Part 2):711-718. 4. Rittig S, Knudsen UB, Sorenson S, et al: Long-term double-blind cross-over study of desmopressin intranasal spray in the management of nocturnal enuresis. In: Meadow SR, ed. *Desmopressin in Nocturnal Enuresis: Proceedings of an International Symposium*. England: Horus Medical Publications: 1988:43-55. 5. Aladjem M, Wohl R, Boichis H, et al: Desmopressin in nocturnal enuresis. *Arch Dis Child* 1982;57:137-140. 6. Baker BL: Symptom treatment and symptom substitution in enuresis. *J Abnorm Psych* 1969;74:42-49. 7. Moffat MEK: Nocturnal enuresis: Psychologic implications of treatment and nontreatment. *J Pediatr* 1989;114(Part 2):697-704.

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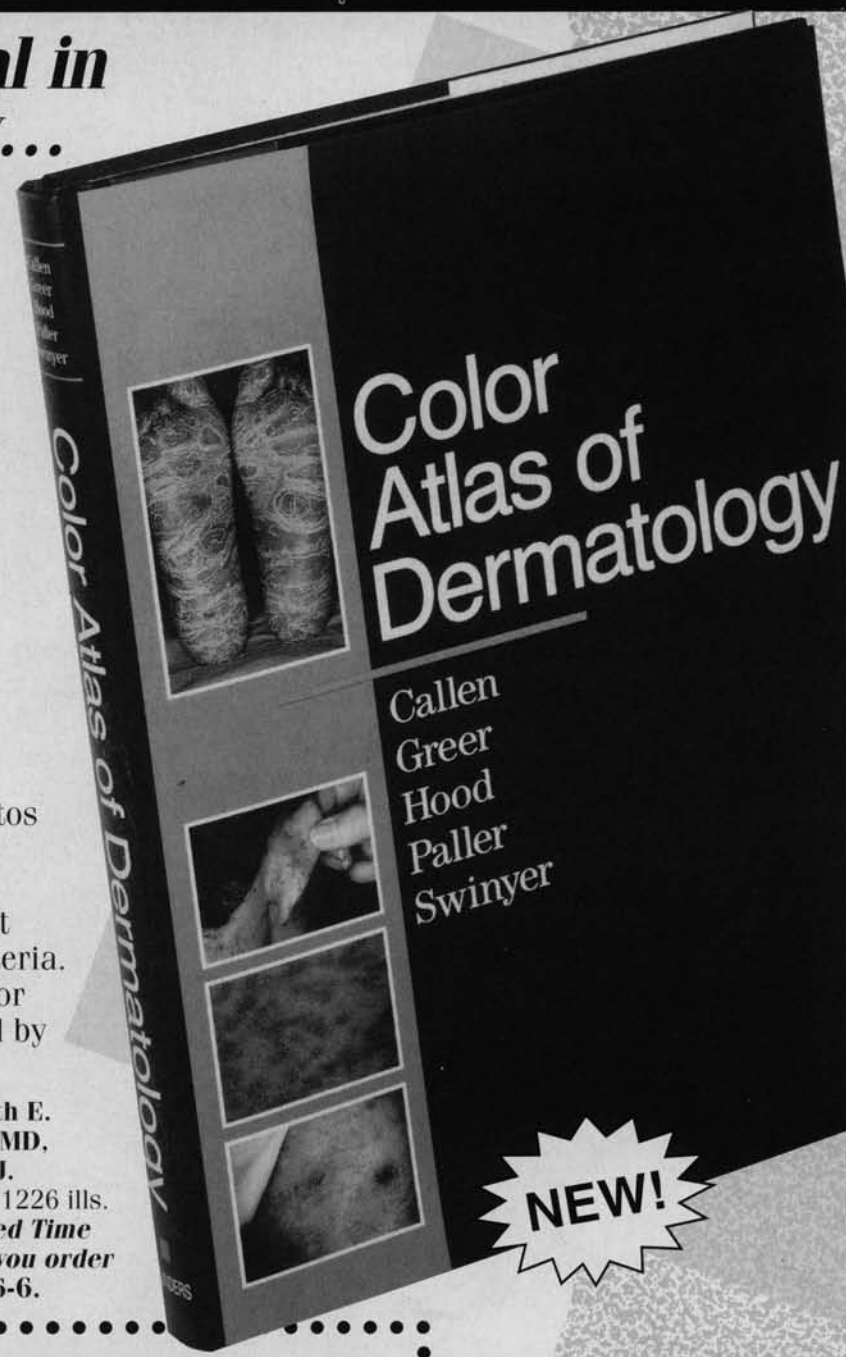

By **Jeffrey P. Callen, MD, Kenneth E. Greer, MD, Antoinette F. Hood, MD, Amy S. Paller, MD** and **Leonard J. Swinyer, MD.** Aug. 1993. 434 pp. 1226 ills. (1213 in full color) ***Special Limited Time Price:*** $95.00 — ***save $50.00 if you order before 12/31/93!*** **Order #W3756-6.**

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THE PRAVACHOL® DIRECTION

Effective lipid management doesn't have to be tough

PRAVACHOL® (pravastatin sodium) is indicated as an adjunct to diet for the reduction of elevated total and LDL-cholesterol levels in patients with primary hypercholesterolemia (Types IIa and IIb) when the response to diet alone has not been adequate.

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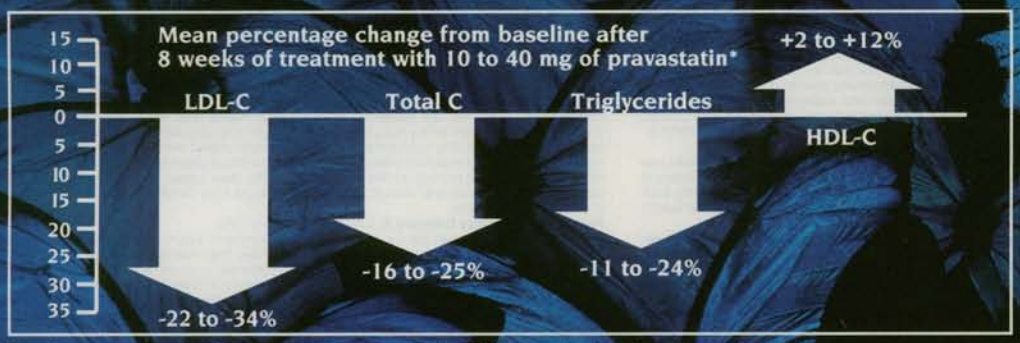
Significantly reduces LDL-C. Increases beneficial HDL-C.[1]



*Each arrow represents a range of means derived from a single placebo-controlled study that included 55 patients treated with pravastatin.

Excellent safety/tolerability profile for patients

- Low incidence of side effects
- Discontinuation rate from pravastatin (1.7%) was not statistically different from that of placebo (1.2%)
- Active liver disease *or* unexplained transaminase elevations, pregnancy and lactation are contraindications to the use of pravastatin

Easy dosing regimen and other patient benefits

- Usual dose: 20 mg once daily at bedtime, with or without food
- PRAVACHOL can be used confidently with many other medications

PRAVACHOL®

pravastatin sodium 20 mg tablets

Bristol-Myers Squibb Company

Please see CONTRAINDICATIONS, WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, and ADVERSE REACTIONS in the brief summary of prescribing information on the final page of this advertisement.

Reference: 1. Jones PH, et al. Once-daily pravastatin in patients with primary hypercholesterolemia: a dose-response study. *Clin Cardiol.* 1991;14:146-151.

PRAVACHOL® (Pravastatin Sodium Tablets)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to any component of this medication.

Active liver disease or unexplained, persistent elevations in liver function tests (see WARNINGS).

Pregnancy and lactation. Atherosclerosis is a chronic process and discontinuation of lipid-lowering drugs during pregnancy should have little impact on the outcome of long-term therapy of primary hypercholesterolemia. Cholesterol and other products of cholesterol biosynthesis are essential components for fetal development (including synthesis of steroids and cell membranes). Since HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors decrease cholesterol synthesis and possibly the synthesis of other biologically active substances derived from cholesterol, they may cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Therefore, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors are contraindicated during pregnancy and in nursing mothers. **Pravastatin should be administered to women of childbearing age only when such patients are highly unlikely to conceive and have been informed of the potential hazards.** If the patient becomes pregnant while taking this class of drug, therapy should be discontinued and the patient apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus.

WARNINGS

Liver Enzymes: HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, like some other lipid-lowering therapies, have been associated with biochemical abnormalities of liver function. Increases of serum transaminase (ALT, AST) values to more than 3 times the upper limit of normal occurring on 2 or more (not necessarily sequential) occasions have been reported in 1.3% of patients treated with pravastatin in the U.S. over an average period of 18 months. These abnormalities were not associated with cholestasis and did not appear to be related to treatment duration. In those patients in whom these abnormalities were believed to be related to pravastatin and who were discontinued from therapy, the transaminase levels usually fell slowly to pretreatment levels. These biochemical findings are usually asymptomatic although worldwide experience indicates that anorexia, weakness, and/or abdominal pain may also be present in rare patients.

As with other lipid-lowering agents, liver function tests should be performed during therapy with pravastatin. Serum aminotransferases, including ALT (SGPT), should be monitored before treatment begins, every six weeks for the first three months, every eight weeks during the remainder of the first year, and periodically thereafter (e.g., at about six-month intervals). Special attention should be given to patients who develop increased transaminase levels. Liver function tests should be repeated to confirm an elevation and subsequently monitored at more frequent intervals. If increases in AST and ALT equal or exceed three times the upper limit of normal and persist, then therapy should be discontinued. Persistence of significant aminotransferase elevations following discontinuation of therapy may warrant consideration of liver biopsy.

Active liver disease or unexplained transaminase elevations are contraindications to the use of pravastatin (see CONTRAINDICATIONS). Caution should be exercised when pravastatin is administered to patients with a history of liver disease or heavy alcohol ingestion (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Pharmacokinetics/Metabolism). Such patients should be closely monitored, started at the lower end of the recommended dosing range, and titrated to the desired therapeutic effect.

Skeletal Muscle: Rhabdomyolysis with renal dysfunction secondary to myoglobinuria has been reported with pravastatin and other drugs in this class. Uncomplicated myalgia has also been reported in pravastatin-treated patients (see ADVERSE REACTIONS). Myopathy, defined as muscle aching or muscle weakness in conjunction with increases in creatine phosphokinase (CPK) values to greater than 10 times the upper limit of normal was reported to be possibly due to pravastatin in only one patient in clinical trials (<0.1%). Myopathy should be considered in any patient with diffuse myalgias, muscle tenderness or weakness, and/or marked elevation of CPK. Patients should be advised to report promptly unexplained muscle pain, tenderness or weakness, particularly if accompanied by malaise or fever. **Pravastatin therapy should be discontinued if markedly elevated CPK levels occur or myopathy is diagnosed or suspected. Pravastatin therapy should also be temporarily withheld in any patient experiencing an acute or serious condition predisposing to the development of renal failure secondary to rhabdomyolysis, e.g., sepsis; hypotension; major surgery; trauma; severe metabolic, endocrine, or electrolyte disorders; or uncontrolled epilepsy.**

The risk of myopathy during treatment with lovastatin is increased if therapy with either cyclosporine, gemfibrozil, erythromycin, or niacin is administered concurrently. There is no experience with the use of pravastatin together with cyclosporine. Myopathy has not been observed in clinical trials involving small numbers of patients who were treated with pravastatin together with niacin. One trial of limited size involving combined therapy with pravastatin and gemfibrozil showed a trend toward more frequent CPK elevations and patient withdrawals due to musculoskeletal symptoms in the group receiving combined treatment as compared with the groups receiving placebo, gemfibrozil, or pravastatin monotherapy. Myopathy was not reported in this trial (see PRECAUTIONS: Drug Interactions). One patient developed myopathy when clofibrate was added to a previously well tolerated regimen of pravastatin; the myopathy resolved when clofibrate therapy was stopped and pravastatin treatment continued. **The use of fibrates alone may occasionally be associated with myopathy. The combined use of pravastatin and fibrates should generally be avoided.**

PRECAUTIONS

General: Pravastatin may elevate creatine phosphokinase and transaminase levels (see ADVERSE REACTIONS). This should be considered in the differential diagnosis of chest pain in a patient on therapy with pravastatin.

Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia. Pravastatin has not been evaluated in patients with rare homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia. In this group of patients, it has been reported that HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors are less effective because the patients lack functional LDL receptors.

Renal Insufficiency. A single 20 mg oral dose of pravastatin was administered to 24 patients with varying degrees of renal impairment (as determined by creatinine clearance). No effect was observed on the pharmacokinetics of pravastatin or its 3α-hydroxy isomeric metabolite (SQ 31,906). A small increase was seen in mean AUC values and half-life ($t_{1/2}$) for the inactive enzymatic ring hydroxylation metabolite (SQ 31,945). Given this small sample size, the dosage administered, and the degree of individual variability, patients with renal impairment who are receiving pravastatin should be closely monitored.

Information for Patients: Patients should be advised to report promptly unexplained muscle pain, tenderness or weakness, particularly if accompanied by malaise or fever.

Drug Interactions: *Immunosuppressive Drugs, Gemfibrozil, Niacin (Nicotinic Acid), Erythromycin:* See WARNINGS: Skeletal Muscle.

Antipyrine: Clearance by the cytochrome P450 system was unaltered by concomitant administration of pravastatin. Since pravastatin does not appear to induce hepatic drug-metabolizing enzymes, it is not expected that any significant interaction of pravastatin with other drugs (e.g., phenytoin, quinidine) metabolized by the cytochrome P450 system will occur.

Cholestyramine/Colestipol: Concomitant administration resulted in an approximately 40 to 50% decrease in the mean AUC of pravastatin. However, when pravastatin was administered 1 hour before or 4 hours after cholestyramine or 1 hour before colestipol and a standard meal, there was no clinically significant decrease in bioavailability or therapeutic effect. (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Concomitant Therapy.)

Warfarin: In a study involving 10 healthy male subjects given pravastatin and warfarin concomitantly for 6 days, bioavailability parameters at steady state for pravastatin (parent compound) were not altered. Pravastatin did not alter the plasma protein-binding of warfarin. Concomitant dosing did increase the AUC and Cmax of warfarin but did not produce any changes in its anticoagulant action (i.e., no increase was seen in mean prothrombin time after 6 days of concomitant therapy). However, bleeding and extreme prolongation of prothrombin time has been reported with another drug in this class. Patients receiving warfarin-type anticoagulants should have their prothrombin times closely monitored when pravastatin is initiated or the dosage of pravastatin is changed.

Cimetidine: The $AUC_{0\text{-}12hr}$ for pravastatin when given with cimetidine was not significantly different from the AUC for pravastatin when given alone. A significant difference was observed between the AUC's for pravastatin when given with cimetidine compared to when administered with antacid.

Digoxin: In a crossover trial involving 18 healthy male subjects given pravastatin and digoxin concurrently for 9 days, the bioavailability parameters of digoxin were not affected. The AUC of pravastatin tended to increase, but the overall bioavailability of pravastatin plus its metabolites SQ 31,906 and SQ 31,945 was not altered.

Gemfibrozil: In a crossover study in 20 healthy male volunteers given concomitant single doses of pravastatin and gemfibrozil, there was a significant decrease in urinary excretion and protein binding of pravastatin. In addition, there was a significant increase in AUC, Cmax, and Tmax for the pravastatin metabolite SQ 31,906. Combination therapy with pravastatin and gemfibrozil is generally not recommended.

In interaction studies with *aspirin, antacids* [1 hour prior to PRAVACHOL (pravastatin sodium)], *cimetidine, nicotinic acid, or probucol,* no statistically significant differences in bioavailability were seen when PRAVACHOL was administered.

Other Drugs: During clinical trials, no noticeable drug interactions were reported when PRAVACHOL was added to: diuretics, antihypertensives, digitalis, converting-enzyme inhibitors, calcium channel blockers, beta-blockers, or nitroglycerin.

Endocrine Function: HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors interfere with cholesterol synthesis and lower circulating cholesterol levels and, as such, might theoretically blunt adrenal or gonadal steroid hormone production. Results of clinical trials with pravastatin in males and post-menopausal females were inconsistent with regard to possible effects of the drug on basal steroid hormone levels. In a study of 21 males, the mean testosterone response to human chorionic gonadotropin was significantly reduced ($p<0.004$) after 16 weeks of treatment with 40 mg of pravastatin. However, the percentage of patients showing a ≥50% rise in plasma testosterone after human chorionic gonadotropin stimulation did not change significantly after therapy in these patients. The effects of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors on spermatogenesis and fertility have not been studied in adequate numbers of patients. The effects, if any, of pravastatin on the pituitary-gonadal axis in pre-menopausal females are unknown. Patients treated with pravastatin who display clinical evidence of endocrine dysfunction should be evaluated appropriately. Caution should also be exercised if an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor or other agent used to lower cholesterol levels is administered to patients also receiving other drugs (e.g., ketoconazole, spironolactone, cimetidine) that may diminish the levels or activity of steroid hormones.

CNS Toxicity: CNS vascular lesions, characterized by perivascular hemorrhage and edema and mononuclear cell infiltration of perivascular spaces, were seen in dogs treated with pravastatin at a dose of 25 mg/kg/day, a dose that produced a plasma drug level about 50 times higher than the mean drug level in humans taking 40 mg/day. Similar CNS vascular lesions have been observed with several other drugs in this class.

A chemically similar drug in this class produced optic nerve degeneration (Wallerian degeneration of retinogeniculate fibers) in clinically normal dogs in a dose-dependent fashion starting at 60 mg/kg/day, a dose that produced mean plasma drug levels about 30 times higher than the mean drug level in humans taking the highest recommended dose (as measured by total enzyme inhibitory activity). This same drug also produced vestibulocochlear Walterian-like degeneration and retinal ganglion cell chromatolysis in dogs treated for 14 weeks at 180 mg/kg/day, a dose which resulted in a mean plasma drug level similar to that seen with the 60 mg/kg dose.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility: In a 2-year study in rats fed pravastatin at doses of 10, 30, or 100 mg/kg body weight, there was an increased incidence of hepatocellular carcinomas in males at the highest dose ($p<0.01$). Although rats were given up to 125 times the human dose (HD) on a mg/kg body weight basis, their serum drug levels were only 6 to 10 times higher than those measured in humans given 40 mg pravastatin as measured by AUC.

The oral administration of 10, 30, or 100 mg/kg (producing plasma drug levels approximately 0.5 to 5.0 times human drug levels at 40 mg) of pravastatin to mice for 22 months resulted in a statistically significant increase in the incidence of malignant lymphomas in treated females when all treatment groups were pooled and compared to controls ($p<0.05$). The incidence was not dose-related and male mice were not affected.

A chemically similar drug in this class was administered to mice for 72 weeks at 25, 100, and 400 mg/kg body weight, which resulted in mean serum drug levels approximately 3, 15, and 33 times higher than the mean human serum drug concentration (as total inhibitory activity) after a 40 mg oral dose. Liver carcinomas were significantly increased in high-dose females and mid- and high-dose males, with a maximum incidence of 90 percent in males. The incidence of adenomas of the liver was significantly increased in mid- and high-dose females. Drug treatment also significantly increased the incidence of lung adenomas in mid- and high-dose males and females. Adenomas of the eye Harderian gland (a gland of the eye of rodents) were significantly higher in high-dose mice than in controls.

No evidence of mutagenicity was observed *in vitro*, with or without rat-liver metabolic activation, in the following studies: microbial mutagen tests, using mutant strains of *Salmonella typhimurium* or *Escherichia coli;* a forward mutation assay in L5178Y TK +/− mouse lymphoma cells; a chromosomal aberration test in hamster cells; and a gene conversion assay using *Saccharomyces cerevisiae.* In addition, there was no evidence of mutagenicity in either a dominant lethal test in mice or a micronucleus test in mice.

In a study in rats, with daily doses up to 500 mg/kg, pravastatin did not produce any adverse effects on fertility or general reproductive performance. However, in a study with another HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, there was decreased fertility in male rats treated for 34 weeks at 25 mg/kg body weight, although this effect was not observed in a subsequent fertility study when this same dose was administered for 11 weeks (the entire cycle of spermatogenesis, including epididymal maturation). In rats treated with this same reductase inhibitor at 180 mg/kg/day, seminiferous tubule degeneration (necrosis and loss of spermatogenic epithelium) was observed. Although not seen with pravastatin, two similar drugs in this class caused drug-related testicular atrophy, decreased spermatogenesis, spermatocytic degeneration, and giant cell formation in dogs. The clinical significance of these findings is unclear.

Pregnancy: Pregnancy Category X: See CONTRAINDICATIONS.

Safety in pregnant women has not been established. Pravastatin was not teratogenic in rats at doses up to 1000 mg/kg daily or in rabbits at doses of up to 50 mg/kg daily. These doses resulted in 20x (rabbit) or 240x (rat) the human exposure based on surface area ($mg/meter^2$). However, in studies with another HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, skeletal malformations were observed in rats and mice. PRAVACHOL (pravastatin sodium) should be administered to women of child-bearing potential only when such patients are highly unlikely to conceive and have been informed of the potential hazards. If the woman becomes pregnant while taking PRAVACHOL, it should be discontinued and the patient advised again as to the potential hazards to the fetus.

Nursing Mothers: A small amount of pravastatin is excreted in human breast milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants, women taking PRAVACHOL should not nurse (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).

Pediatric Use: Safety and effectiveness in individuals less than 18 years old have not been established. Hence, treatment in patients less than 18 years old is not recommended at this time. (See also PRECAUTIONS: **General.**)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Pravastatin is generally well tolerated; adverse reactions have usually been mild and transient. In 4-month long placebo-controlled trials, 1.7% of pravastatin-treated patients and 1.2% of placebo-treated patients were discontinued from treatment because of adverse experiences attributed to study drug therapy; this difference was not statistically significant. In long-term studies, the most common reasons for discontinuation were asymptomatic serum transaminase increases and mild, non-specific gastrointestinal complaints. During clinical trials the overall incidence of adverse events in the elderly was not different from the incidence observed in younger patients.

Adverse Clinical Events: All adverse clinical events (regardless of attribution) reported in more than 2% of pravastatin-treated patients in the placebo-controlled trials are identified in the table below; also shown are the percentages of patients in whom these medical events were believed to be related or possibly related to the drug:

	All Events %		Events Attributed to Study Drug %	
Body System/Event	Pravastatin (N = 900)	Placebo (N = 411)	Pravastatin (N = 900)	Placebo (N = 411)
Cardiovascular				
Cardiac Chest Pain	4.0	3.4	0.1	0.0
Dermatologic				
Rash	4.0*	1.1	1.3	0.9
Gastrointestinal				
Nausea/Vomiting	7.3	7.1	2.9	3.4
Diarrhea	6.2	5.6	2.0	1.9
Abdominal Pain	5.4	6.9	2.0	3.9
Constipation	4.0	7.1	2.4	5.1
Flatulence	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.4
Heartburn	2.9	1.9	2.0	0.7
General				
Fatigue	3.8	3.4	1.9	1.0
Chest Pain	3.7	1.9	0.3	0.2
Influenza	2.4*	0.7	0.0	0.0
Musculoskeletal				
Localized Pain	10.0	9.0	1.4	1.5
Myalgia	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.0
Nervous System				
Headache	6.2	3.9	1.7*	0.2
Dizziness	3.3	3.2	1.0	0.5
Renal/Genitourinary				
Urinary Abnormality	2.4	2.9	0.7	1.2
Respiratory				
Common Cold	7.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
Rhinitis	4.0	4.1	0.1	0.0
Cough	2.6	1.7	0.1	0.0

*Statistically significantly different from placebo.

The following effects have been reported with drugs in this class:

Skeletal: myopathy, rhabdomyolysis.

Neurological: dysfunction of certain cranial nerves (including alteration of taste, impairment of extra-ocular movement, facial paresis), tremor, vertigo, memory loss, paresthesia, peripheral neuropathy, peripheral nerve palsy.

Hypersensitivity Reactions: An apparent hypersensitivity syndrome has been reported rarely which has included one or more of the following features: anaphylaxis, angioedema, lupus erythematous-like syndrome, polymyalgia rheumatica, vasculitis, purpura, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, hemolytic anemia, positive ANA, ESR increase, arthritis, arthralgia, urticaria, asthenia, photosensitivity, fever, chills, flushing, malaise, dyspnea, toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome.

Gastrointestinal: pancreatitis, hepatitis, including chronic active hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice, fatty change in liver, and, rarely, cirrhosis, fulminant hepatic necrosis, and hepatoma; anorexia, vomiting.

Reproductive: gynecomastia, loss of libido, erectile dysfunction.

Eye: progression of cataracts (lens opacities), ophthalmoplegia.

Laboratory Test Abnormalities: Increases in serum transaminase (ALT, AST) values and CPK have been observed (see WARNINGS).

Transient, asymptomatic eosinophilia has been reported. Eosinophil counts usually returned to normal despite continued therapy. Anemia, thrombocytopenia, and leukopenia have been reported with other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors.

Concomitant Therapy: Pravastatin has been administered concurrently with cholestyramine, colestipol, nicotinic acid, probucol and gemfibrozil. Preliminary data suggest that the addition of either probucol or gemfibrozil to therapy with lovastatin or pravastatin is **not** associated with greater reduction in LDL-cholesterol than that achieved with lovastatin or pravastatin alone. No adverse reactions unique to the combination or in addition to those previously reported for each drug alone have been reported. Myopathy and rhabdomyolysis (with or without acute renal failure) have been reported when another HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor was used in combination with immunosuppressive drugs, gemfibrozil, erythromycin, or lipid-lowering doses of nicotinic acid. Concomitant therapy with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors and these agents is generally not recommended. (See WARNINGS: **Skeletal Muscle** and PRECAUTIONS: **Drug Interactions.**)

OVERDOSAGE

There have been no reports of overdoses with pravastatin.

Should an accidental overdose occur, treat symptomatically and institute supportive measures as required.

Effective with a low incidence of peptic ulcers

- As effective as NSAID standards for OA and RA[1]
- 0.5% incidence of peptic ulcers up to 1 year.*[1] Other G.I. symptoms comparable to other NSAIDs, including diarrhea, dyspepsia and abdominal pain
- No significant effect on platelet aggregation[1]
- Convenient once-a-day dosing: Starting dose two 500 mg tablets once a day, may be adjusted up to 2000 mg

*Cumulative rate of ulcers by duration of treatment in U.S. clinical trials with *Relafen*. 1000 mg n=833, 1500 mg n=614, 2000 mg n=69; 95% confidence intervals (0.1%, 0.9%).


RELAFEN®
nabumetone
Effective with a low incidence of peptic ulcers†
†Other G.I. symptoms comparable to other NSAIDs. Please see brief summary of prescribing information on adjacent page.

American Medical Association

Physicians Health Foundation

Caring for the Caregiver

The Physicians Health Foundation assists physicians who find themselves unable to be fully self-supporting due to an illness, injury, or disability. The purpose of the Foundation is to help physicians discover and sustain an optimum level of professional practice throughout their careers. The Foundation's programs are designed to help physicians maintain healthy and productive careers and to assist those physicians who are disabled or impaired to return to the practice of medicine.

A host of services

- a rehabilitation and relief fund
- a career retraining program
- a job finding service
- development of model programs
- an educational program for professionals
- an International Conference on Physician Health
- a research program to identify needs

Helping out is every physician's responsibility

The American Medical Association (AMA) is committed to laying the groundwork for the Foundation. Ongoing support from the physician community must be sought through annual fund raising campaigns and longer-term planned giving efforts. We are asking physicians and other health professionals to reach into their pockets so that we do not lose this historic opportunity to insure the well-being of the profession and more importantly to provide assistance to physicians suddenly finding themselves in need.

Make your check payable to the
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515 N. State Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

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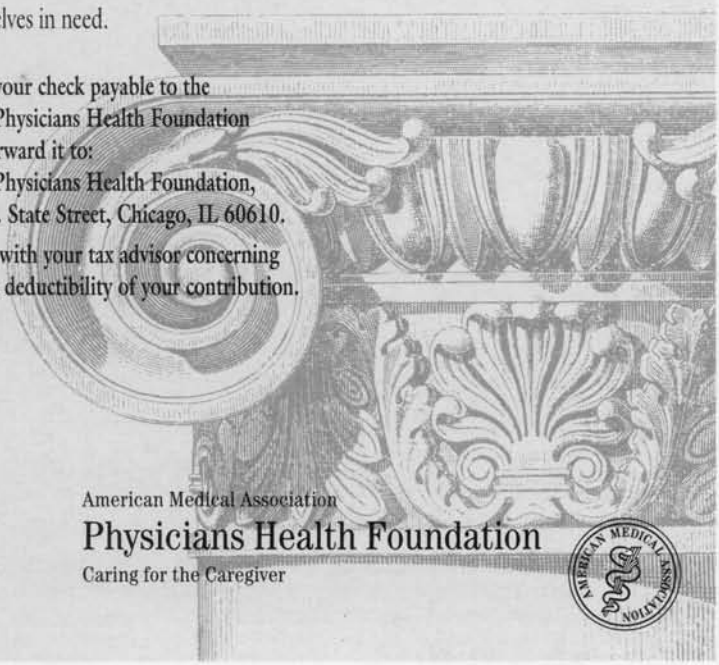


American Medical Association

Physicians Health Foundation

Caring for the Caregiver

NAPROSYN®

(NAPROXEN) 500 mg tablets

Brief Summary:

Contraindications: Patients who have had allergic reactions to NAPROSYN, ANAPROX or ANAPROX DS or in whom aspirin or other NSAIDs induce the syndrome of asthma, rhinitis, and nasal polyps. Because anaphylactic reactions usually occur in patients with a history of such reactions, question patients for asthma, nasal polyps, urticaria, and hypotension associated with NSAIDs before starting therapy. If such symptoms occur, discontinue the drug. **Warnings:** Serious GI toxicity such as bleeding, ulceration, and perforation can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated chronically with NSAIDs. Remain alert for ulceration and bleeding in such patients even in the absence of previous GI tract symptoms. In clinical trials, symptomatic upper GI ulcers, gross bleeding or perforation appear to occur in approximately 1% of patients treated for 3-6 months, and in about 2-4% of patients treated for one year. Inform patients about the signs and/or symptoms of serious GI toxicity and what steps to take if they occur. Studies have not identified any subset of patients not at risk of developing peptic ulceration and bleeding. Except for a prior history of serious GI events and other risk factors known to be associated with peptic ulcer disease, such as alcoholism, smoking, etc., no risk factors (e.g., age, sex) have been associated with increased risk. Elderly or debilitated patients seem to tolerate ulceration or bleeding less well than others and most spontaneous reports of fatal GI events are in this population. In considering the use of relatively large doses (within the recommended dosage range), sufficient benefit should be anticipated to offset the potential increased risk of GI toxicity. **Precautions:** DO NOT GIVE **NAPROSYN®** (NAPROXEN) CONCOMITANTLY WITH **ANAPROX®** (NAPROXEN SODIUM) OR **ANAPROX® DS** (NAPROXEN SODIUM) SINCE THEY BOTH CIRCULATE IN PLASMA AS THE NAPROXEN ANION. Acute interstitial nephritis with hematuria, proteinuria, and nephrotic syndrome has been reported. Patients with impaired renal function, heart failure, liver dysfunction, patients taking diuretics, and the elderly are at greater risk of overt renal decompensation. If this occurs, discontinue the drug. Use with caution and monitor serum creatinine and/or creatinine clearance in patients with significantly impaired renal function. Use caution in patients with baseline creatinine clearance less than 20 mL/minute. Use the lowest effective dose in the elderly or in patients with chronic alcoholic liver disease or cirrhosis. With NSAIDs, borderline elevations of liver tests may occur in up to 15% of patients. They may progress, remain unchanged, or be transient with continued therapy. Elevations of SGPT or SGOT occurred in controlled clinical trials in less than 1% of patients. Severe hepatic reactions, including jaundice and fatal hepatitis, have been reported rarely. If liver disease develops or if systemic manifestations occur (e.g., eosinophilia or rash), discontinue therapy. If steroid dosage is reduced or eliminated during therapy, do so slowly and observe patients closely for adverse effects, including adrenal insufficiency and exacerbation of arthritis symptoms. Determine hemoglobin values periodically for patients with initial values of 10 grams or less who receive long-term therapy. Peripheral edema has been reported. Therefore, use with caution in patients with fluid retention, hypertension or heart failure. The drug's antipyretic and anti-inflammatory activities may reduce fever and inflammation, diminishing their diagnostic value. Conduct ophthalmic studies if any change or disturbance in vision occurs. For patients with restricted sodium intake, note that the suspension contains 8 mg/mL of sodium. **Information for Patients:** Side effects of NSAIDs can cause discomfort and, rarely, there are more serious side effects, such as GI bleeding, which may result in hospitalization and even fatal outcomes. Physicians may wish to discuss with patients the potential risks and likely benefits of NSAID treatment, particularly when they are used for less serious conditions where treatment without NSAIDs may be an acceptable alternative. Patients should use caution for activities requiring alertness if they experience drowsiness, dizziness, vertigo or depression during therapy. **Laboratory Tests:** Because serious GI tract ulceration and bleeding can occur without warning symptoms, follow chronically treated patients for signs and symptoms of these and inform them of the importance of this follow-up. **Drug Interactions:** Use caution when giving concomitantly with coumarin-type anticoagulants; a hydantoin, sulfonamide or sulfonylurea; furosemide; lithium; beta-blockers; probenecid; or methotrexate. **Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions:** The drug may decrease platelet aggregation and prolong bleeding time or increase urinary values for 17-ketogenic steroids. Temporarily stop therapy for 72 hours before doing adrenal function tests. The drug may interfere with urinary assays of 5HIAA. **Carcinogenesis:** A 2-year rat study showed no evidence of carcinogenicity. **Pregnancy:** Category B. Do not use during pregnancy unless clearly needed. Avoid use during late pregnancy. **Nursing Mothers:** Avoid use in nursing mothers. **Pediatric Use:** Single doses of 2.5-5 mg/kg, with total daily dose not exceeding 15 mg/kg/day, are safe in children over 2 years of age. **Adverse Reactions:** In a study, GI reactions were more frequent and severe in rheumatoid arthritis patients on 1,500 mg/day than in those on 750 mg/day. In studies in children with juvenile arthritis, rash and prolonged bleeding times were more frequent. GI and CNS reactions about the same, and other reactions less frequent than in adults. Incidence Greater Than 1%; Probable Causal Relationship: GI: The most frequent complaints related to the GI tract: constipation;* heartburn;* abdominal pain;* nausea;* dyspepsia, diarrhea, stomatitis. CNS: headache;* dizziness;* drowsiness;* light-headedness, vertigo. Dermatologic: itching (pruritus);* skin eruptions;* ecchymoses;* sweating, purpura. Special Senses: tinnitus;* hearing disturbances, visual disturbances. Cardiovascular: edema;* dyspnea;* palpitations. General: thirst. Incidence Less Than 1%; Probable Causal Relationship: GI: abnormal liver function tests, colitis, GI bleeding and/or perforation, hematemesis, jaundice, melena, peptic ulceration with bleeding and/or perforation, vomiting. Renal: glomerular nephritis, hematuria, hyperkalemia, interstitial nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, renal disease, renal failure, renal papillary necrosis. Hematologic: agranulocytosis, eosinophilia, granulocytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia. CNS: depression, dream abnormalities, inability to concentrate, insomnia, malaise, myalgia and muscle weakness. Dermatologic: alopecia, photosensitive dermatitis, skin rashes. Special Senses: hearing impairment. Cardiovascular: congestive heart failure. Respiratory: eosinophilic pneumonitis. General: anaphylactoid reactions, menstrual disorders, pyrexia (chills and fever). Causal Relationship Unknown: Hematologic: aplastic anemia, hemolytic anemia. CNS: aseptic meningitis, cognitive dysfunction. Dermatologic: epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme, photosensitivity reactions resembling porphyria cutanea tarda and epidermolysis bullosa, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, urticaria. GI: non-peptic GI ulceration, ulcerative stomatitis. Cardiovascular: vasculitis. General: angioneurotic edema, hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia. **Overdosage:** May have drowsiness, heartburn, indigestion, nausea, vomiting. A few patients have had seizures. Empty stomach and use usual supportive measures. In animals 0.5 g/kg of activated charcoal reduced plasma levels of naproxen. **Caution:** Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription. See package insert for full Prescribing Information.

*Incidence of reported reaction 3%-9%. Where unmarked, incidence less than 3%.

SYNTEX

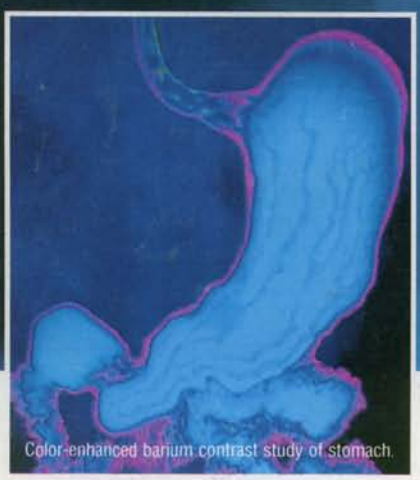
U.S. patent nos. 3,904,682, 3,998,966 and others.

 Rev. 39 September 1990

IN MANY CHRONIC ARTHRITIS PATIENTS

Expect Success from the #1 Prescribed NSAID*

Color-enhanced 3-D MRI of OA knee with medial compartment narrowing and anterior osteophytes in red. Supplied by David W. Stoller, MD, of California Advanced Imaging.



Color-enhanced barium contrast study of stomach.

A proven efficacy and safety profile backed by 16 years of clinical success.

As with other NSAIDs, the most frequent complaints are gastrointestinal, and rare hepatic and renal reactions have been reported.

Please see brief summary of prescribing information on adjacent page.

EXPECT SUCCESS FROM NAPROSYN®

(NAPROXEN) **500 mg tablets**

Also available in 375 and 250 mg tablets and in suspension 125 mg/5 mL

*Leading industry audits for 12 months ending April 1992. Pharmacy sales of Naprosyn (naproxen) in the U.S. Data on file, Syntex Laboratories, Inc, Document NP92181-A.

SYNTEX