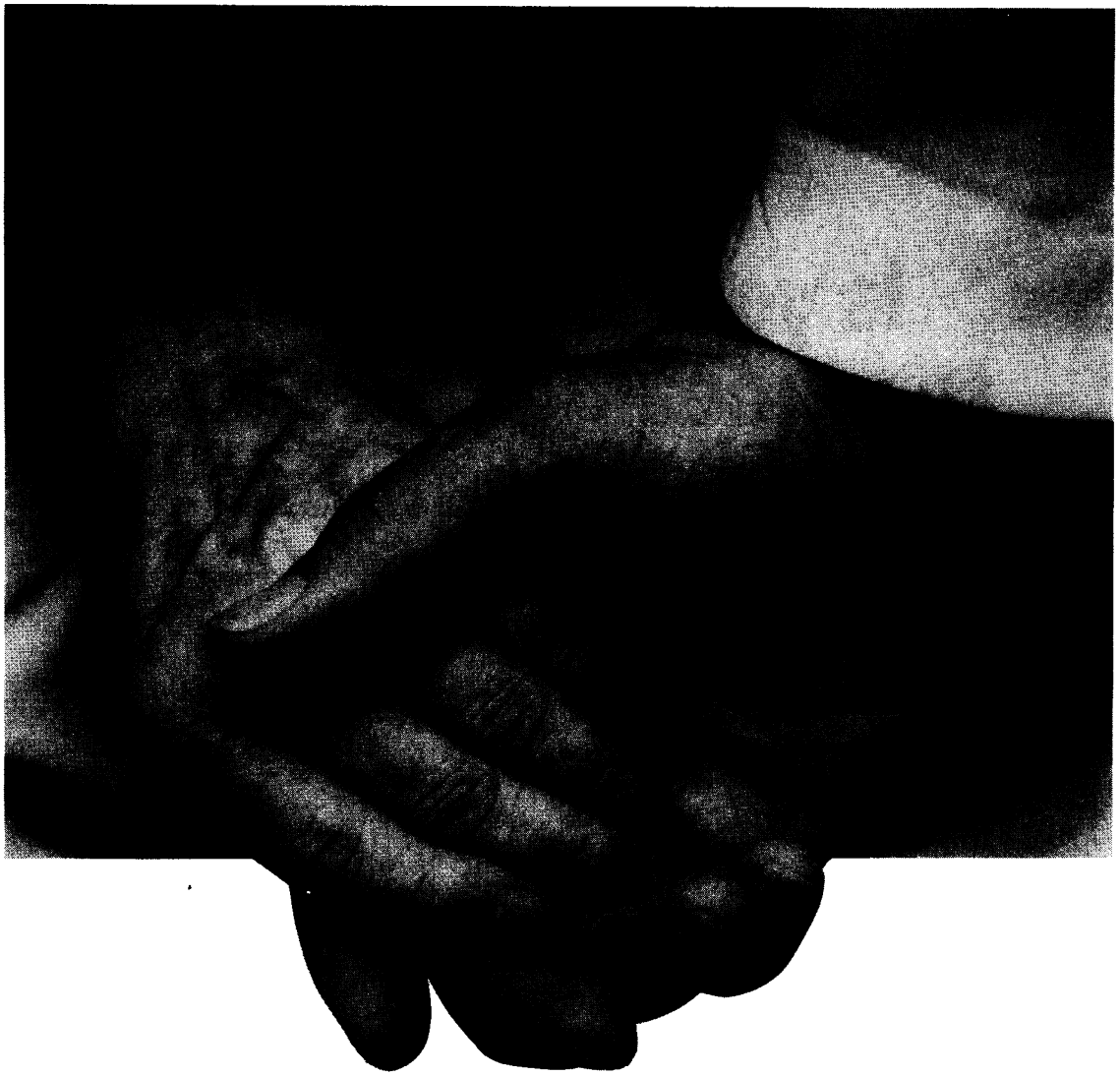

When the quality of life is the primary concern

In patients with advanced malignant disease usually one instillation of Coparvax is sufficient to relieve the distressing symptoms of malignant effusions, and prevent their recurrence.

Serious side-effects are uncommon. Narcotic analgesia is not normally required.

Coparvax helps improve the quality of life.

In malignant effusions

Coparvax*

Corynebacterium parvum

Prescribing information. Presentation Vial containing 7 mg (dry weight of the inactivated *Corynebacterium parvum* organisms WFL strain CN 6134) with thiomersal and glycine, in a freeze-dried form. **Uses** Alleviation of malignant pleural effusions and malignant ascites. **Dosage** 7-14 mg is recommended, although some patients have responded to lower doses. **Administration** Freeze-dried Coparvax should be reconstituted with 1 ml of physiological saline for injection and diluted in a further volume of 10-20 ml prior to injection. The suspension should be injected, within 24 hours of reconstitution, into the pleural or peritoneal cavity via the paracentesis needle immediately after the effusion has been aspirated. Injection may be repeated, if necessary, at intervals of one to four weeks. **Contra-indications** There are no specific contra-indications. **Precautions** The incidence and severity of side-effects attributable to Coparvax administered intrapleurally, appears to be intensified if given within 10 days of thoracotomy and lung resection probably due to enhanced systemic absorption of Coparvax. Coparvax should not be given during the immediate post-operative period. Following intrapleural or intra-abdominal administration, leakage of Coparvax into subcutaneous tissues may result in local tenderness. Intense fibrinous reaction in the pleural and peritoneal cavities has been observed following local administration of Coparvax. Intestinal obstruction due to the formation of adhesions is a theoretical possibility, although it has not been reported as a complication of Coparvax administration. **Adverse effects** Fever occurs in up to 60% of patients following intracavitary injection. Abdominal pain or mild abdominal discomfort has been reported in some patients following intraperitoneal instillation. Nausea and vomiting may occur in a minority of patients following intracavitary administration of Coparvax. **Use in pregnancy** Since there are no laboratory or clinical data on mutagenicity or teratogenicity, Coparvax should not be administered during pregnancy. **Basic NHS cost** Single vial (7 mg), £33 (PL3/0097). Further information is available on request. **Calmic Medical Division,** The Wellcome Foundation Ltd, Crewe, Cheshire *Trade Mark