

TAKE THE STRAIN OUT OF PNEUMONIA



Once an X-ray confirms your diagnosis of pneumonia you need to act quickly. Treatment with once a day ROCEPHIN can be started immediately, before the results of susceptibility tests are known.

With a clinical success rate of 89.7% (n=1,060),^{1,2} ROCEPHIN provides effective treatment of pneumonia, with proven efficacy in both community acquired and nosocomial pneumonia.³

Once-a-day

Rocephin
ceftriaxone

THE WORLD'S BEST SELLING
INJECTABLE ANTIBIOTIC⁴

References

1. Brown, R.B. and Sands, M. *Curr. Ther. Res.* (1989) **46** (2), 285-91.
2. Data On File, (GCR B-116 232). 3. Niebuhr, H. et al. *Chemotherapy Journal* (1983) **2**, 28-35. 4. Estimated current cash annual sales worldwide - Data on File, Roche Products Ltd.

Brief Prescribing Information

Indications: Pneumonia, septicaemia, meningitis; bone, skin and soft tissue infections; infections in neutropenic patients; gonorrhoea; peri-operative prophylaxis of infections associated with surgery. Treatment may be started before the results of susceptibility tests are known. **Dosage and Administration:** Rocephin should be administered by deep intramuscular injection, slow intravenous injection, or as a slow intravenous infusion, after reconstitution of the solution. **Adults and children 12 years and over:** Standard dosage - 1g once daily. Severe infections - 2-4g normally once daily. Duration of therapy varies according to course of disease. Gonorrhoea - single dose of 250mg i.m. Peri-operative prophylaxis - usually single dose of 1g, colorectal surgery 2g in conjunction with a suitable agent against anaerobic bacteria. **Children under 12 years:** Standard dosage - 20-50mg/kg once daily. Severe infections - maximum 80mg/kg once daily. Doses of 50mg/kg or over should be given by slow intravenous infusion over

at least 30 minutes. **Renal and hepatic impairment:** In the absence of hepatic impairment dose reduction is required only in severe renal failure (creatinine clearance <10ml/min), when the daily dose should be 2g or less. No dose reduction is required in liver damage provided renal function is intact. In severe renal impairment accompanied by hepatic insufficiency the plasma concentration should be determined at regular intervals and dosage adjusted. Serum concentrations should be monitored in dialysis. **Contra-indications, Warnings etc.** Cephalosporin hypersensitivity. Premature infants. Full-term infants during first six weeks of life. Safety in pregnancy has not been established. **Precautions:** Stated dose should not be exceeded. Caution in patients with a history of hypersensitivity (especially anaphylactic reaction) to penicillins or other non-cephalosporin beta-lactam antibiotics. Anaphylactic shock requires immediate countermeasures. Severe renal impairment accompanied by hepatic insufficiency (see Dosage). **Side-effects and Adverse Reactions:** Gastro-intestinal side-effects including loose stools, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, stomatitis and glossitis. Cutaneous reactions including maculopapular rash, pruritus, urticaria, oedema and erythema multiforme. Haematological reactions including anaemia (all grades), leucopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia, agranulocytosis, positive Coombs' test and

prolongation of prothrombin time. Regular blood counts should be carried out during treatment. Other reactions include headache, dizziness, drug fever and transient elevations in liver function tests. Rarely: glycosuria, oliguria, haematuria, anaphylaxis and bronchospasm. Very rarely, precipitation of ceftriaxone calcium salt in urine in patients on higher than recommended dose. Reversible precipitates of calcium ceftriaxone have been detected by gallbladder sonograms. In symptomatic cases (which are rare), conservative non-surgical management is recommended. Superinfections with yeasts, fungi or other resistant organisms. Rare instances of pseudomembranous colitis. Injection site pain and local phlebitis. **Legal Category:** POM. **Presentations and Basic NHS Cost:** 250mg vials i.m. and i.v. (containing 250mg ceftriaxone) - £2.87. 1g vials i.m. and i.v. (containing 1g ceftriaxone) - £11.46. 2g vials for infusion (containing 2g ceftriaxone) - £22.92. **Product Licence Numbers:** PL 0031/0169 (250mg vials), PL 0031/0171 (1g vials), PL 0031/0172 (2g vials) **Product Licence Holder:** Roche Products Limited, PO Box 8, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, AL7 3AY. Full prescribing information is available on request.

ABRIDGED PRESCRIBING INFORMATION CIPROXIN TABLETS (Refer to data sheet before prescribing)

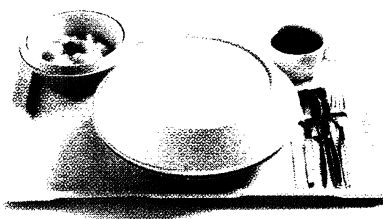
Presentation White tablets containing the equivalent of either 250mg, 500mg or 750mg ciprofloxacin. **Uses** Ciprofloxacin is indicated for the treatment of single or mixed infections caused by susceptible organisms. Also indicated for prophylaxis against infection in elective upper gastro-intestinal surgery and endoscopy where there is an increased risk of infection. **Dosage and administration** The tablets should be swallowed whole with liquid. **Adults:** 250–750mg twice daily. In surgical prophylaxis a single 750mg tablet administered 60–90 minutes before the procedure (but see interactions with oral premedicants). **Duration of treatment** For acute infections the usual treatment period is 5 to 10 days, except in cases of acute uncomplicated cystitis where treatment is 250mg twice daily for 3 days. Generally, in acute and chronic infections where sensitivity is proven, treatment should be continued for at least 3 days after the signs and symptoms of infection have disappeared. **Elderly** No dose adjustment. **Contra-indications** Hypersensitivity to ciprofloxacin or other quinolones; also in children and growing adolescents except where the benefits of treatment outweigh the risks. **Warnings and precautions** Use with caution in epileptics and patients with a history of CNS disorders. Treatment could result in impairment of ability to drive or operate machinery. Crystalluria has been reported so patients should be well hydrated and excessive urine alkalinity avoided. As haemolytic reactions with ciprofloxacin are possible in patients with latent and actual defects in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase activity, use with caution. **Drug interactions** Increased plasma levels of theophylline have been observed following concurrent administration with ciprofloxacin. The dose of theophylline should be reduced and plasma levels of theophylline monitored. Where monitoring of plasma levels is not possible, avoid the use of ciprofloxacin in patients receiving theophylline. Particular caution is advised in those patients with convulsive disorders. Interactions have also been noted with anticoagulants and cyclosporin. The tablets should not be administered within 4 hours

of medications containing magnesium, aluminium or iron salts. High doses of quinolones have shown an interaction with NSAIDs in animals leading to convulsions. Administration of quinolones and glibenclamide simultaneously can potentiate the effect of glibenclamide, resulting in hypoglycaemia. Opiate premedicants or regional anaesthetic agents must not be administered concomitantly with ciprofloxacin when used for surgical prophylaxis. **Use in pregnancy and lactation** Not recommended. **Side-effects** Gastro-intestinal, CNS, hypersensitivity/skin reactions, musculoskeletal and special sense disturbances. Renal and hepatic disturbances. Effects on haematological parameters.

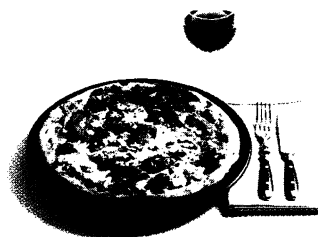
Also reported: vasculitis, pseudomembranous colitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, Lyell Syndrome, haemolytic anaemia, granulocytopenia, intracranial hypertension, petechiae, haemorrhagic bullae, tenosynovitis and tachycardia. **Overdosage** Serum levels of ciprofloxacin are reduced by dialysis. **Legal category** POM. **Package quantities** Blister strips of 10 in packs of 10, 20, and 100 tablets. **Product licence numbers** PL 0010/0146-0148. **Basic NHS cost** 250mg x 10 tablets £ 7.50, 500mg x 10 tablets £ 13.75, 750 mg x 10 tablets £ 20.00. **Date of preparation** July 1993. **For further information refer to data sheet or contact:** Bayer plc, Pharmaceutical Division, Bayer House, Strawberry Hill, Newbury, Berkshire, RG13 1JA, Tel.: (0635) 39000. ® Registered trademark of Bayer AG, Germany.

The fast way

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to



Oral Ciproxin[®] brings you parenteral power in a tablet, a simple choice that can save hospital time and expense in the treatment of a range of infections.

It's easy to administer and well tolerated, providing a highly effective alternative to standard therapy.

As it promotes rapid recovery, oral Ciproxin[®] helps get the patient back on his feet – fast.

oral Ciproxin[®]
ciprofloxacin

Parenteral power in a tablet.

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