Pain relieving power in harness

When Brufen was first introduced, it soon established a reputation as an effective and exceptionally well tolerated drug.

That was more than ten years ago.

Since then, many new anti-inflammatory agents have become available for the treatment of rheumatic conditions. Brufen has been evaluated against most of them.

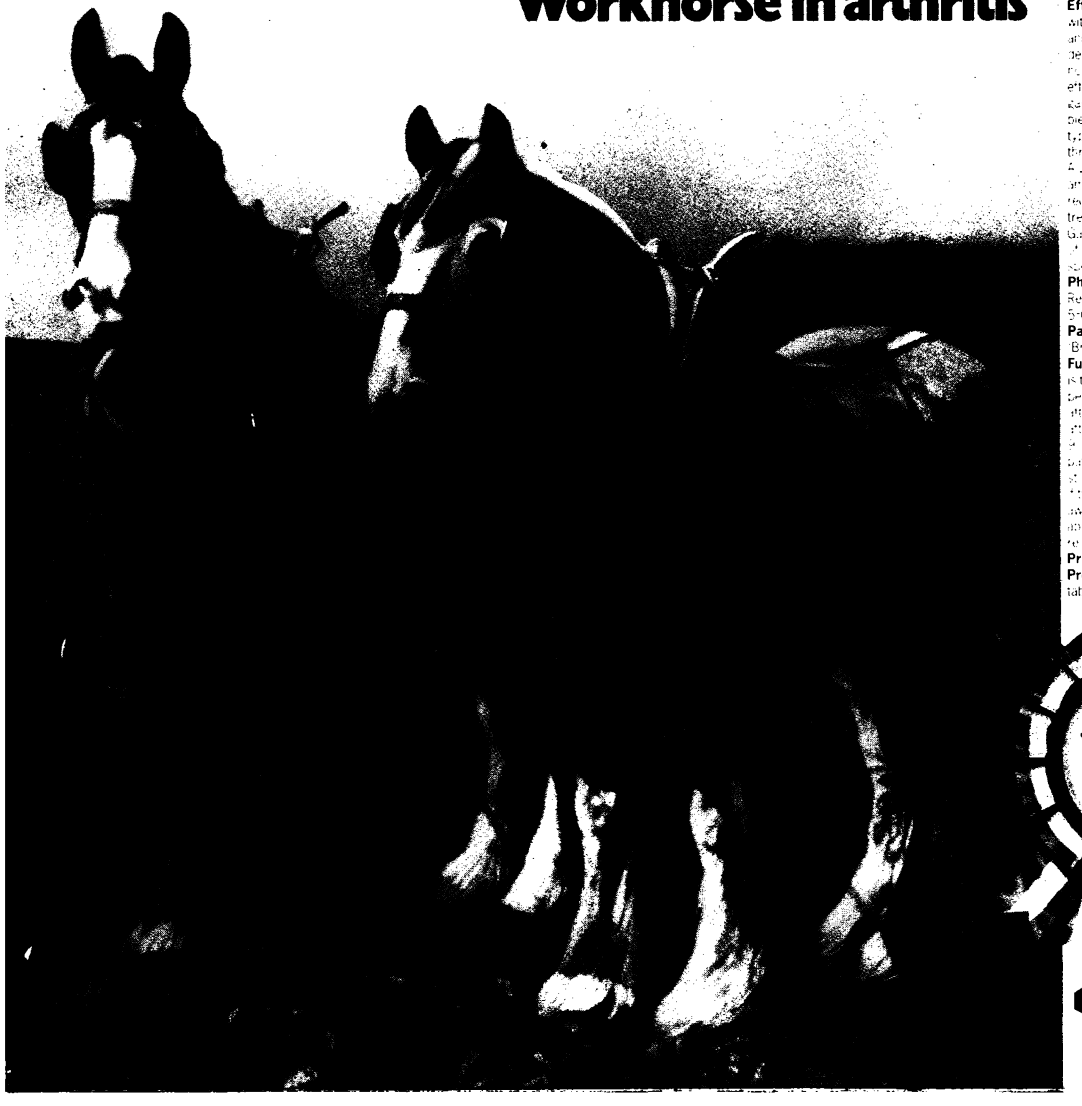
Today, Brufen is prescribed in more than 100 countries across the World; more than 30 million people have been treated with Brufen.

Experience has confirmed that Brufen is one of the most efficient, reliable and best tolerated drugs available for the treatment of arthritis.

BRUFEN 400

ibuprofen B.P.

The Great British Workhorse in arthritis



Prescribing Information:
Presentation
Uses
Dosage and Administration
Contra-indications
Use in Pregnancy
Warnings and Adverse Effects
Treatment of Overdosage
Pharmaceutical Precautions
Legal Category POM
Package Quantities 400mg tablets
Further Information
Basic NHS Price
Product Licence Number : 400mg tablets Brufen 400 PL0014 0158.

1 tablet 3–4 times daily

BRUFEN is a registered trade mark
The Boots Company Ltd, Nottingham

METHRAZONE®

feprazone

HAS THE STRENGTH

There's a strong case for including Methrazone in your armamentarium of anti-arthritic agents. Methrazone reinforces your choice of treatment, providing effective relief from the chronic problem of pain, stiffness, inflammation and immobility.

Unlike many other anti-arthritic agents introduced in recent times, Methrazone is founded on strength. Chemically its starting point lies in phenylbutazone. But Methrazone is a whole generation different from phenylbutazone – chemically and clinically. Its one strong similarity to phenylbutazone is a high degree of anti-inflammatory activity.

As befits a modern anti-arthritic, Methrazone has a low incidence of major adverse effects – and has stood up strongly to a particularly searching scrutiny of its safety in short-and long-term monitored programmes. Adding Methrazone to the armamentarium can only strengthen your choice.

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: **Methrazone** – feprazone capsules 200mg. **Action and Indications:** Non steroidal anti inflammatory agent for rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. **Contra-indications:** Where there is a danger of cardiac decompensation: hepatic disease: history of peptic ulceration: blood dyscrasia: drug rash or known sensitivity to pyrazoles. **Precautions, Warnings and Side effects:** Concurrent therapy with plasma protein bound agents: as for all pyrazole drugs, blood monitoring and surveillance for sodium and water retention are advised: caution in pregnancy during organogenesis. Mild gastric intolerance, rashes, and occasional headache have been reported. **Dosage:** Adults only: 200–600mg daily in divided doses by mouth after food. **Pack size and basic NHS price** (UK only) 100 capsules, £9.00. PL 0015 0071▼ For full prescribing information please see data sheet. **WB Pharmaceuticals Ltd** PO Box 23 Bracknell Berkshire RG12 4YS.

WBP

REALLY ACTIVE IN ARTHRITIS

WBP/53

New strength tablet from Geigy

VOLTAROL® 50

diclofenac sodium

bridges the gap between efficacy and tolerability

Simpler dosage for better patient compliance

Rheumatoid arthritis Osteoarthritis

Full prescribing information is available
Geigy Pharmaceuticals, Horsham, West Sussex.

PRESENTATION

Two-tone orange size 1 capsule, monogrammed AHR Rheumox containing Azapropazone Dihydrate 300mg.

USES

Rheumox is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory analgesic agent. It is indicated in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthrosis and painful musculo-skeletal conditions.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommended starting dose for Rheumox is 1200mg per day given as 1 capsule four times daily. If this dosage is satisfactory it may be given as two 300mg capsules 12 hourly.

Paediatric dosage has not yet been established.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS, WARNINGS, ETC

There are no known absolute contra-indications to Rheumox but it is not recommended in the presence of a peptic ulcer or where there is a history of blood dyscrasia.

Rheumox potentiates the action of oral anti-coagulants in many patients and should not be used with these drugs. If it is essential that Rheumox be given to a patient already taking an oral anti-coagulant, this should not be done until the dose of the anti-coagulant has been reduced to a very low level. Rheumox can then be introduced and the dose of the anti-coagulant increased until the required effect is produced. Prothrombin determinations should be carried out daily through out this procedure. Rheumox should not be given to patients with active peptic ulceration. Patients with a history of peptic ulcer have been treated safely with Rheumox but in this situation constant supervision is recommended as ulceration may recur. Data at present available does not indicate that interaction occurs with drugs such as sulphonamides and oral hypoglycaemic agents but adjustment of the dosage of these drugs may be necessary in some instances. Specific renal function tests in man and long-term administration in animals have not revealed any adverse effects. Rheumox is excreted by the kidneys but since its clearance is predominantly renal it is not recommended for use in patients with severe renal dysfunction. Animal reproduction studies did not result in foetal abnormalities but safety in human pregnancy cannot be assumed and its use should be avoided in pregnancy whenever possible.

Skin rashes occur rarely and are generally of these are the other adverse reactions. Oedema and gastro-intestinal upsets do occur occasionally. Gastro-intestinal bleeding has been reported as has angio-neurotic oedema.

TREATMENT OF OVERDOSAGE

If overdosage should occur two specific courses of action are suggested on theoretical grounds. Firstly, since Rheumox is poorly soluble in gastric juices, stomach lavage should recover any gastric residue of the drug, provided of course that it is done early enough. Secondly, since Rheumox is predominantly excreted unchanged by the kidney, forced alkaline diuresis is theoretically indicated.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRECAUTIONS

Protect from light.

LEGAL CATEGORY

POM.

PACKAGE QUANTITIES

Rheumox is supplied in amber glass bottles of 100 and 500 capsules.

BASIC NHS PRICE

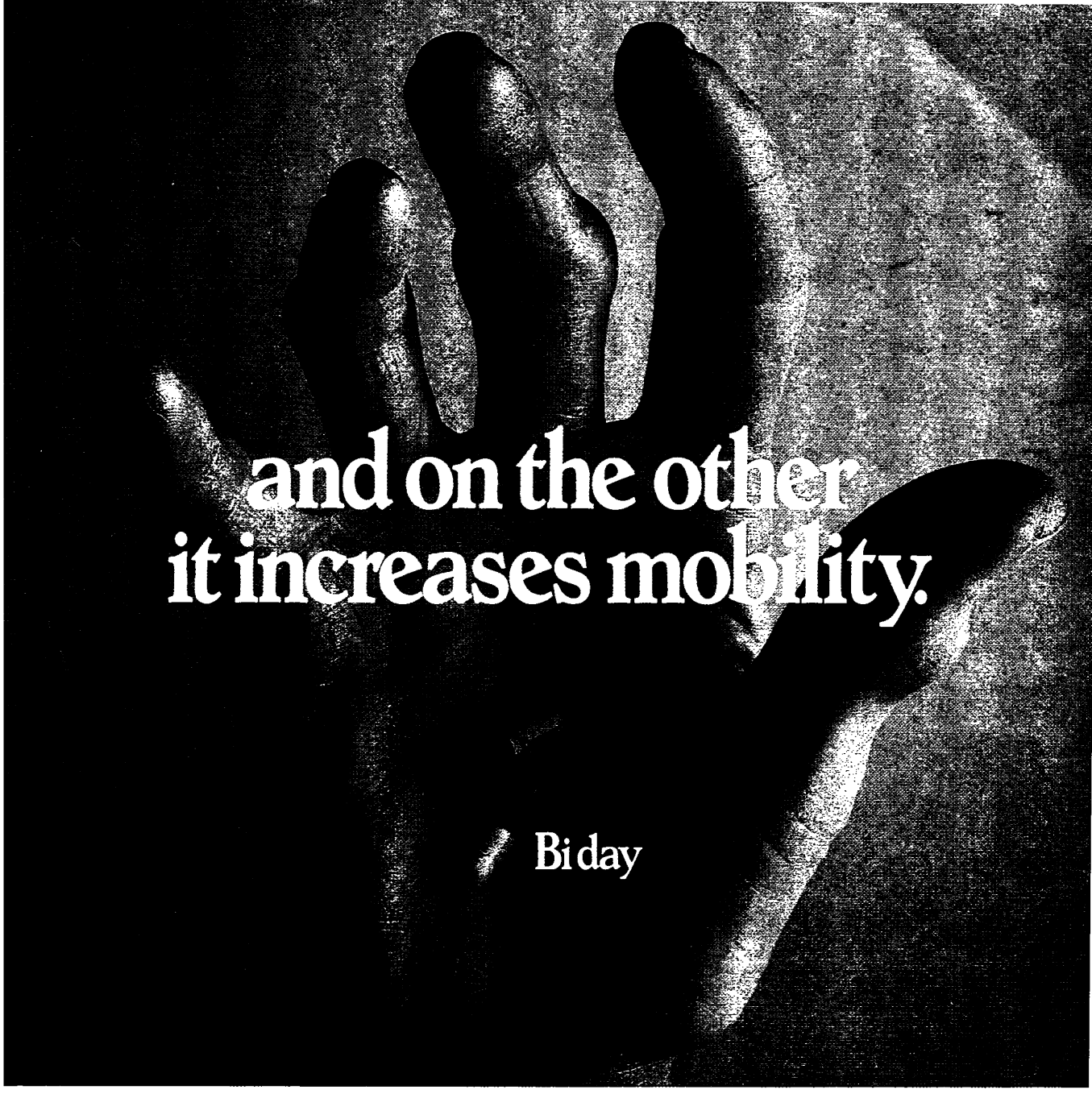
100 capsules – £5.88

PRODUCT LICENCE NUMBER

0000 0007

REFERENCES

1. Curr.med.Res.Opin. 1976 4.57.
2. Curr.med.Res.Opin. 1976 4.65.



Rheumox is the effective treatment for osteoarthritis, now with the added convenience of a b.d. dosage.

The combined analgesic and anti-inflammatory action of Rheumox provides overall relief throughout the day and, equally important, the night.

Clinical trials have proved that Rheumox gives effective pain relief with a marked improvement in mobility[1] and that it is subjectively preferred by a significant proportion of patients[2]

Rheumox®

AZAPROPAZONE

two b.d. in osteoarthritis

A·H·ROBINS Company Ltd., Redkiln Way, Horsham, West Sussex

Applications are invited for a geographical full-time position in the Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba and the Section of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, Health Sciences Centre.

In addition to qualifications in the field of clinical or investigative Allergy/Immunology and Rheumatology/Immunology, applicants should have the ability to teach and conduct research.

Salary and rank commensurate with qualifications. Canadian citizens landed immigrants and others eligible for employment in Canada at the time of application are especially encouraged to apply.

Apply including curriculum vitae and names of three referees to:

Dr R. J. Warrington,
Section of Allergy and Clinical Immunology,
C 319, Health Sciences Centre,
700 William Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E OZ3

Drugs and Disease

The Proceedings of a Symposium
organised by the
Royal College of Pathologists

Edited by
Sheila Worlledge

Price: Inland £3·00
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including postage

The Publishing Manager, JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR

University of London
ROYAL POSTGRADUATE
MEDICAL SCHOOL

RHEUMATOLOGY AT THE HAMMERSMITH

28 - 30 May 1980

This three-day course in advanced rheumatology will consist of seminars, case presentations and lectures on the investigation and treatment of the rheumatic and connective tissue diseases.

Course organiser: Dr G R V Hughes

Course fee: £75 (including catering)

Application forms may be obtained from:
The School Office (SSC)
Royal Postgraduate Medical School
Hammersmith Hospital
Du Cane Road
London
W12 0HS

Telephone: 01-743 2030 ext 351

A preliminary study reported at the IXth European Congress of Rheumatology at Wiesbaden[1] indicates that there may be an important addition to that select group of drugs which can actually alter the disease profile of rheumatoid arthritis. This agent is Flenac, already known for its analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties, but now also shown to exhibit anti-rheumatoid effects comparable with those of D-penicillamine.

anti-rheumatoid effects demonstrated in recent study

The report described a single-blind trial, conducted in two British hospital centres, comparing the effects of Flenac, D-penicillamine and placebo in three groups of patients (47 in all) with severe rheumatoid disease. All patients were maintained on their existing anti-inflammatory/analgesic treatment throughout the study.

Clinical and laboratory parameters of disease activity were assessed three, four and six months after treatment began.

Flenac significantly improved all clinical parameters of disease activity – the duration of early morning stiffness was reduced and severity of pain decreased, joint size, grip strength and articular index all improved.

Laboratory parameters of rheumatoid activity – E.S.R., C-reactive protein and immunoglobulins – all showed decreases. In seven out of the eight seropositive patients in the Flenac group a fall in rheumatoid factor titre was observed during the trial.

In the context of this preliminary study, Flenac was comparable with, or superior to, D-penicillamine in the majority of measured parameters. In contrast, 13 of the 15 patients on placebo had to be withdrawn from the trial,12 of them because of lack of effect.

The total number of side-effects reported in the Flenac group (7) was not significantly different from that reported in the placebo group (5), whilst a total of 18 side-effects was reported in the group receiving D-penicillamine.

Changes in clinical and laboratory parameters during therapy

	Flenac			D-penicillamine		
	after 3 months	after 4 months	after 6 months	after 3 months	after 4 months	after 6 months
Early morning stiffness (minutes)	-25	-36*	-37*	+20	-26	-60**
Articular index	-3.8	-7.9	-9.2*	-1.6	-1.9	-0.9
Ring size	-6	-14**	-18**	-3	-6	-16**
Grip strength (mm Hg)	+20	+58	+68*	+2	+23	+37
Pain – visual analogue scale	-13	-22**	-35**	-1	-6	-14
C-reactive protein (mg 100ml^{-1})	-0.02	-1.7*	-1.6*	+1.3	-0.04	-0.5
ESR (mm/hr^{-1})	-8	-18**	-9	-18**	-13*	-20*
IgM (mg 100ml^{-1})	-30*	-12	-15	-8	-4	+3
IgG (mg 100ml^{-1})	-32*	-300*	-240**	+179	-62	+80

*significance $p < 0.05$ **significance $p < 0.01$

FLENAC®

fenclofenac

analgesic, anti-inflammatory and now shown to exert demonstrable anti-rheumatoid effects

Presentation Tablets of 300mg fenclofenac.

Indications Chronic and sub-acute rheumatological conditions such as osteoarthrosis, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis.

Dosage and administration Adults: 600-1200mg (2-4 tablets) daily, in divided doses (morning and night) with or after food. Flenac is not recommended for children.

Contra-indications Active peptic ulceration or gastric bleeding.

Warnings Flenac should not at present be prescribed for children or for pregnant or lactating women. Flenac should not be co-administered with anti-coagulants. Care should be taken when treating patients with known renal or hepatic dysfunction, eczema, asthma, or sensitivity to other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Note Flenac interferes with thyroid function tests.

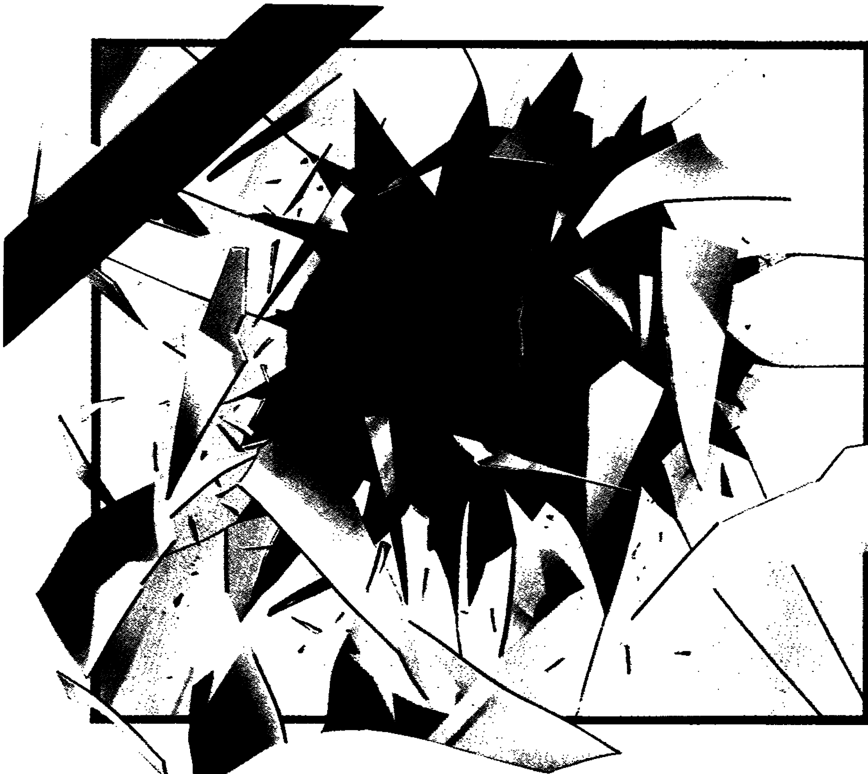
Side effects Gastro-intestinal symptoms sufficient to require discontinuing treatment are rare. Rashes have occurred, but have resolved shortly after withdrawal of the drug.

N.H.S. Price £11.24 pack of 100.

1. Paper presented at IXth European Congress of Rheumatology, Wiesbaden, Germany, Sept 1979.

Additional information is available from Reckitt & Colman, Pharmaceutical Division, Hull HU8 7DS. Tel: 0482 26151
Distributors in Republic of Ireland: Reckitts (Ireland) Ltd., Dublin 12. Flenac is a registered trade mark.

PL 44/0060 Irish PA27/13/1.



Arthritis

★ 24 hour cover
★ Highly effective
★ Low level of side effects

2 capsules at night **Lederfen*** **fenbufen**

Prescribing Information

Presentation *300 mg Capsules* Dark blue capsules each containing 300 mg of fenbufen and printed Lederle 300 mg on both the cap and body. *Uses* Lederfen is a potent non-steroidal anti-inflammatory and analgesic agent indicated for the symptomatic treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. **Dosage and Administration** *Adults* 2 or 3 capsules (600-900 mg) daily in single or divided doses. Many patients can be adequately controlled with a daily dosage of 2 capsules (600 mg) taken at night whereas some may require an extra capsule in the morning. Total daily dosage should not exceed 600 mg in a single dose or 900 mg in divided doses. *Children* Not recommended for administration to children under the age of 14. **Contra-Indications, Warnings, etc.** *Contra-indications:* Hypersensitivity [illegible] anti-inflammatory drugs or aspirin. *Precautions:* Lederfen should be used with great caution in patients with a history or evidence of peptic or intestinal ulceration and only when considered essential in pregnant and nursing women. *Warnings and Adverse Effects* Adverse effects may include gastrointestinal intolerance. Other reactions have occurred infrequently, including skin rash, dizziness, drowsiness and headache. Slight decreases in blood leucocytes, haemoglobin and haematocrit as well as slight increases in [illegible] have occasionally been recorded. Transient elevations in values of liver function tests have occurred in some patients. *Drug interactions:* When single doses of aspirin 900 mg and Lederfen 600 mg are administered together, serum concentrations of Lederfen and its metabolites are reduced by 10%-20%. Concomitant use of aspirin may require adjustment of dosage of Lederfen. Lederfen is strongly protein bound. Although no clinically significant interactions have been noted as yet, practitioners should be alert to this possibility. *Overdosage:* There is no experience with overdosage; consequently the signs, symptoms and treatment have not been identified. There is no specific antidote. **Pharmaceutical Precautions.** Store at a temperature not exceeding 25°C in the original container. Keep tightly closed. **Legal Category.** POM. **Package Quantities.** Bottle of 100. Basic NHS cost £16.24 per 100 capsules. **Further Information** Lederfen's long duration of action is attributable to the prolonged half life of its active metabolites (10-17 hours). Main metabolites are detectable 48 hours after oral administration. Single oral doses given at night will therefore provide adequate plasma levels to provide symptomatic relief of nocturnal pain and morning stiffness. **Product Licence Number** 0095/0043

Further information is available on request from the company.

Lederle Laboratories, a division of Cyanamid of Great Britain Limited
Fareham Road, Gosport, Hants PO13 0AS Tel: (0329) 236131.

*TRADE MARK

Presentation

Composition

Action

Indications

Dosage and administration

Contra-indications, warnings etc

Precautions

Warnings and Adverse Effects

Treatment of overdosage

Pharmaceutical precautions

Legal category

Package Quantities

Basic NHS cost

Product Licence No

References

Anti-inflammatory Analgesic Capsules
Flufenamic Acid BP

the valid alternative in arthritis

You and your arthritic patient will have experienced the time-consuming search through the available non-steroidal armamentarium for the drug "...which combines optimal effectiveness and absence of adverse effects."[1]

MERALEN may just be the right drug for many of your arthritic patients.

MERALEN belongs to the fenamates, totally unrelated to the propionic acid derivatives, salicylates and phenyl-pyrazolone derivatives.

"Flufenamic acid (**MERALEN**) appears to be useful as an anti-rheumatic drug, especially in rheumatoid and osteo-arthritis, where long-standing pain and joint inflammatory processes were still active. It gives relief and even enhances mobility where joint pathology incapacitates movement."[2]

Arthritis

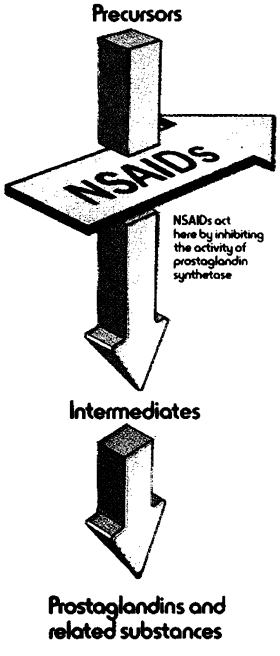
When a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent is indicated...

...a potent antiprostaglandin must be considered as first line treatment

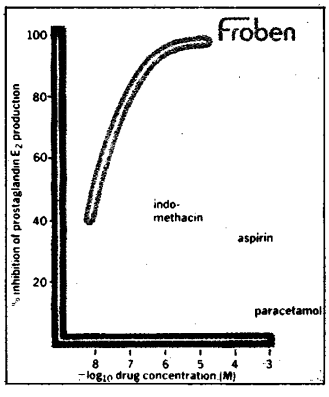
See overleaf for prescribing information

Froben is a potent antiprostaglandin

It is now accepted that the analgesic and anti-inflammatory effect of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is due mainly to their inhibitory action on prostaglandin synthetase activity. It has also been well demonstrated that the level of antiprostaglandin activity exhibited by these drugs correlates closely with their clinical analgesic and anti-inflammatory potency.



Since the antiprostaglandin activity of a drug bears a relationship to its clinical potency, the higher the level of this activity, the more likely it is that the drug will be effective in reducing pain and inflammation.



"...the study *in vitro* of the inhibitory effect of a drug on prostaglandin synthetase activity may be used to predict, in most cases, its anti-inflammatory activity..."[1]

A potent antiprostaglandin must be considered as first line treatment in arthritis.

"Concurrent studies in our department have shown flurbiprofen to be one of the most powerful of the anti-inflammatory drugs in inhibiting the action of prostaglandin synthetase from rheumatoid synovium..."[2]

Froben is a potent antiprostaglandin.

In the treatment of osteoarthrosis, rheumatoid disease and ankylosing spondylitis, Froben provides the powerful analgesic and anti-inflammatory action needed to effectively relieve the pain and stiffness of arthritis and so provide a progressive improvement in the mobility of the arthritic patient.

Prescribing Information

Presentation: Sugar-coated tablets, each containing either 50mg or 100mg of flurbiprofen.
Uses: Froben is indicated in the treatment of rheumatoid disease, osteoarthrosis and ankylosing spondylitis.
Dosage: 150mg to 200mg daily in 3 or 4 divided doses. In patients with severe symptoms or disease of recent origin, or during acute exacerbations, the total daily dose may be increased to 300mg in divided doses.
Contra-indications, Warnings etc: Froben should not be given to patients with peptic ulceration. Care should be taken when administering the drug to patients with asthma or who have experienced bronchospasm with other anti-inflammatory or analgesic agents. The safety of Froben during pregnancy or lactation has not been established. In animal experiments, no teratogenic effects were demonstrated but parturition was delayed and prolonged. Side-effects: dyspepsia, heartburn and headache are the commonest encountered. Occasional skin rashes have been reported. Treatment of overdosage: gastric lavage and, if necessary, correction of serum electrolytes. There is no specific antidote.
Basic NHS Price: 50mg tablets, 100 £8.24. 100mg tablets, 100 £15.65.
Product Licence No: 50mg tablets, PL0014/0167. 100mg tablets, PL0014/0168.

References: 1. Garcia-Rafanell, J., and Forn, J., Arzneim-Forsch. Drug Res. 1979, **29**, 630. 2. Bacon, P.A., *et al*, Curr. Med. Res. Opin. 1975, **3**, Suppl. 4, 20.

Further information is available on request from:
The Boots Company Ltd., Nottingham, England.

Froben

flurbiprofen

Arthritis: tomorrow there may be a cure. Today, there's Froben.