



A new milk drink specially made for babies 4-6 months and older and nutritionally superior to cow's milk. That's Progress.

By the age of four months a baby's digestive system is maturing to cope with changing nutritional needs, such as extra protein intake.

Even when solids are introduced milk is still a very important source of nutrients.

Both the DHSS¹ and the European Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition (ESPGAN)² advise against the early introduction of doorstep cow's milk. In fact, it may be beneficial to avoid it for the first 12 months. ESPGAN have set out guidelines for and recommend the use of a follow-on formula rather than cow's milk.

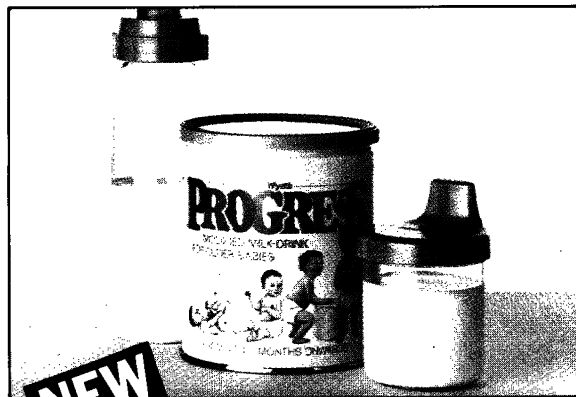
PROGRESS is such a formula, for babies four to six months and older. Progress is not intended to replace breastfeeding. Given in conjunction with solids it provides more complete nutrition than cow's milk.

Boiling of cow's milk depletes vitamins such as B₁ and C and of course, diluting with water lowers all nutrients.

Parents will be pleased to know Progress contains a full complement of vitamins and minerals especially iron and vitamins A, C, D and E which are insufficient in cow's milk. The all vegetable fat blend contains a lot less saturated fat than cow's milk, with energy provided mainly from carbohydrate rather than fat.

Progress has 67% more carbohydrate than cow's milk and the high quality protein is readily usable for building of body tissue.

You will be pleased to know that Progress has been specially formulated for the older baby by Wyeth Nutrition, makers of Britain's most popular baby milk-food.



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Leading the way

*Trade marks

Wyeth Laboratories, Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. SL6 0PH.

References 1. D.H.S.S. (1980) (Revised 1983) HMSO Report No. 20. Present Day Practice in Infant Feeding 5.2.1. 2. ESPGAN Committee on Nutrition (1981) Guidelines on Infant Nutrition 11. Recommendations for the composition of follow up formula and Beikost. *Acta Paediatr Scand.*, Suppl. 287.

whatever his mum worries about, it won't be his asthma.

Regular Intal therapy can give real protection from asthmatic attacks, minimising both incidence and severity.¹

With reduced anxiety, there is less need to resort to symptomatic medication such as bronchodilators² or oral corticosteroids³

Current investigations suggest that these improvements are accompanied by a reduction of cellular infiltration in bronchial mucus.⁴ Which indicates that Intal therapy may have a beneficial effect on the underlying pathology of asthma.

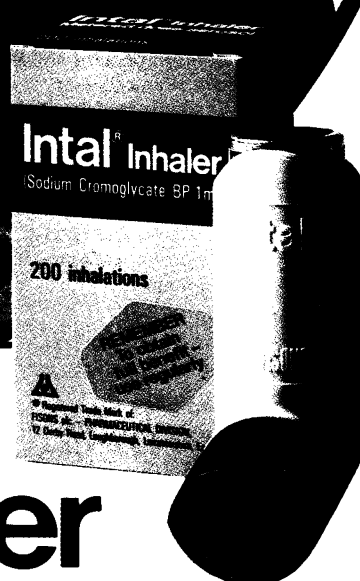
Because the Intal routine can be integrated unobtrusively into the day's normal activities, the asthmatic child can get on with the real business of growing up.

He'll be more at ease with his condition.
And so will his parents, teachers and friends.

References:

1. Bernstein, L. et al., *J.Allergy Clin.Immunol.*, (1972), **50**, 4, 235-245.
2. Rubin, A. E., Alroy, G. & Spitzer, S., *Curr.Med.Res.Opin.*, (1983), **8**, 553.
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4. Diaz, P. et al., *Thorax*, (1983), **38**, 9, 702-703.

Presentation Intal and Intal Compound Spincaps* both contain 20mg Sodium Cromoglycate B.P. Isoprenaline Sulphate (0.1mg) is included in Intal Compound Spincaps. The powder from Spincaps is inhaled using the Spinhaler* or Halermatic* which work by the patient's inspiratory effort. The Intal Inhaler is a metered dose pressurised aerosol delivering 200 inhalations of 1.0mg Sodium Cromoglycate. Intal Nebuliser Solution is presented in ampoules each containing 20mg Sodium Cromoglycate in 2ml sterile aqueous solution. **Indication** Preventive treatment of bronchial asthma, including the prevention of exercise-induced asthma. **Dosage and Administration** Adults and children: the normal dose is one Spincap (Intal or Intal Compound) two puffs of Inhaler or one ampoule of Nebuliser Solution to be inhaled four times daily. Intal Nebuliser Solution is administered from a suitable power-operated nebuliser. Since Intal therapy is preventive it is important that the patient is instructed to maintain regular dosage as distinct from intermittent use to relieve symptoms. **Side effects** With the powder formulations of Intal, irritation of the throat and trachea may occur in patients sensitive to the inhalation of dry powder. Although it has not been reported for the Inhaler or Nebuliser Solution, rare cases of severe bronchospasm have occurred following the administration of Intal Spincaps using a Spinhaler. **Precautions** For Intal Compound the precautions normally applying to isoprenaline should be observed. **Withdrawal of therapy** This should be done progressively over one week. Symptoms may recur. Any previous steroid therapy should be reinstated prior to the withdrawal of Intal. **Basic NHS Cost and Product Licence Number** Intal (per 100 Spincaps) £10.07 PL0113/5022. Intal Compound (per 100 Spincaps) £8.19 PL0113/5023. Intal Inhaler (per 200 inhalations) £10.95 PL0113/0080. Nebuliser Solution (per 48 ampoules) £8.20 PL0113/0068. Fisons plc—Pharmaceutical Division, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 0BB. *Registered Trade Mark ©Fisons plc



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THE PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS

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This Meeting, under the aegis of the Children's Committee of the British Diabetic Association, will be of interest to all members of the Diabetic Health Care Team.

Accommodation at Hiatt Baker Hall, Bristol University.

Application forms and programme from Dr D C L Savage, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, St Michael's Hill, Bristol, BS2 8BJ. Tel. 0272 215411. Ext. 447.

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STATISTICS AND ETHICS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH: *Douglas G Altman*

STATISTICS IN QUESTION *Shella M Gore*

No doctor can afford to ignore statistics: most modern medical research uses statistics. This important and authoritative book, which is a collection of articles that have appeared in the BMJ, provides clear information on designing studies, applying statistical techniques, and interpreting studies that use statistics. It can be easily understood by those with no statistical training and should be read by all those who want to keep abreast of new developments.

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Human Insulin (crb)

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Human insulin (crb) **Presentation:** Humulin S: A sterile, aqueous solution of human insulin (crb), 40, 80 and 100 IU/ml. Humulin I: A sterile suspension of isophane human insulin (crb), 40, 80 and 100 IU/ml. Humulin Zn: A sterile suspension of crystalline human insulin (crb), 100 IU/ml. **Uses:** For the treatment of insulin-dependent diabetics. **Dosage and Administration:** The dosage should be determined by the physician, according to the requirements of the patient. Humulin S may be administered by subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous injection. Humulin I and Humulin Zn should be administered by subcutaneous or intramuscular injection only. Humulin S may be administered in combination with Humulin I or Humulin Zn as required. Humulin I and Zn: Rotate vial in palm of hands before use to re-suspend. **Mixing of insulins:** The shorter-acting insulin should be drawn into the syringe first, to prevent contamination of the vial by the longer-acting preparation. It is advisable to inject immediately after mixing. **Contra-indications, Warnings, etc. Contra-indications:** Hypoglycaemia. Under no circumstances should Humulin I or Humulin Zn be given intravenously. **Precautions:** **Usage in pregnancy:** Insulin requirements usually fall during the first trimester and increase during the second and third trimesters. **Transferring from other insulins:** A small number of patients transferring from insulins of animal origin may require a reduced dosage, especially if they are very tightly controlled and bordering on hypoglycaemia. The risk of hypoglycaemia can be considered minimal if the daily dosage is less than 40 IU. Insulin-resistant patients receiving more than 100 IU daily should be referred to hospital for transfer. **Side effects:** Lipodystrophy, insulin resistance and hypersensitivity have rarely been reported. **Legal Category:** P **Package Quantities:** 10ml glass vials in packs of 5. **Price:** Humulin S: 40 IU/ml £2.70, 80 IU/ml £5.40, 100 IU/ml £6.44. Humulin I: 40 IU/ml £2.70, 80 IU/ml £5.40, 100 IU/ml £6.44. Humulin Zn: 100 IU/ml £6.44. **Product Licence Numbers:**
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Date of preparation: December 1983. **Full Prescribing Information Available From:** Eli Lilly and Company Limited, Kingsclere Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 2XA. Telephone: Basingstoke (0256) 473241 'HUMULIN' is a trade mark. HU68 Dec '83
1. Johnson I.S., Diabetes Care 1982, Vol. 5, Suppl. 2, 4-12. 2. Fineberg, S.E. et al, Diabetologia 1983, 25, (6) 465-469.





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So why shouldn't they be prescribed it now? After all, it's available in a variety of formulations to suit differing needs.

Humulin

European Journal of **Pediatrics**

Incorporating
ACTA PAEDIATRICA BELGICA

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NEW DRUGS

In the past few years the number of important new drugs and our understanding of pharmacology have continued to increase. Reliable and unbiased information on the therapeutic use of these agents is, however, not always readily available. Articles recently published in the *BMJ* on entirely new groups of drugs – H₂ receptor antagonists, calcium antagonists, captopril – and on new members of groups of drugs already available – beta-blockers, tranquillisers, hypnotics, diuretics – fill this gap and are now collected together in book form. Busy practitioners will find that this comprehensive review allows them to make a more rational choice of treatment.

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PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Presentation. Fortum for Injection is supplied in vials containing 500mg, 1g and 2g ceftazidime (as pentahydrate) with sodium carbonate.

Uses. Fortum is a bactericidal cephalosporin antibiotic which is resistant to most beta-lactamases and is active against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

It is indicated for the treatment of single infections and for mixed infections caused by two or more susceptible organisms. Fortum, because of its broad antibacterial spectrum, may be used alone as first choice drug, pending sensitivity test results.

Dosage and administration. The usual adult dosage is in the range 1g to 6g i.m. or i.v. per day and by the i.p. route 125-250mg/2 litre of dialysis fluid (see Data Sheet for details).

Contra-indication. Fortum is contra-indicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to cephalosporin antibiotics.

Precautions. Cephalosporins may, in general, be given safely to patients who are hypersensitive to penicillins. Care is indicated in patients who have experienced an anaphylactic reaction to penicillin.

Cephalosporin antibiotics at high dosage should be given with caution to patients receiving concurrent treatment with nephrotoxic drugs. Clinical experience with Fortum has shown that this is not likely to be a problem at the recommended dose levels. Reduce dosage when renal function is impaired (see Data Sheet).

As with all drugs, Fortum should be administered with caution during the early months of pregnancy and in early infancy. Fortum is excreted in human milk in low concentrations.

Fortum does not interfere with enzyme-based tests for glycosuria. Slight interference with copper reduction methods may be observed. Fortum does not interfere in the alkaline picrate assay for creatinine.

Fortum and aminoglycosides should not be mixed in the same giving set or syringe. As with other broad spectrum antibiotics, prolonged use of Fortum may result in the overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms (e.g., *Candida*, *Enterococci*) which may require interruption of treatment or adoption of appropriate measures.

Side effects. Fortum is generally well tolerated with only infrequent adverse reactions, e.g., pain and/or inflammation after i.m. administration and phlebitis and/or thrombophlebitis after i.v. administration, rashes, fever, pruritus, gastro-intestinal disturbances, headache, dizziness, paraesthesiae and bad taste. Transient changes in laboratory values may occur including: eosinophilia, a positive Coombs' test, thrombocytosis and slight rises in hepatic enzymes.

Basic NHS cost (exclusive of VAT). The basic NHS cost of Fortum is £9.90 per gram. Available in packs of: 5 x 500mg, 5 x 1g and 5 x 2g vials and an infusion pack of 5 x 2g vials.

Product licence numbers. 500mg: 0004/0292. 1g: 0004/0293. 2g: 0004/0294.

References

1. Morgan G, Duerden B I, Lilleyman J S. J. of Antimicrob Chemother 1983; 12 (Supp. A): 347-351.
2. Snelling S, Hart C A, Cooke R W I. J. of Antimicrob Chemother 1983; 12 (Supp. A): 353-356.
3. David T J, Phillips B M, Connor P J. J. of Antimicrob Chemother 1983; 12 (Supp. A): 337-340.

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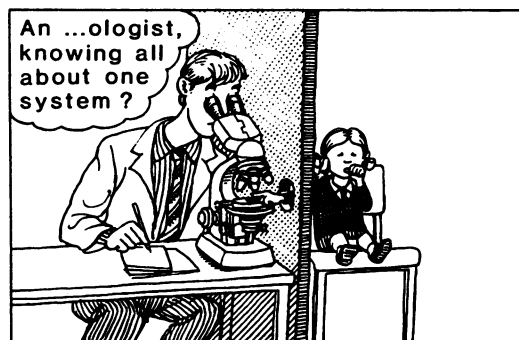
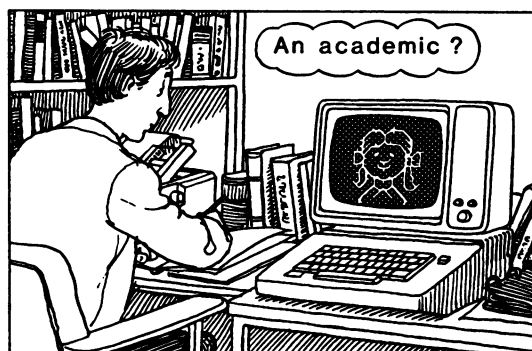
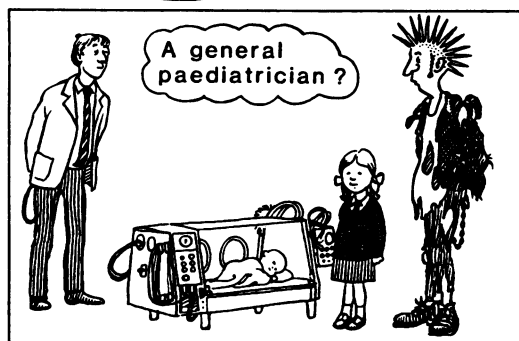
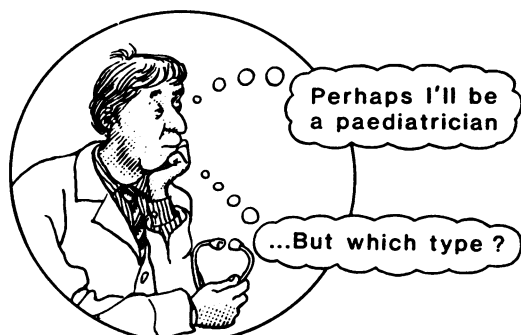
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Career advice for intending paediatricians



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Jan Bijman and Paul M. Quinton

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Indications Epilepsy (generalised tonic-clonic and partial seizures).

Dosage in epilepsy Use a gradually increasing dosage scheme, adjusting to patient's needs. Adults: 100-200mg once or twice daily, increasing slowly up to 800-1,200mg daily; in some cases 1,600mg daily may be necessary. Children: up to 1 year old, 100-200mg daily; aged 1-5 years, 200-400mg daily; aged 5-10 years, 400-600mg daily; aged 10-15 years, 600-1,000mg daily.

It may be helpful to monitor plasma drug levels: optimum therapeutic range is 3-10µg/ml (13-42µmol/l).

Side-effects Dizziness and diplopia (usually dose-dependent), less frequently dry mouth, nausea and vomiting. Generalised erythematous rash, disappearing on cessation of therapy. Isolated reports of oedema, hyponatraemia, exfoliative dermatitis, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia, cholestatic

jaundice and acute renal failure. Blood count should be checked in early stages of treatment.

Precautions Caution in patients taking oral anticoagulants or requiring oral contraception. In pregnancy, potential benefits of Tegretol must be weighed against potential hazards. Do not administer with, or within two weeks of cessation of, MAOI therapy. In rats treated with carbamazepine for two years, incidence of liver

tumours increased (no evidence of significant bearing on the therapeutic use of the drug). Serum folic acid levels should be observed during anticonvulsant therapy.

Contra-indications Previous drug sensitivity to Tegretol. Do not administer to patients with atrioventricular conduction abnormalities unless paced.

Packs Tablets of 100mg (PL0001/5027) basic NHS price £2.90 per 100, £13.95 per 500; tablets of 200mg

(PL0001/5028) £5.38 per 100, £25.93 per 500; tablets of 400mg (PL0001/0088) £10.58 per 100; syrup 100mg/5ml (PL0001/0050) £5.17 per 300ml bottle. * denotes registered trademark. Full prescribing information is available on request from Geigy Pharmaceuticals, Horsham, West Sussex.

Geigy



Tegretol
carbamazepine BP

for the effective control
of epilepsy