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Diamox advertisement.

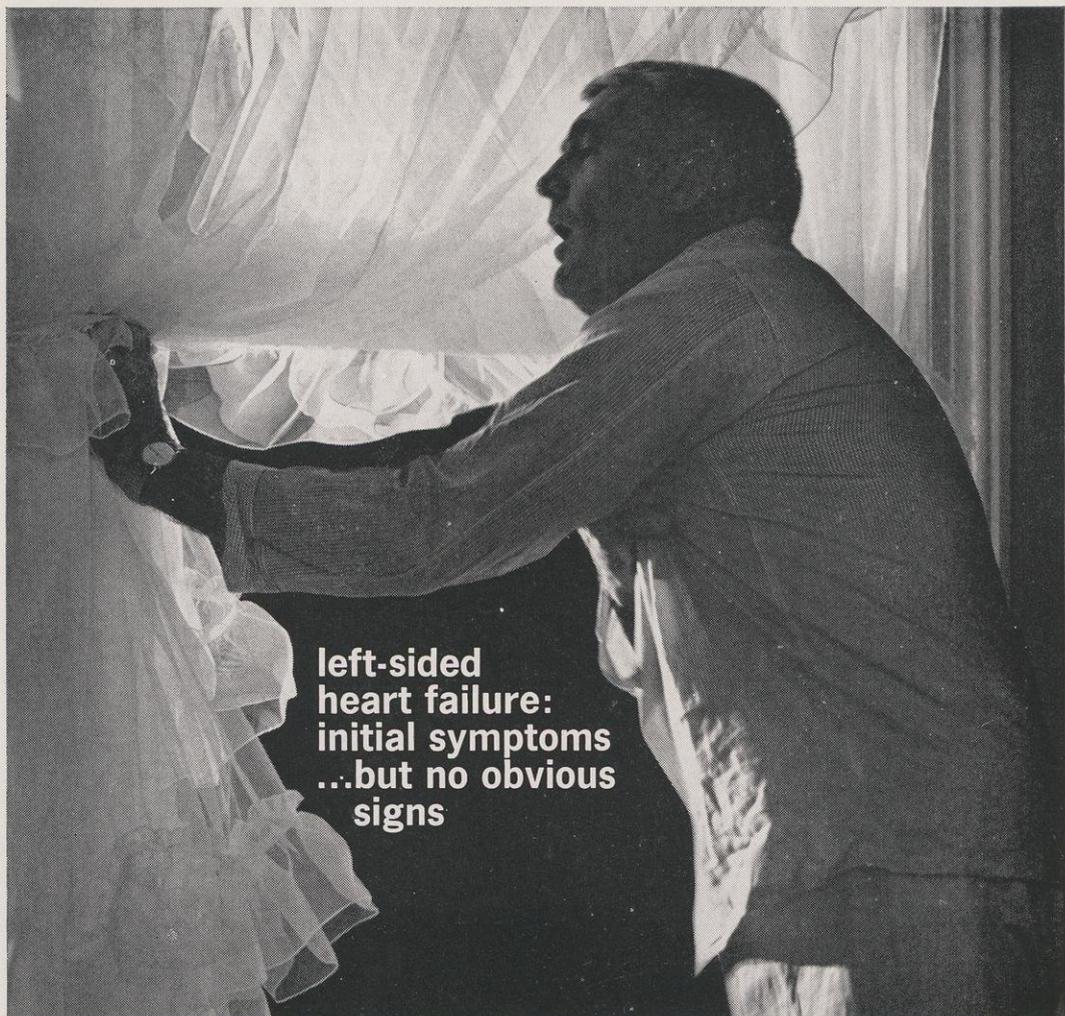
[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1960

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**left-sided
heart failure:
initial symptoms
...but no obvious
signs**

Diamox[®] Acetazolamide

Tablets 250 mg.

In the early, milder forms of decompensation, DIAMOX provides the moderate diuretic action needed. Fluid loss is maintained at a gentle pace that eases patients back into balance with little change in normal electrolytes. A single morning dose achieves peak effects during the day...allows uninterrupted nighttime rest.

Effective, by inhibition of carbonic anhydrase, in controlling fluid secretion and promoting diuresis in instances of abnormal fluid retention. Also, as an adjuvant, in certain convulsive disorders.

Side effects during short-term therapy are minimal but may occur, such as: paresthesias, loss of appetite, polyuria, drowsiness, confusion, urticaria, melena, hematuria, glycosuria, hepatic insufficiency, flaccid paralysis, convulsions. An occasional acidotic state

during long-term therapy can usually be corrected by administering bicarbonate. Sulfonamide reactions are possible.

Contraindications: marked kidney and liver disease or dysfunction, suprarenal gland failure, hyperchloremic acidosis, and in cases of depressed sodium and/or potassium blood serum levels. Long-term use is contraindicated in patients with chronic noncongestive angle closure glaucoma.