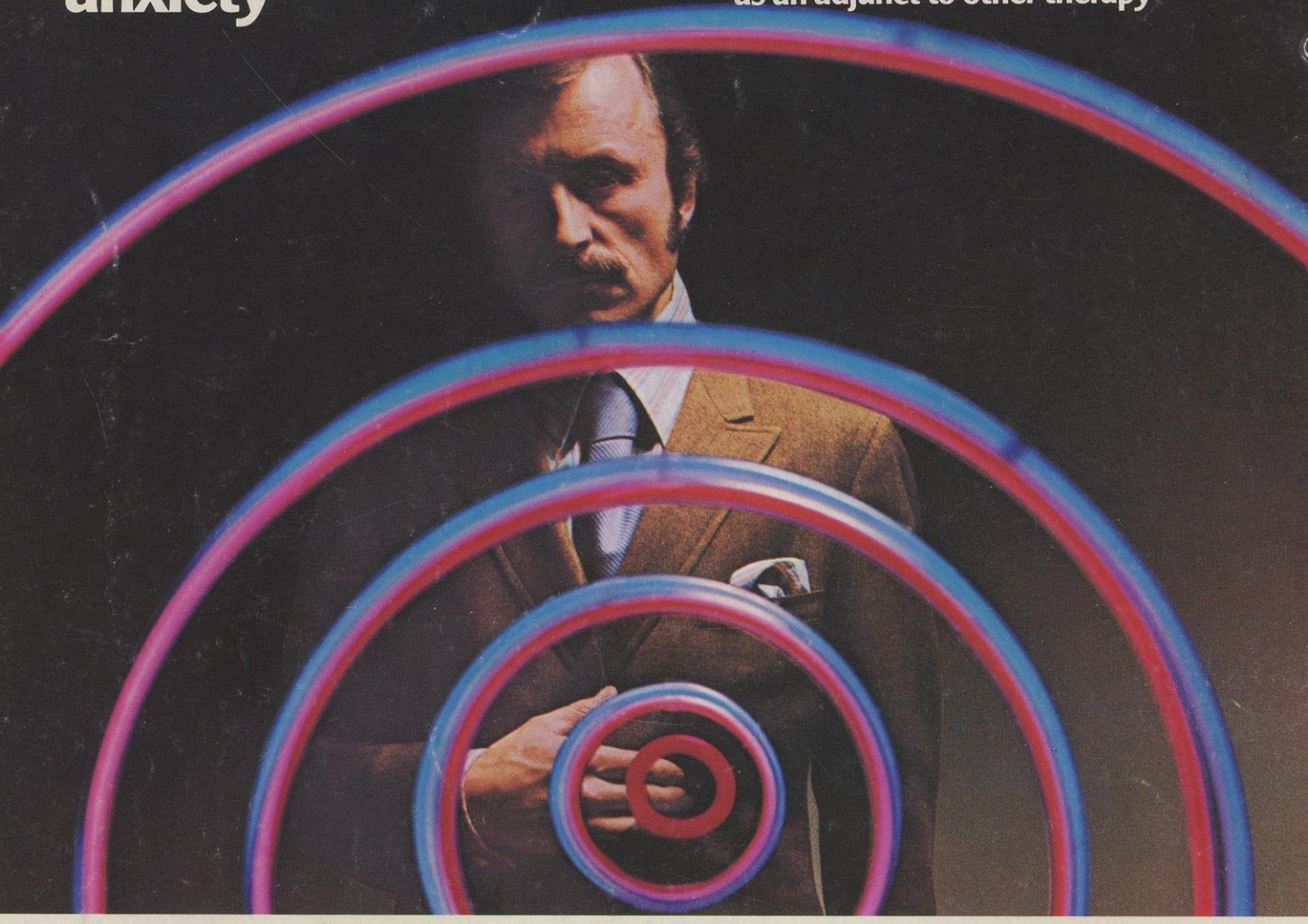
# Combid Spansule advertisement.

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1972

# Peptic ulcer* can be a source of anxiety

# 'Combid' relieves the ulcer pain†... and the patient

## as an adjunct to other therapy



† Based on placebo-controlled, multi-investigator studies. Data on file, Medical Department, Smith Kline & French Laboratories.

# Combid® Spansule®

Trademark — brand of sustained release capsules

Each capsule contains Compazine®(brand of prochlorperazine), 10 mg., as the maleate, and Darbid®(brand of isopropamide iodide), equivalent to 5 mg. of isopropamide.

Before prescribing, see complete prescribing information in SK&F literature or *PDR*. The following is a brief summary.

* **Indications**

Based on a review of this drug by the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council and/or other information, FDA has classified the indications as follows:

Possibly effective: As adjunctive therapy in peptic ulcer and in the irritable bowel syndrome (irritable colon, spastic colon, mucous colitis, functional gastrointestinal disorders); functional diarrhea.

Final classification of the less-than-effective indications requires further investigation.

**Contraindications:** Hypersensitivity to prochlorperazine or isopropamide iodide; existing drug-induced C.N.S. depression; glaucoma, pyloric obstruction, prostatic hypertrophy, bladder neck obstruction, obstructive intestinal lesions and/or ileus, jaundice, hepatic disease, blood dyscrasias, bone marrow depression. Nausea and vomiting associated with intestinal obstruction or brain tumor. Children under 12.

**Warnings:** Use cautiously if there is a history of jaundice, hepatic abnormality, or blood dyscrasias. Caution patients about concomitant use of alcohol and other C.N.S. depressants because of possible additive effects. Also caution against activities requiring alertness (e.g., operating vehicles or machinery). Use in pregnancy, nursing mothers and women who may bear children only when necessary. Lactation may be inhibited.

**Precautions:** Patients sensitive to other drugs may be more liable to reactions to prochlorperazine. Use cautiously in the elderly. Discontinue one week prior to $I^{131}$ uptake and PBI tests: isopropamide iodide may alter results. Iodine skin rash may occur rarely.

**Adverse Reactions:** *Isopropamide Iodide:* Xerostomia (dry mouth); urinary hesitancy and retention; tachycardia; palpitations; mydriasis (dilatation of the pupils); cycloplegia; blurred vision; constipation; bloated feeling; nausea; dysphagia; fever; nasal congestion.

*Prochlorperazine or other phenothiazines:* Some adverse effects are more frequent or intense in specific disorders (e.g., severe hypotension in mitral insufficiency or pheochromocytoma).

Neuromuscular (extrapyramidal) reactions: motor restlessness, dystonias, pseudo-parkinsonism, persistent tardive dyskinesia. Drowsiness, dizziness, grand mal convulsions; altered cerebrospinal fluid proteins; cerebral edema; prolongation and intensification of the action of C.N.S. depressants, atropine, heat and organophosphorus insecticides; dryness of mouth, nasal congestion, headache, nausea, constipation, obstipation, adynamic ileus, inhibition of ejaculation; reactivation of psychotic processes, catatonic-like states; hypotension (sometimes fatal); cardiac arrest; pancytopenia, thrombocytopenic purpura, eosinophilia, agranulocytosis, leukopenia; cholestatic jaundice; biliary stasis; lactation, galactorrhea, gynecomastia, menstrual irregularities, false-positive pregnancy tests; photosensitivity, itching, erythema, urticaria, eczema up to exfoliative dermatitis; asthma, laryngeal edema; angioneurotic edema, anaphylactoid reactions; peripheral edema; reversed epinephrine effect; hyperpyrexia; a systemic lupus erythematosus-like syndrome; pigmentary retinopathy; with prolonged administration of substantial doses, skin pigmentation, epithelial keratopathy, and lenticular and corneal deposits.

EKG changes have been reported, but relationship to myocardial damage is not confirmed. Discontinue long-term, high-dose therapy gradually.

NOTE: Sudden death in patients taking phenothiazines (apparently due to cardiac arrest or asphyxia due to failure of cough reflex) has been reported, but no causal relationship has been established.

**Supplied:** Bottles of 50 capsules.

**Smith Kline & French Laboratories,** Division of SmithKline Corp., Phila.