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Drug Data advertisement.

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1975

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for conditions other than enuresis. Drug treatment of enuresis may mask GU disease, which should be ruled out. Safe, long-term, chronic use in children has not been established.

The drug may impair the mental and physical abilities required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks. The possibility of suicide in seriously depressed patients may persist until significant remission occurs. Careful supervision of these patients is suggested. Hypomanic or manic episodes may occur, particularly in patients with cyclic disorders, requiring possible discontinuance. Prior to elective surgery, the drug should be discontinued for as long as the clinical situation will allow. Psychosis in schizophrenic patients may be activated and require lower dosage and the addition of a phenothiazine. Use with patients receiving electroshock therapy may increase the hazards. When this drug is administered concomitantly with anticholinergic or sympathomimetic drugs, the patient must be observed and dosage adjusted. Concomitant use of alcoholic beverages may be associated with exaggerated effects. Both elevation and lowering of blood sugar levels have been reported.

Although not all the reactions cited have been reported with this specific drug, the pharmacological similarities among the tricyclic antidepressant drugs require that each of the following reactions be considered when imipramine is administered. *CV*: hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, palpitation, MI, arrhythmias, heart block, stroke, falls. *Psychiatric*: confusional states (especially in the elderly) with hallucination, disorientation, delusions, anxiety, restlessness, agitation; insomnia and nightmares; hypomania; exacerbation of psychosis. *Neurological*: numb-

ness, tingling, paresthesias of extremities; incoordination, ataxia, tremors; peripheral neuropathy; extrapyramidal symptoms; seizures, alterations in EEG patterns, tinnitus. *Anticholinergic*: dry mouth and, rarely, associated sublingual adenitis; blurred vision, disturbances of accommodation, mydriasis; constipation, paralytic ileus; urinary retention, delayed micturition, dilation of the urinary tract. *Allergic*: skin rash, petechiae, urticaria, itching, photosensitization, edema, drug fever, cross-sensitivity with desipramine. *Hematologic*: bone marrow depression, including agranulocytosis, eosinophilia, purpura, thrombocytopenia. Leukocyte and differential counts should be performed in any patient who develops fever and sore throat during therapy; the drug should be discontinued if there is evidence of pathological neutrophil depression. *GI*: nausea, vomiting, anorexia, epigastric distress, diarrhea, peculiar taste, stomatitis, abdominal cramps, black tongue. *Endocrine*: gynecomastia in the male; breast enlargement and galactorrhea in the female, increased or decreased libido, impotence; testicular swelling; elevation or depression of blood sugar levels. *Other*: jaundice, altered liver function, weight gain or loss, perspiration, flushing, urinary frequency, drowsiness, dizziness, weakness and fatigue, headache, parotid swelling, alopecia.

Though not indicative of addiction, stopping treatment abruptly after prolonged therapy may produce nausea, headache, and malaise.

In enuretic children treated with Presamine, the most common adverse reactions have been nervousness, sleep disorders, tiredness, and mild GI disturbances. These usually disappear during continued drug administration or when dosage is decreased. Other reported reactions include constipation, convulsions, anxiety, emotional instability, syncope, and collapse. All of the adverse effects reported with adult use should be considered.

up-data

- **NEW PRODUCT** Cytoclair (Sinclair Pharmaceuticals Ltd.) is a mucolytic reagent which improves the identification of malignant cells in sputum, replacing direct smear techniques. When the powder is dissolved in saline solution and added to a sputum sample, it liquefies the mucus in about two hours. It does not alter cell morphology. The specimen is then centrifuged at 3,000 rpm for five minutes and slides are made and stained to check for malignant cells.

- **NEW DOSAGE** Garamycin injectable (gentamycin sulfate, Schering) is now available in 60 and 80 mg. disposable syringes, color-coded yellow and red. These strengths conform to usual dosage schedules for adults with normal renal function. Syringes are ready for IM administration. For I.V. use, the medication should be diluted according to directions on the package insert.

- **LIPID PROFILE TEST** A lipid profile chemistry system (Hycel, Inc.) is available for testing cholesterol, triglycerides, total lipids, phospholipids, betalipoprotein, and lipid standard sera. A color chart for hyperlipoproteinemia will be sent on request.

- **NEW PACKAGE** Pamprin (Chattem Laboratories) in a redesigned packet of tougher, more child-proof stock is a nonprescription premenstrual tablet recommended to be taken for five to seven days before menses begins. Pamprin contains phenacetin, salicylamide, pamabrom (a mild diuretic), and pyrilamine maleate (a mild antihistamine).

- **NEW FORM** Pronestyl (procaineamide HCl, E.R. Squibb), an antiarrhythmic, is now available in 250, 300, and 500 mg. coated tablets.