

Add life to living with schizophrenia

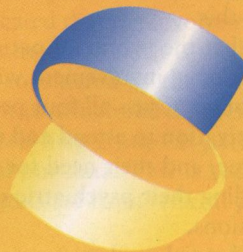
Solian is a new benzamide antipsychotic, with the ability to treat both the positive¹ and negative² symptoms of schizophrenia.

Solian offers a lower incidence of EPS than standard neuroleptics such as haloperidol,³ as well as avoiding some of the drawbacks of certain atypicals: it does not require routine cardiovascular⁴ or haematological^{4,5}

monitoring and patients gain significantly less weight than those treated with risperidone.²

So when patients need the ability to cope with their condition, Solian has the power to treat their positive¹ and their negative² symptoms whilst still allowing them to do the everyday things that the rest of us take for granted.

Solian[®]
AMISULPRIDE



Efficacy that patients can live with

Solian 50 and 200 amisulpride.

Prescribing Information. Presentation: Solian 200 tablets contain 200 mg amisulpride and Solian 50 tablets contain 50 mg amisulpride. **Indication:** Acute and chronic schizophrenia including predominant negative symptoms. **Dosage:** Acute psychotic episodes: 400-800 mg/day. Doses above 800 mg/day have not demonstrated greater efficacy but have increased rates of extrapyramidal symptoms. Dose titration not required on initiation of therapy; adjust dose according to individual response. For patients with mixed positive and negative symptoms, adjust dose for optimal control of positive symptoms. Amisulpride should be administered bd for doses above 400 mg. Establish maintenance treatment individually with the minimal effective dose. Predominant negative symptoms: 50-300 mg once daily adjusted according to individual response. Elderly: administer with caution due to the risk of hypotension or sedation. Children: contraindicated in children up to puberty (safety not established). Renal insufficiency: Reduce dose to half in patients with creatinine clearance between 10-30 ml/min. Hepatic insufficiency: no dosage adjustment necessary. **Contraindications:** Hypersensitivity, concomitant prolactin-dependent tumours e.g. pituitary gland prolactinomas and breast cancer, pheochromocytoma; children up to puberty; lactation. **Warning and Precautions:** As with all neuroleptics, neuroleptic malignant syndrome may occur (usually associated with a rise in temperature, rigidity of

epilepsy and Parkinson's disease. Not recommended for use in pregnancy unless benefits outweigh risks. **Interactions:** Caution in concomitant administration of CNS depressants (including alcohol), antihypertensives and other hypotensive medications, and dopamine agonists. **Side Effects:** Insomnia, anxiety, agitation. Less commonly somnolence and GI disorders. In common with other neuroleptics Solian causes a reversible increase in plasma prolactin levels. Solian may also cause weight gain, acute dystonia, extrapyramidal symptoms, tardive dyskinesia, hypotension and bradycardia. Rarely, allergic reactions, seizures and neuroleptic malignant syndrome have been reported. **Cost:** Blister packs of : 200 mg x 60 tablets £67.94; 50 mg x 60 tablets £18.61. **Legal Category:** POM. **Marketing Authorisation Numbers:** Solian 50 - PA 832/4/2; Solian 200 - PA 832/4/3. **Marketing Authorisation Holder:** Lorex Synthelabo UK & Ireland Ltd, Foundation Park, Roxborough Way, Maidenhead, Berks SL6 3UD. Further information is available from the Marketing Authorisation Holder. **Irish Distributor:** Allphar Services, Dublin. Tel: (01) 404 1600. **References:** 1. Freeman HL. Int Clin Psychopharmacol 1997;12(Suppl 2):S11-S17. 2. Möller HJ. 6th World Congress of Biological Psychiatry, Nice, France, June 22-27 1997. 3. Coukell AJ, Spencer CM, Benfield P. CNS Drugs (Adis) 1996 Sep 6 (3):237-256. 4. Solian SPC. Lorex Synthelabo. 5. Clozapine SPC. Novartis. **Date of preparation:** May 1999.

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