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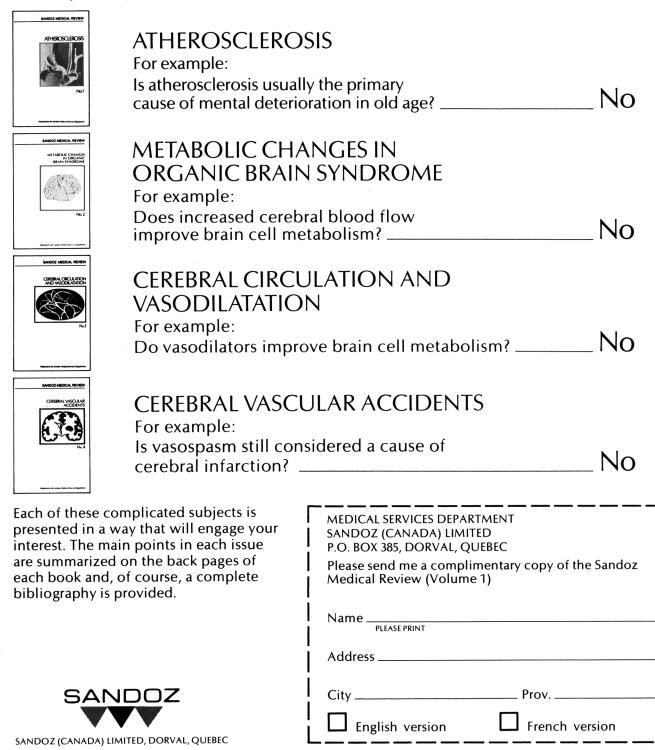
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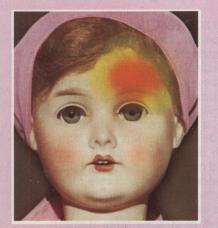
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for the management of Parkinson's syndrome

* Chemically distinct * Fast onset of action (Not related to levodopa or anticholinergic antiparkinson drugs.)

Effective with levodopa

(Usually effective within 1 week in contrast to the slower response from levodopa.)

(Either initiated concurrently or added to levodopa. Additional benefit may result — such as smoothing out of fluctuations in performance which sometimes occur when levodopa is administered alone. When the levodopa dose must be reduced because of side effects, the addition of Symmetrel may result in better control of Parkinson's syndrome than is possible with levodopa alone.)

Effective with other anticholinergic antiparkinson drugs

(When these drugs, e.g. benztropine mesylate, provide only marginal benefits, Symmetrel used concomitantly may provide the same degree of control of Parkinson's syndrome, often with a lower dose of anticholinergic medication,

and a possible reduction in anticholinergicsideeffects.)

Effective alone

(Lessening of Parkinsonian symptomatology usually evident within one week in responsive patients.)

CONTRAINDICATIONS "Symmetrel" is contraindicated in patients with

WARNINGS Patients with a history of epilepsy or other "seizures" should be observed closely for possible untoward central nervous system effects.

Patients with a history of congestive heart failure or peripheral edema should be followed closely as there are patients who developed congestive heart failure while receiving "Symmetref" (amantadine HCD).

Safety of use in pregnancy has not been established. Therefore, "Symmetrel" should not be used in women with childbearing potential, unless in the opinion of the physi-cian, the expected benefit to the patient outweighs the possible risks to the fetus (see Toxicology-Effects on Reproduction).

Since the drug is secreted in the milk, "Symmetrel" should not be administered to nursing mothers.

PRECAUTIONS The dose of "Symmetrel" may need careful adjustment in patients with renal impairment, congestive heart failure, peripheral edema, or ortho-static hypotension. Since "Symmetrel" is not metabolized and is mainly excreted in the urine, it may accumulate when renal function is inadequate.

The time, it may accumulate when administering "Symmetrel" to patients with liver disease, a history of recurrent eczematoid rash, or to patients with psychosis or severe psychoneurosis not controlled by chemotherapeutic agents. Carfell observ-tion is required when "Symmetrel" is administered concurrently with central nervous system stimulants.

system sumulants. Patients with Parkinson's syndrome improving on "Symmetrel" should resume normal activities gradually and cautiously, consistent with other medical considera-tions, such as the presence of osteoporosis or phebothrombosis.

Patients receiving "Symmetrel" (amantadine HCI) who note central nervous system effects of blurring of vision should be cautioned against driving or working in situa-tions where alertness is important.

"Symmetrel" (amantadine HCI) should not be discontinued abruptly since a few patients with Parkinson's syndrome experienced a Parkinsonian crisis, i.e., sudden marked clinical deterioration, when this medication was suddeniy stopped. The dose of anticholinergic drugs or of "Symmetrel" should be reduced if atropine like effects appear when these drugs are used concurrently.

ADVERSE REACTIONS Adverse reactions reported below have occurred in patients while receiving "Symmetrel" (amantadine HCI) alone or in combination

with anticholinergic antiparkinson drugs and/or levodopa

The more important adverse reactions are orthostic hypotensive episodes, con-gestive heart failure, depression, psychosis and urinary retention; and rarely contu-sion, reversible leukopenia and neutropenia, and abnormal liver function test results. sion, reversible leukopenia and neutropenia, and abnormal liver function test results. Other adverse reactions of less importance which have been observed are: anorexia, anxiety, ataxia, confusion, hallucinations, constipation, dizziness (lightheadedness), dry mouth, headache, insomnia, livedo reicularis, nausea, peripheral edema, drowsiness, dispinea, falique, hyperkinesia, irritability, nightmares, rash, slurred speech, visual disturbance, vomiting and weakness; and very rarely eczematoid dermatitis and oculogyric episodes. Some side effects were transient and disappeared even with continued administration of the drug.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION The initial dose of "Symmetrel" is 100 mg daily for patients with serious associated medical illnesses or who are receiving high doses of other antiparkinson drugs. After one to several weeks at 100 mg once daily, the dose may be increased to 100 mg twice daily. When "Sym-metrel" and levodopa are initiated concurrently. "Symmetrel" should be held constant at 100 mg daily or twice daily while the daily dose of levodopa is gradually increased to optimal dose. When used alone, the usual dose of "Symmetrel" is 100 mg twice of the second sec

Patients whose responses are not optimal with "Symmetrel" (amantadine HCI) at 200 mg daily may benefit from an increase to 300 mg daily in divided doses Patients who experience a fall-off of effectiveness may regain benefit by increasing the dose to 300 mg daily, such patients should be supervised closely by their physicians.

DOSAGE FORMS CAPSULES: (bottles of 100) - each red, soft gelatin contains 100 mg of amantadine HCI

Product monograph, with complete references, available upon request



Larodopa^{*}Roche^{*}

a significant advance in the management of Parkinson's syndrome

the hand of man

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0317167100020035 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Rx Summary for 'Larodopa Roche':

Indications: Relief of symptoms of Parkinson's disease and syndrome; akinesia, rigidity, and tremor.

Contraindications: Should not be administered to patients in whom sympathomimetic amines are contraindicated. MAO's should not be given in conjunction with 'Larodopa' and should be discontinued two weeks before administration. Should not be given to patients with clinical or laboratory evidence of uncompensated endocrine, renal, hepatic, cardiovascular or pulmonary disease.

Precautions: Periodic evaluations of hepatic, hematopoietic, cardiovascular and renal function in patients on long-term therapy. Should general anesthesia be required it may be necessary to temporarily interrupt the administration of 'Larodopa' All patients should be carefully monitored for the development of mental changes, depression with suicidal tendencies, or other serious antisocial behaviour. Oral doses of vitamin B. (Pyridoxine) rapidly reverse the antiparkinson effect and should be avoided.

Dosage: Initially, 0.5 to 1.0 g daily with meals in 2 to 4 doses, increasing in increments of 0.25 g every 3 or 4 days until the optimal individual response occurs. The usual daily maintenance dose range is from 4.0 to 6.0 g daily in divided doses. The daily dosage should not exceed 8.0 g. Any patient should not be considered a failure until he has received the drug for at least 3 months.

Supply: Tablets, 0.25 g, 0.5 g; 100, 500. Capsules, 0.25 g, 0.5 g; 100, 500.

[®]Reg. Trade Mark *Reg. Trade Mark for Levodopa Roche

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