

PRO-BANTHINE® (propantheline bromide)
Tablets, 7½ mg. and 15 mg.

INDICATION: Pro-Banthine is effective as adjunctive therapy in the treatment of peptic ulcer.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Glaucoma, obstructive disease of the gastrointestinal tract, obstructive uropathy, intestinal atony, severe ulcerative colitis or toxic megacolon, unstable cardiovascular adjustment in acute hemorrhage, or myasthenia gravis.

WARNINGS: Heat prostration can occur with use of the drug in hot weather.

Diarrhea, especially in an ileostomy or colostomy patient, may indicate obstruction, and this possibility should be considered before administering Pro-Banthine.

Pro-Banthine may produce drowsiness or blurred vision.

With overdosage, a curare-like action may occur, i.e., neuromuscular blockade leading to muscular weakness and possible paralysis.

Use with caution in patients with severe cardiac disease if an increase in heart rate is undesirable.

Safe use in pregnancy has not been established. Use during pregnancy only when the benefits outweigh any possible risk.

Uncontrolled data derived from marketing experience do not suggest that significant quantities of Pro-Banthine are secreted in breast milk.

Safety and efficacy in children have not been established.

PRECAUTIONS: Use with caution in the elderly and in all patients with autonomic neuropathy, hepatic or renal disease, hyperthyroidism, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, cardiac tachyarrhythmias, hypertension, or hiatal hernia associated with reflux esophagitis.

Large doses should be avoided or the drug discontinued in patients with ulcerative colitis.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Varying degrees of drying of salivary secretions may occur as well as decreased sweating, blurred vision, mydriasis, cycloplegia, and increased ocular tension. Other reported adverse reactions include urinary hesitancy and retention, tachycardia, palpitations, loss of the sense of taste, headache, nervousness, mental confusion, drowsiness, weakness, dizziness, insomnia, nausea, vomiting, constipation, bloated feeling, impotence, suppression of lactation, and allergic reactions or drug idiosyncrasies including anaphylaxis, urticaria and other dermal manifestations.

OVERDOSAGE: The symptoms of Pro-Banthine overdosage include CNS disturbances, circulatory changes, respiratory failure, paralysis and coma. See complete prescribing information for appropriate treatment.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: The usual initial adult dose of Pro-Banthine tablets is 15 mg. taken 30 minutes before each meal and 30 mg. at bedtime (a total of 75 mg. daily). Subsequent dosage adjustment should be made according to the patient's individual response and tolerance.

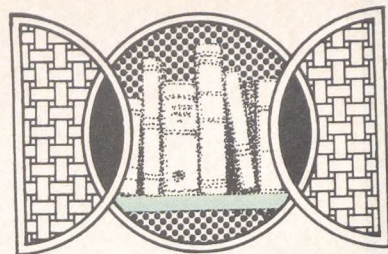
The administration of one 7½-mg. tablet three times a day is convenient for patients with mild manifestations and for geriatric patients and for those of small stature.

Searle & Co.
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

Address medical inquiries to:
G.D. Searle & Co.
Medical Communications Department
Box 5110, Chicago, Illinois 60680

SEARLE

Book Reviews



The Cardiac Rhythms: A Systematic Approach to Interpretation (2nd Edition). Raymond E. Phillips and Mary K. Feeney. WB Saunders, Philadelphia, 1980, 419 pp., \$16.95.

Representing a systematic approach to interpretation of cardiac rhythm, this book begins at a very elemental level and develops interpretation to at least an intermediate degree. The text is beautifully illustrated with easy-to-understand drawings, graphs, charts, and multiple electrocardiogram (ECG) tracings. It is well organized and indexed so that it can readily be used as a reference for practicing family physicians, and it would serve very well as a textbook for medical students, residents, or comprehensive cardiovascular care nurses. This second edition has two major changes from the first edition, which was primarily ECG interpretation: it aims to correlate clinical electrocardiography with intracardiac recordings, and introduces electrocardiogram criteria for several major clinical conditions such as myocardial infarction, ischemia, electrical axis deviation, stress testing, and chamber enlargement.

As it is a very comprehensive book on rhythms, it allows one to obtain a sound working knowledge of physiological principles before moving onto difficult abnormal rhythms. The authors deal with the effects of cardiac drugs and the autonomic nervous system as well as disease processes.

There are numerous ECG tracings that are well detailed, and there is a self-testing section in the book.

This is a revised edition of a well-proven book that offers a wide

variety of uses in the student or practicing physician's library.

R. Neil Chisholm, MD
Denver, Colorado

Technique in the Use of Surgical Tools. Robert M. Anderson, Richard F. Romfh. Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, 1980, 187 pp., \$16.50.

This book is intended to meet a need for a treatise on the proper technique in use of surgical instruments, as instruction in the surgical sphere rarely includes this area. Unfortunately, this volume only partially fills this need.

The first four chapters on the scalpel, the scissors, the needle holder, and the tissue forceps are quite instructive and useful. However, the rest of the book is much less thorough and less helpful. The instruction on knot tying is not easy to follow and is better done in the Ethicon manual. The commonly used retractors are not covered.

The book is very readable and well organized. There are a plethora of aphorisms, many of which are amusing and educational. There are many photographs and they are well done.

Although the book has some relevance for family physicians, especially family practice residents, it seems to be directed more toward the surgical resident. It probably will not be very helpful for medical students and allied health professionals in family practice teams.

John H. Leversee, MD
University of Washington
Seattle