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04 MAY 1999

EDITORIALS

- 375 Usefulness of the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales**
G. S. Stein

- 378 Between prison and the community. The 'revolving door psychiatric patient' of the nineties**
L. Birmingham

HoNOS PAPERS

- 380 Health of the Nation Outcome Scales. Results of the Victorian field trial**
T. Trauer, T. Callaly, P. Hantz, J. Little, R. Shields and J. Smith
- 389 Validation of the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales**
P. Bebbington, T. Brugha, T. Hill, L. Marsden and S. Window
- 395 Health of the Nation Outcome Scales: a case study in general psychiatry**
V. K. Sharma, G. Wilkinson and S. Fear
- 399 Evaluating the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales. Reliability and validity in a three-year follow-up of first-onset psychosis**
S. Amin, S. P. Singh, T. Croudace, P. Jones, I. Medley and G. Harrison
- 404 Routine clinical outcome measures for patients with severe mental illness: CANSAS and HoNOS**
M. Slade, A. Beck, J. Bindman, G. Thornicroft and S. Wright
- 409 Validity and reliability of the Health of the Nation Outcome Scales in psychiatric patients in the community**
M. Orrell, P. Yard, J. Handysides and R. Schapira
- 413 Brief scale for measuring the outcomes of emotional and behavioural disorders in children. Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Children and Adolescents (HoNOSCA)**
S. G. Gowers, R. C. Harrington, A. Whitton, P. Lelliott, A. Beevor, J. Wing and R. Jezzard
- 417 Paddington Complexity Scale and Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Children and Adolescents**
P. Yates, M. E. Garraida and I. Higginson

- 424 Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Elderly People (HoNOS 65+)**
A. Burns, A. Beevor, P. Lelliott, J. Wing, A. Blakey, M. Orrell, J. Mulinga and S. Hadden

- 428 Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Children and Adolescents (HoNOSCA). Glossary for HoNOSCA score sheet**
S. G. Gowers, R. C. Harrington, A. Whitton, A. Beevor, P. Lelliott, R. Jezzard and J. Wing

- 432 Health of the Nation Outcome Scales (HoNOS). Glossary for HoNOS score sheet**
J. Wing, R. H. Curtis and A. Beevor

- 435 Health of the Nation Outcome Scales for Elderly People (HoNOS 65+). Glossary for HoNOS 65+ score sheet**
A. Burns, A. Beevor, P. Lelliott, J. Wing, A. Blakey, M. Orrell, J. Mulinga and S. Hadden

PAPERS

- 439 Childhood shyness and maternal social phobia: a community study**
P. J. Cooper and M. Eke
- 444 Changes in personality traits during treatment with sertraline or citalopram**
L. Ekselius and L. von Knorring
- 449 Reduced cortical excitability in depression. Impaired post-exercise motor facilitation with transcranial magnetic stimulation**
P. M. Shajahan, M. F. Giabus, P. A. Gooding, P. J. Shah and K. P. Ebmeier
- 455 Unreliable admissions to homicide. A case of misdiagnosis of amnesia and misuse of abreaction technique**
G. H. Gudjonsson, M. D. Kopelman and J. A. C. MacKeith

COLUMNS

- 460 Correspondence**
- 463 One hundred years ago**
- 464 Ten books**
- 468 Contents of *The American Journal of Psychiatry***

Their doctor knew that their symptoms were similar



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Diagnosis: **Depression**

Symptoms: Palpitations, intense anxiety
Diagnosis: **Panic disorder**



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THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY

MAY 1999 VOL. 174

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US Mailing Information

The *British Journal of Psychiatry* is published monthly by the Royal College of Psychiatrists. Subscription price is \$375. Second class postage paid at Rathway, NJ. Postmaster send address corrections to the British Journal of Psychiatry, c/o Mercury Airfreight International Ltd Inc., 2323 Randolph Avenue, Avenel, New Jersey 07001.

TMThe paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48-1984.

Typeset by Dobbie Typesetting Ltd, Tavistock.

Printed by Henry Ling Ltd, The Dorset Press, 23 High East Street, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1HD.

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Founded by J. C. Bucknill in 1853 as the *Asylum Journal* and known as the *Journal of Mental Science* from 1858 to 1963.

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The *British Journal of Psychiatry* is published monthly by the Royal College of Psychiatrists (a registered charity, registration number 228636). The *BJP* publishes original work in all fields of psychiatry. Manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor, *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 17 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PG. Queries, letters to the Editor and book reviews may also be sent electronically to sthakor@rcpsych.ac.uk.

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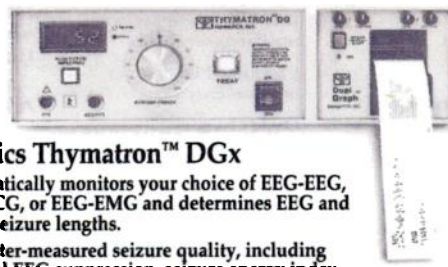
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We thank all applicants for their interest, but advise that only those selected for an interview will be contacted.

Visit the Provincial Mental Health Advisory Board at www.pmh.ab.ca

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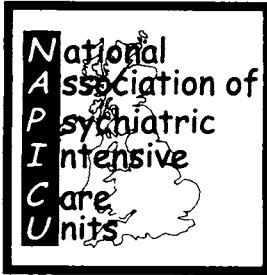
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July 1999, £25.00, 192pp, Hardback, ISBN 1 901242 37 4



Royal College of Psychiatrists
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Tel: 0171 235 2351
Fax: 0171 245 1231



Expert Speakers include:

- **Professor Thomas Barnes** – London. Introduction and Welcome.
- **Dr David Cunningham-Owens** – Edinburgh. The clinical impact of the new anti-psychotic agents.
- **Dr Stephen Cooper** – Belfast. Review of adjunctive therapies for schizophrenia and TD.
- **Professor John Waddington** – Dublin. Understanding the aetiology of TD and hope for the

Invitation

RCP ANNUAL MEETING

Current Perspectives in Tardive Dyskinesia Satellite Symposium

- ▶ Tardive Dyskinesia is a debilitating side effect of anti-psychotic agents, and the symptoms are thought to be an underlying cause of the stigma associated with schizophrenia.
- ▶ Is there a component of TD which is intrinsic to the pathophysiology of schizophrenia?
- ▶ With the introduction of the new atypical anti-psychotic drugs, will the symptoms of TD be reduced? What is the medical opinion on the current use of this new therapy and its clinical data? What is the view on the treatment options for TD, which are currently under development?
- ▶ There is a clear need to treat the symptoms of TD to ensure a high level of compliance amongst schizophrenic patients thus decreasing the prevalence of the disease and improving both patients and carers quality of life.

A series of presentations + discussion forum

AT: **ICC, Birmingham**

ON: **Monday 28th June 1999**

TIME: **6.45pm – 8.30pm** followed by drinks and supper



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For further information and bookings please contact: Symposium Organiser, Peregrine Park, Gomm Wycombe, Bucks, HP13 7DL Tel: 01494 448588 Fax: 01494 452927 email lisa.burridge@counsellor.holmes-marchant.com

Supported by an educational grant from SHS International as a service to medicine

To register for the Satellite Symposium, please fax back this slip with your details to:
01494 528437/448385

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____



PSYCHIATRY ON NEW THRESHOLDS

XI WORLD CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY

August 6 to 11, 1999

The World's largest international Congress of Psychiatry (organized by the World Psychiatric Association representing over 150.000 psychiatrists from more than 100 countries and the German Society of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Nervous Diseases). English and five other languages will be used. Topics include management and ethical issues, review of research findings, symposia and workshops on psychiatric aspects of medical disorders (AIDS, cancer, chronic pain, etc.) and special sessions for young physicians. CME credits are being negotiated.

For further information please contact:

CPO HANSER SERVICE
P.O. Box 1221
D - 22882 Barsbüttel
Tel.: +49-40-670 88 20
Fax: +49-40-670 32 83
e-mail: cpo@wpa-hamburg.de
<http://www.wpa-hamburg.de>

1999 Annual General Meeting



AGM Dates: 28 June–2 July 1999

Working together towards the new Millennium: a vision of a shared future.

This year's meeting will be the first in which the College has concentrated its energies into a single Annual Meeting. The programme has been developed by a truly inter-faculty organising committee and, as a result, this flagship meeting will embrace the whole College community. Every discipline and specialty is represented in the programme, and it is our hope that all members of the College will be able to benefit from sessions which are relevant to their interests and clinical practice and will also form opportunities for interdisciplinary discussion.

27th May Deadline for conference cancellation at low penalty, and deadline for guaranteed accommodation. After this date hotel bookings will be wait-listed and placed as availability occurs by the Birmingham International Convention Centre.

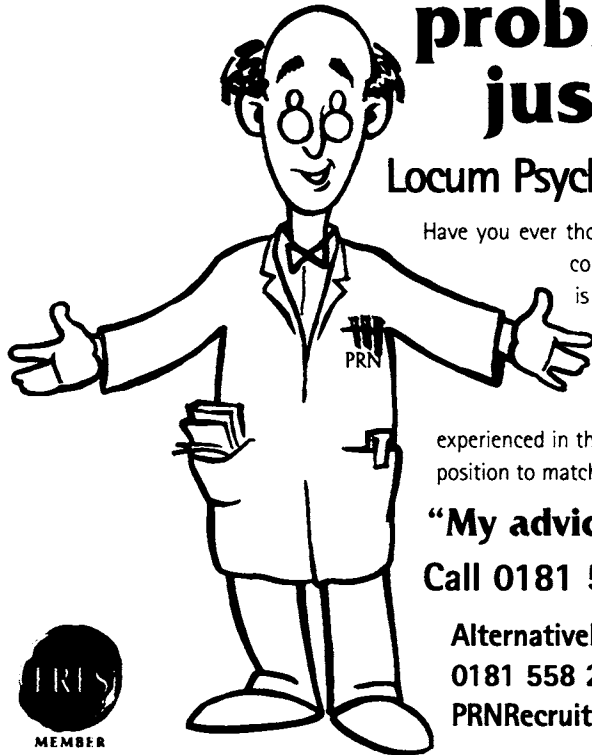
28th May Registration and full payment due for conference and social programme.

AGM Venue: The Birmingham International Convention Centre, Broad Street, Birmingham, tel: +44 0121 644 6011, fax: +44 0121 643 3280

Accommodation: To arrange accommodation please contact The Birmingham Convention and Visitor Bureau tel: +44 0121 665 6116, fax: +44 0121 643 3280

Correspondence: The Conference Office, The Royal College of Psychiatrists, 17 Belgrave Square, London, SW1X 8PG, tel: +44 0171 235 2351, fax: +44 0171 259 6507

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— PRN —
RECRUITMENT

An approved one day national conference

INNOVATIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION

The University of Derby - 17th June 1999

4 CPD unit approval by the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Conference recognised by The British Psychological Society as being suitable for post-qualification training for Chartered, Clinical and Counselling Psychologists.

PURPOSE

To bring together clinicians and researchers distinguished in their work in exploring new ways of conceptualising and treating depression within a biopsychological framework.

CONFERENCE THEMES

Integrating Biopsychological Approaches to Depression using Evolutionary Theory
Social behaviour, Depression and the SSRI's
Social Risk Factors in Depression
Depression in Psychosis

Depression and Perinatal Care

INVITED SPEAKERS

Professor Paul Gilbert, University of Derby

Professor Michael McGuire, University of Los Angeles

Dr. Terry Brugha, University of Leicester

Professor Max Birchwood, University of Birmingham

£75 + VAT per delegate. Lunch Provided

CONCESSIONS

10% discount if tickets bought by 15th May. 10% discount for bookings of 5 or more, subject to availability.

Contact: Miss Raj Sahota, Southern Derbyshire Chamber, St Helen's Court, St Helen's Street, Derby. DE1 3GY

Tel: 01332 290550 Fax: 01332 292188 E-mail: raj@sdccte.com



Spot the Edronax difference.



 Highly selective noradrenaline re-uptake inhibitor (NARI)¹

 **Edronax**[®]
reboxetine tablets

Helps restore energy and motivation in tired depressed patients^{2,3}

EDRONAX © ABBREVIATED PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Presentation: Tablets containing 4mg reboxetine. **Indications:** Use in the acute treatment of depressive illness, and maintenance of clinical benefit in patients responsive to treatment. **Posology and method of administration:** **Adults** 4 mg b.i.d. (8 mg/day) administered orally. After 3-4 weeks, can increase to 10 mg/day. **Elderly and children** Elderly patients have been studied in comparative clinical trials at doses of 2 mg b.i.d., although not in placebo controlled conditions. There is no experience in children and therefore reboxetine cannot be used in children. **Renal/Hepatic Insufficiency** 2 mg b.i.d.

precautions for use: Close supervision is required for subjects with a history of convulsive disorders and must be discontinued if the patient develops seizures. Avoid concomitant use with MAO-inhibitors. Close supervision of bipolar patients is recommended. Close supervision should be applied in patients with current evidence of urinary retention, glaucoma, prostatic hypertrophy and cardiac disease. At doses higher than the maximum recommended, orthostatic hypotension has been observed with greater frequency. Particular attention should be paid when administering reboxetine with other drugs known to lower blood pressure. **medicaments and other forms of**

that have a narrow therapeutic margin and are metabolised by CYP3A4 or CYP2D6 e.g. anti-arrhythmics (flecainide), anti-psychotic drugs and tricyclic anti-depressants. No pharmacokinetic interaction with lorazepam. Reboxetine does not appear to potentiate the effect of alcohol. **Pregnancy and lactation:** Reboxetine is contraindicated in pregnancy and lactation. **Effects on ability to drive and use machines:** Reboxetine is not sedative per se. However, as with all psychoactive drugs, caution patients about operating machinery and driving. **Undesirable effects:** Adverse events occurring more frequently than placebo are: dry mouth, constipation, insomnia, paraesthesia, increased sweating, tachycardia, vertigo, urinary hesitancy

NHS Price: Pack of 60 tablets in blisters £19.80. **Legal Category:** POM **Marketing Authorisation Holder:** Pharmacia & Upjohn Limited, Davy Avenue, Milton Keynes, MK5 8PH, UK. **Marketing Authorisation Number:** PL 0032/0216 **References:** 1. Brunello N et al. *Human Psychopharmacology* 1998;13:S13-S19. 2. Dubini A et al. *J Psychopharmacol* 1997; 11(4):S17-S23. 3. Montgomery SA. *Prescriber* April 1998; 116-119. Further information is available from the Marketing Authorisation Holder: Pharmacia & Upjohn Limited, Davy Avenue, Knowlhill, Milton Keynes, MK5 8PH, UK. Telephone: 01908 661101. © Edronax is a registered trademark. Code No.P4008/12/98. Date of preparation: November 1998

<https://doi.org/10.1192/S0007125000262478>

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Life beyond Alzheimer's.



With new Exelon, you can now help treat the symptoms of people with mild to moderately severe Alzheimer's disease.

While Exelon has not been shown to affect the disease process, six-month trials have established its effectiveness on key areas that Alzheimer's disease attacks - cognition, global functioning and activities of daily living.¹

For carers and family, this could mean some relief from the demands for attention; for the sufferer, it could mean life beyond Alzheimer's.

NEW
EXELON[®]
(rivastigmine)

Beyond cognition: improving functional ability.

EXELON Prescribing Information. Indication: Symptomatic treatment of mild to moderately severe Alzheimer's dementia. **Presentation:** Capsules containing 1.5, 3, 4.5 or 6mg rivastigmine. **Dosage and Administration:** Effective dose is 3 to 6mg twice a day. Maintain patients on their highest well-tolerated dose. Maximum dose 6mg twice daily. Reassess patients regularly. Initial dose 1.5mg twice daily, then build up dose, at a minimum of two week intervals, to 3mg twice daily, 4.5mg twice daily then 6mg twice daily, if tolerated well. If adverse effects or weight decrease occur, these may respond to omitting one or more doses. If persistent, daily dose should be temporarily reduced to previous well tolerated dose. **Contraindications:** Known hypersensitivity to rivastigmine or excipients or any other carbamate derivatives; severe liver impairment. **Special Warning & Precautions:** Therapy should be initiated and supervised by a physician experienced in the diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer's disease. A caregiver should be available to monitor compliance. There is no experience of use of EXELON in other types of dementia/memory impairment. Nausea and vomiting may occur, particularly when initiating and/or increasing dose. Monitor any weight loss. Use with care in patients with Sick Sinus Syndrome, conduction defects, active gastric or duodenal ulcers, or those predisposed to ulcerative conditions, history of asthma or obstructive pulmonary disease, those predisposed to urinary obstruction and seizures. In renal and mild to moderate hepatic impairment, titrate dose individually. Safety in pregnancy not established; women should not breastfeed. Use in children not recommended. **Interactions:** May exaggerate effects of succinylcholine-type muscle relaxants during anaesthesia. Do not give with cholinergic drugs. May interfere with anticholinergic medications. No interactions were observed with digoxin, warfarin, allopurinol, or fluoxetine (in healthy volunteers). Metabolic drug interactions unlikely, although it may inhibit butyrylcholinesterase mediated metabolism of other drugs. **Undesirable Effects:** Most commonly (>5% and twice frequency of placebo): asthenia, anorexia, dizziness, nausea, somnolence,

vomiting. Female patients more susceptible to nausea, vomiting, appetite and weight loss. Other common effects (>5% and ≥ placebo): abdominal pain, accidental trauma, agitation, confusion, depression, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, headache, insomnia, upper respiratory tract and urinary tract infections. Increased sweating, malaise, weight loss, tremor. Rarely, angina pectoris, gastrointestinal haemorrhage and syncope. No notable abnormalities in laboratory values observed. **Package Quantities and basic NHS Price:** 1.5mg x 28, £31.50; 1.5mg x 56, £63.00; 3mg x 28, £31.50; 3mg x 56, £63.00; 4.5mg x 28, £31.50; 4.5mg x 56, £63.00; 6mg x 28, £31.50; 6mg x 56, £63.00. **Legal Classification:** POM. **Marketing Authorisation Number:** 1.5mg, EU/1/98/066/001 - 2; 3mg, EU/1/98/066/004 - 5; 4.5mg, EU/1/98/066/007 - 8; 6mg, EU/1/98/066/010 - 11. Full prescribing information including Summary of Product Characteristics is available from: Novartis Pharmaceuticals UK Ltd, Frimley Business Park, Frimley, Camberley, Surrey, GU16 5SG.

Reference: 1. Corey-Bloom J, et al. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychopharmacology* 1998; 1: 55-65.

Date of preparation: August 1998.

Code No. EXE 98/63

 NOVARTIS

CLOZARIL

clozapine

CLOZARIL ABBREVIATED PRESCRIBING INFORMATION.

The use of Clozaril is restricted to patients registered with the Clozaril Patient Monitoring Service. **Indication:** Treatment-resistant schizophrenia (patients non-responsive to, or intolerant of, conventional neuroleptics). **Presentations:** 25 mg and 100 mg clozapine tablets. **Dosage and Administration:** Initiation must be in hospital in-patients and is restricted to patients with normal white blood cell and differential counts. Initially, 12.5 mg once or twice on first day, followed by one or two 25 mg tablets on second day. Increase dose slowly, by increments (see data sheet). The total daily dose should be divided and a larger portion of the dose may be given at night. Once control is achieved a maintenance dose of 150 to 300 mg daily may suffice. At daily doses not exceeding 200mg, a single administration in the evening may be appropriate. Doses up to 900mg daily may be used. Dose-related convulsions have been reported especially during dose titration. Patients with a history of seizures, those suffering from cardiovascular, renal or hepatic disorders, and the elderly need lower doses (12.5 mg given once on the first day) and more gradual titration. **Contra-Indications:** Allergy to any constituents of the formulation. History of drug-induced neutropenia/agranulocytosis, myeloproliferative disorders, uncontrolled epilepsy, alcoholic and toxic psychoses, drug intoxication, comatose conditions, circulatory collapse and/or CNS depression of any cause, severe renal or cardiac failure. Active liver disease, progressive liver disease or hepatic failure. **Warning and Precautions:** CLOZARIL can cause agranulocytosis. A fatality rate of up to 1 in 300 has been estimated when CLOZARIL was used prior to recognition of this risk. Since then strict haematological monitoring of patients has been demonstrated to be effective in markedly reducing the risk of fatality. Because of this risk, CLOZARIL use is limited to treatment-resistant schizophrenic patients:- 1. who have normal leucocyte findings and 2. in whom regular leucocyte counts can be performed weekly during the first 18 weeks and at least two-weekly for the first year of therapy. After one years treatment, monitoring may be changed to four weekly intervals in patients with stable neutrophil counts. Monitoring must continue throughout treatment and for four weeks after discontinuation of CLOZARIL. Patients must be under specialist supervision. CLOZARIL supply is restricted to pharmacies registered with the CLOZARIL Patient Monitoring Service. Prescribing physicians must register themselves, their patients and a nominated pharmacist with the CLOZARIL Patient Monitoring Service. This service provides for the required leucocyte counts and a drug supply audit so that CLOZARIL is promptly withdrawn from any patient who develops abnormal leucocyte findings. Each time CLOZARIL is prescribed, patients should be reminded to contact their physician immediately if any kind of infection begins to develop, especially if flu-like. Immediate differential count is necessary if signs or symptoms of infection develop. Re-evaluate any patient developing an infection, or when a routine white blood count of between 3.0 and $3.5 \times 10^9/l$ and/or a neutrophil count between 1.5 and $2.0 \times 10^9/l$, with a view to discontinuing CLOZARIL. If the white blood count falls below $3.0 \times 10^9/l$ and/or the absolute neutrophil count drops below $1.5 \times 10^9/l$, withdraw CLOZARIL immediately and monitor the patient closely, paying particular attention to symptoms suggestive of infection. Any further fall in white blood/neutrophil count below $1.0 \times 10^9/l$ and/or $0.5 \times 10^9/l$ respectively, after drug withdrawal requires immediate specialised care. Where protective isolation and administration of GM-CSF or G-CSF and broad spectrum antibiotics may be indicated. Discontinue colony stimulating factor when the neutrophil count returns above $1.0 \times 10^9/l$. CLOZARIL lowers the seizure threshold. Orthostatic hypotension can occur therefore close medical supervision is required during initial dose titration. Patients, if affected by the sedative action of CLOZARIL, should not drive or operate machinery, administer with caution to patients who participate in activities requiring complete mental alertness. Monitor hepatic function regularly in liver disease. Investigate any signs of liver disease immediately with a view to drug discontinuation. Resume only if LFTs return to normal, then closely monitor patient. Use with care in prostatic enlargement, narrow-angle glaucoma and paralytic ileus. Patients with fever should be carefully evaluated to rule out the possibility of an underlying infection or the development of agranulocytosis. Avoid immobilisation of patients due to increased risk of thromboembolism. Do not give with other drugs with a substantial potential to depress bone marrow function. CLOZARIL may enhance the effects of alcohol, MAO inhibitors,

CNS depressants and drugs with anticholinergic, hypotensive or respiratory depressant effects. Caution is advised when CLOZARIL therapy is initiated in patients who are receiving (or have recently received) a benzodiazepine or any other psychotropic drug as these patients may have an increased risk of circulatory collapse, which, rarely, can be profound and may lead to cardiac and/or respiratory arrest. Caution is advised with concomitant highly protein bound drugs. Clozapine binds to and is partially metabolised by the isoenzymes cytochrome P450 1A2 and P450 2D6. Caution is advised with drugs which possess affinity for these isoenzymes. Concomitant cimetidine and high dose CLOZARIL has been associated with increased plasma clozapine levels and the occurrence of adverse effects. Concomitant fluoxetine and fluvoxamine have been associated with elevated clozapine levels. Discontinuation of concomitant carbamazepine resulted in increased clozapine levels. Phenytoin decreases clozapine levels resulting in reduced CLOZARIL effectiveness. No clinically relevant interactions have been noted with tricyclic antidepressants, phenothiazines and type Ic antiarrhythmics, to date. Concomitant lithium or other CNS-active agents may increase the risk of neuroleptic malignant syndrome. The hypertensive effect of adrenaline and its derivatives may be reversed by CLOZARIL. Do not use in pregnant or nursing women. Use adequate contraceptive measures in women of child bearing potential. **Side-Effects:** Neutropenia leading to agranulocytosis (See Warning and Precautions). Rare reports of leucocytosis including eosinophilia. Isolated cases of leukaemia and thrombocytopenia have been reported but there is no evidence to suggest a causal relationship with the drug. Most commonly fatigue, drowsiness, sedation. Dizziness or headache may also occur. CLOZARIL lowers the seizure threshold and may cause EEG changes and delirium. Myoclonic jerks or convulsions may be precipitated in individuals who have epileptogenic potential but no previous history of epilepsy. Rarely it may cause confusion, restlessness, agitation and delirium. Extrapyramidal symptoms are limited mainly to tremor, akathisia and rigidity. Tardive dyskinesia reported very rarely. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome has been reported. Transient autonomic effects e.g. dry mouth, disturbances of accommodation and sweating/temperature regulation. Hypersalivation may occur. Tachycardia and postural hypotension, with or without syncope, and less commonly hypertension may occur. Rarely, profound circulatory collapse has occurred. ECG changes, arrhythmias, pericarditis and myocarditis (with or without eosinophilia) have been reported, some of which have been fatal. Rare reports of thromboembolism. Isolated cases of respiratory depression or arrest, with or without circulatory collapse. Rarely aspiration may occur in patients presenting with dysphagia or as a consequence of acute overdose. Nausea and vomiting have been reported. Mild constipation may occur, however, it may be more severe and fatal complications including gastrointestinal obstruction and paralytic ileus have occurred. Monitor patients and prescribe laxatives, as required. Care is required in patients receiving other medicines known to cause constipation or with a history of colonic disease or lower abdominal surgery. Asymptomatic elevations in liver enzymes occur commonly and usually resolve without drug discontinuation. Rarely hepatitis and cholestatic jaundice may occur. Very rarely fulminant hepatic necrosis reported. Discontinue CLOZARIL if jaundice develops. Rare cases of acute pancreatitis have been reported. Urinary incontinence and retention and priapism have been reported. Isolated cases of interstitial nephritis have occurred. Benign hyperthermia may occur and isolated reports of skin reactions have been received. Rarely hyperglycaemia has been reported. Rarely increases in CPK values have occurred. With prolonged treatment considerable weight gain has been observed. Sudden unexplained deaths have been reported in patients receiving CLOZARIL. **Package Quantities and Price:** Community pharmacies only: 28 x 25mg tablets: £12.52, (Basic NHS) 28 x 100mg tablets: £50.05 (Basic NHS). Hospital pharmacies only: 84 x 25 mg tablets: £37.54 (Basic NHS), 84 x 100 mg tablets: £150.15 (Basic NHS). Supply of CLOZARIL is restricted to pharmacies registered with the CLOZARIL Patient Monitoring Service. **Product Licence Numbers:** 25 mg tablets: PL 0101/0228, 100 mg tablets: PL 0101/0229. **Legal Category:** POM. CLOZARIL is a registered Trade Mark. **Date of preparation:** January 1999. Full prescribing information, including Summary of Product Characteristics is available from Novartis Pharmaceuticals UK Ltd. Trading as: SANDOZ PHARMACEUTICALS, Frimley Business Park, Frimley, Camberley, Surrey, GU16 5SG.

THE ENVY A GOLD STANDARD THERAPY FOR OF OTHER TREATMENT-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENIA ATYPICALS?

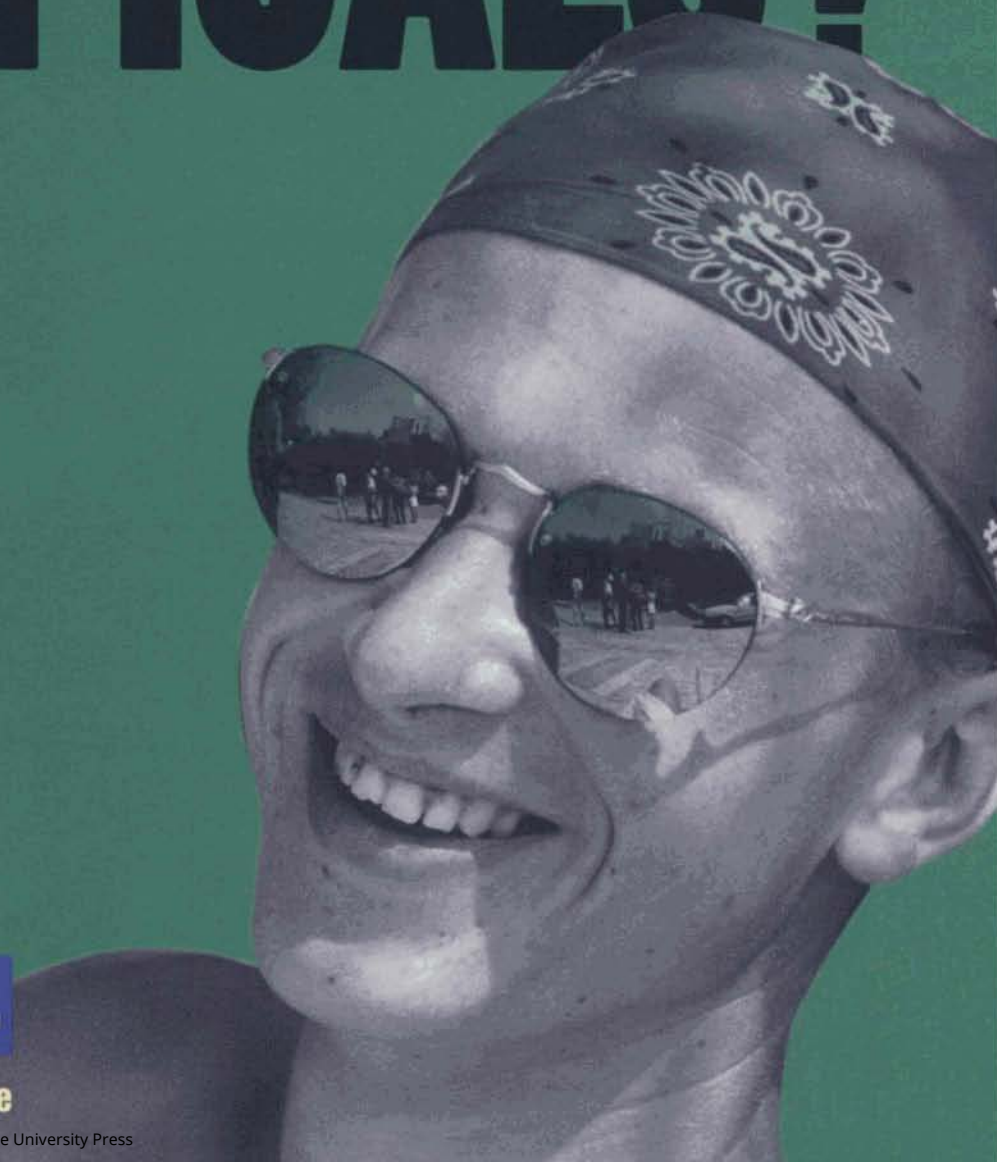
WHY?

When
others fail,
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unsurpassed
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Why don't
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it more?



CLOZARIL
clozapine

**A pathway to lasting care
in the community**



Action in Alzheimer's



real lives - realistic expectations

 **Aricept**[®]
donepezil hydrochloride

Once daily in Alzheimer's

BRIEF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

ARICEPT[®] (donepezil hydrochloride)

Please refer to the SmPC before prescribing ARICEPT 5mg or ARICEPT 10mg. **Indication:** Symptomatic treatment of mild to moderately severe Alzheimer's dementia. **Dose and administration:** **Adults/elderly:** 5mg daily which may be increased to 10mg once daily after at least one month. No dose adjustment necessary for patients with renal or mild-moderate hepatic impairment. **Children:** Not recommended. **Contra-Indications:** Pregnancy. Hypersensitivity to donepezil, piperidine derivatives or any excipients used in ARICEPT. **Lactation:** Excretion into breast milk unknown. Women on donepezil should not breast feed. **Warnings and Precautions:** Initiation and supervision by a physician with experience of Alzheimer's dementia. A caregiver should be available to monitor compliance. **Regular monitoring:** To ensure continued benefit, consider discontinuation when evidence of a therapeutic

relaxation. Avoid concurrent use of anticholinesterases, cholinergic agonists, cholinergic antagonists. Possibility of vagotonic effect on the heart which may be particularly important with "sick sinus syndrome", and supraventricular conduction conditions. Careful monitoring of patients at risk of ulcer disease including those receiving NSAIDs. Cholinomimetics may cause bladder outflow obstruction. Seizures occur in Alzheimer's disease and cholinomimetics have the potential to cause seizures. Care in patients suffering asthma and obstructive pulmonary disease. As with all Alzheimer's patients, routine evaluation of ability to drive/operate machinery. **Drug Interactions:** Experience of use with concomitant medications is limited, consider possibility of as yet unknown interactions. Interaction possible with inhibitors or inducers of Cytochrome P450; use such combinations with care. Possible synergistic activity with succinylcholine-type muscle relaxants, beta-blockers, cholinergic or anticholinergic agents. Side

vomiting, and insomnia. Other common effects in clinical trials (≥5%, and ≥placebo) headache, pain, accident, common cold, abdominal disturbance and dizziness. Rare cases of syncope, bradycardia, heart block. Psychiatric disturbances, including hallucinations, agitation and aggressive behaviour have been reported; these resolved on dose reduction or discontinuation. Minor increases in muscle creatine kinase. **Presentation and basic NHS cost:** Blister packed in strips of 14. ARICEPT 5mg; white, film coated tablets marked 5 and Aricept, packs of 28 £68.32. ARICEPT 10mg; yellow, film coated tablets marked 10 and Aricept, packs of 28 £95.76. **Marketing authorisation numbers:** ARICEPT 5mg; PL 10555/0006. ARICEPT 10mg; PL 10555/0007. **Marketing authorisation holder:** Eisai Ltd. **Further Information from/Marketed by:** Eisai Ltd, Hammersmith International Centre, 3 Shortlands, London, W6 8EE and Pfizer Ltd, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9NL. **Local category:**

Every day he's frustrated and alone.
Every day he wants to be different.
Every day goes by the same.



Many schizophrenia patients are crying out for reassessment. Conventional neuroleptics may have controlled some initial symptoms. However, for many patients, everyday life is still impaired by residual symptoms and side effects. Switching to Risperdal could give them a life worth living.

Please refer to Summary of Product Characteristics before prescribing Risperdal (risperidone). **USES:** The treatment of acute and chronic schizophrenia, and other psychotic conditions, in which positive and/or negative symptoms are prominent. Risperdal also alleviates affective symptoms associated with schizophrenia. **DOSAGE:** Where medically appropriate, gradual discontinuation of previous antipsychotic treatment while Risperdal therapy is initiated is recommended. Where medically appropriate, when switching patients from depot antipsychotics, consider initiating Risperdal therapy in place of the next scheduled injection. The need for continuing existing antiparkinson medication should be re-evaluated periodically. **Adults:** Risperdal may be given once or twice daily. All patients, whether acute or chronic, should start with 2 mg/day. This should be increased to 4 mg/day on the second day and 6 mg/day on the third day. However, some patients such as first-episode psychotic patients may benefit from a slower rate of titration. From then on the dosage can be maintained unchanged, or further individualised if needed. The usual effective dosage is 4 to 8 mg/day although in some patients an optimal response may be obtained at lower doses. Doses above 10 mg/day may increase the risk of extrapyramidal symptoms and should only be used if the benefit is considered to outweigh the risk. Doses above 16 mg/day should not be used. **Elderly, renal and liver disease:** A starting dose of 0.5 mg bd is recommended. This can be individually adjusted with 0.5 mg bd increments to 1 to 2 mg bd. Risperdal is well tolerated by the elderly. Use with caution in patients with renal and liver disease. Not recommended in children aged less than 15 years. **CONTRA-INDICATIONS, WARNINGS, ETC., Contra-indications:** Known hypersensitivity to Risperdal. **Precautions:** Orthostatic hypotension can occur (alpha-blocking effect). Use with caution in patients with known cardiovascular disease. Consider dose reduction if hypotension occurs. For further sedation, give an additional drug (such as a benzodiazepine) rather than increasing the dose of Risperdal. Drugs with dopamine antagonistic properties have been associated with tardive dyskinesia. If signs and symptoms of tardive dyskinesia appear, the discontinuation of all antipsychotic drugs should be considered. Caution should be exercised when treating patients with Parkinson's disease or epilepsy. Patients should be advised of the potential for weight gain. Risperdal may interfere with activities requiring mental alertness. Patients should be advised not to drive or operate machinery until their individual susceptibility is known. **Pregnancy and lactation:** Use during pregnancy only if the benefits outweigh the risks. Women receiving Risperdal should not breast feed. **Interactions:** Use with caution in combination with other centrally acting drugs. Risperdal may antagonise the effect of levodopa and other dopamine agonists. On initiation of carbamazepine or other hepatic enzyme-inducing drugs, the dosage of Risperdal should be re-evaluated and increased if necessary. On discontinuation of such drugs, the dosage of Risperdal should be re-evaluated and decreased if necessary. **Side effects:** Risperdal is generally well tolerated and in many instances it has been difficult to differentiate adverse events from symptoms of the underlying disease. Common adverse events include: insomnia, agitation, anxiety, headache. Less common adverse events include: somnolence, fatigue, dizziness, impaired concentration, constipation, dyspepsia, nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain, blurred vision, prapism, erectile dysfunction, ejaculatory dysfunction, orgasmic dysfunction, urinary incontinence, rhinitis, rash and other allergic reactions. The incidence and severity of extrapyramidal symptoms are significantly less than with haloperidol. However, the following may occur: tremor, rigidity, hypersalivation, bradykinesia, akathisia, acute dystonia. If acute, these symptoms are usually mild and reversible upon dose reduction and/or administration of antiparkinson medication. Rare cases of Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome have been reported. In such an event, all antipsychotic drugs should be discontinued. Occasionally, orthostatic dizziness, hypotension (including orthostatic), tachycardia (including reflex) and hypertension have been observed. An increase in plasma prolactin concentration can occur which may be associated with galactorrhoea, gynaecomastia and disturbances of the menstrual cycle. Oedema and increased hepatic enzyme levels have been observed. A mild fall in neutrophil and/or thrombocyte count has been reported. Rare cases of water intoxication with hyponatraemia, tardive dyskinesia, body temperature dysregulation and seizures have been reported. **Overdosage:** Reported signs and symptoms include drowsiness and sedation, tachycardia and hypotension, and extrapyramidal symptoms. A prolonged QT interval was reported in a patient with concomitant hypokalaemia who had ingested 360mg. Establish and maintain a clear airway, and ensure adequate oxygenation and ventilation. Gastric lavage and activated charcoal plus a laxative should be considered. Commence cardiovascular monitoring immediately, including continuous electrocardiographic monitoring to detect possible arrhythmias. There is no specific antidote, so institute appropriate supportive measures. Treat hypotension and circulatory collapse with appropriate measures. In case of severe extrapyramidal symptoms, give anticholinergic medication. Continue close medical supervision and monitoring until the patient recovers. **PHARMA-CEUTICAL PRECAUTIONS:** Tablets. Store below 30°C. Liquid. Store below 30°C; protect from freezing. **LEGAL CATEGORY:** POM. **PRESENTATIONS, PACK SIZES, PRODUCT LICENCE NUMBERS & BASIC NHS COSTS:** White, oblong tablets containing 1 mg risperidone in packs of 20. Pl. 0242/0186 £13.45. Pale orange, oblong tablets containing 2 mg risperidone in packs of 60. Pl. 0242/0187 £73.56. Yellow, oblong tablets containing 3 mg risperidone in packs of 60. Pl. 0242/0188 £117.00. Green, oblong tablets containing 4 mg risperidone in packs of 60. Pl. 0242/0189 £154.44. Yellow, circular tablets containing 5 mg risperidone in packs of 28. Pl. 0242/0317 £109.20. Starter packs containing 6 Risperdal 1 mg tablets are also available £4.15. Clear, colourless solution containing 1 mg risperidone per ml in bottles containing 100 ml. Pl. 0242/0199 £55.00. **FURTHER INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM THE PRODUCT LICENCE HOLDER, Janssen-Cilag Ltd, Saunderton, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire HP14 4JH. APIVER140797**



ONCE DAILY
RisperdalTM
 RISPERIDONE





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 cardiovascular^{4,5} or haematological^{4,6}

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.

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AMISULPRIDE



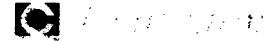
Efficacy that patients can live with

Prescribing Information - Solian 200 and Solian 50 ▼ **Presentation:** Solian 200mg tablets contain 200mg amisulpride and Solian 50mg tablets contain 50mg amisulpride. **Indication:** Acute and chronic schizophrenia in which positive and/or negative symptoms are prominent. **Dosage:** Acute psychotic episodes: 400-800mg/day, increasing up to 1200mg/day according to individual response (dose titration not required), in divided doses. Predominantly negative symptoms: 50-300mg once daily adjusted according to individual response. Elderly: administer with caution due to the risk of hypotension or sedation. Renal insufficiency: reduce dose and consider intermittent therapy. Hepatic insufficiency: no dosage adjustment necessary. **Children:** contraindicated in children under 15 years (safety not established). **Contraindications:** Hypersensitivity; concomitant prolactin-dependent tumours e.g. pituitary gland prolactinaemias and breast cancer; pheochromocytoma; children under 15 years; pregnancy; lactation; women taking or taking hormonal contraceptives. **Warnings:** As with all neuroleptics, neuroleptic malignant syndrome may occur (discontinue Solian). Caution

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. **Basic NHS Cost:** Blister packs of: 200mg x 60 tablets - £60.00; 200mg x 90 tablets - £90.00; 50mg x 60 tablets - £16.45; 50mg x 90 tablets - £24.69. **Legal Category:** POM. **Product Licence Numbers:** Solian 200 - PL 15819/0002, Solian 50 - PL 15819/0001. **Product Licence Holder:** Lorex Synthelabo UK and Ireland Ltd, Foundation Park, Roxborough Way, Maidenhead, Berks, SL6 3UD. **References:** 1. Freeman HL. *Int Clin Psychopharmacol* 1997;12(Suppl 2):S11-S17. 2. Møller 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. **SYNTHELABO**

Please refer to summary of product characteristics before prescribing.
Presentation: White to off-white tablets each containing modafinil 100 mg. **Indication:** Narcolepsy. **Dosage:** Adults: 200-400 mg daily either as two divided doses in the morning and at noon or as a single morning dose according to response. **Elderly:** Treatment should start at 100 mg daily which may be increased subsequently to the maximum adult daily dose in the absence of renal or hepatic impairment. **Severe renal or hepatic impairment:** Reduce dose by half (100-200 mg daily). **Children:** See contra-indications. **Contra-indications:** Pregnancy, lactation, use in children, moderate to severe hypertension, arrhythmia, hypersensitivity to modafinil or any excipients used in Provigil. **Warnings and precautions:** Patients with major anxiety should only receive Provigil treatment in a specialist unit. Sexually active women of child-bearing potential should be established on a contraceptive programme before starting treatment. Blood pressure and heart rate should be monitored in hypertensive patients. Provigil is not recommended in patients with a history of left ventricular hypertrophy or ischaemic ECG changes, chest pain, arrhythmia or other clinically significant manifestations of mitral valve prolapse in association with CNS stimulant use. Studies of modafinil have demonstrated a low potential for dependence although the possibility of this occurring with long-term use cannot be entirely excluded. **Drug interactions:** Induction of cytochrome P-450 isoenzymes has been observed *in vitro*. Effectiveness of oral contraceptives may be

ethinyloestradiol should be taken. Tricyclic antidepressants - no clinically relevant interaction was seen in a single dose interaction study of Provigil and clomipramine. However, patients receiving such medication should be carefully monitored. Care should be observed with co-administration of anti-convulsant drugs. **Side effects:** Nervousness, excitation, aggressive tendencies, insomnia, personality disorder, anorexia, headache, CNS stimulation, euphoria, abdominal pain, dry mouth, palpitation, tachycardia, hypertension and tremor have been reported. Nausea and gastric discomfort may occur and may improve when tablets are taken with meals. Pruritic skin rashes have been observed occasionally. Buccofacial dyskinesia has been reported very rarely. A dose related increase in alkaline phosphatase has been observed. **Basic NHS cost:** Packs of 30 blister packed 100 mg tablets: £60.00. **Marketing authorisation number:** 16260/0001. **Marketing authorisation holder:** Cephalon UK Ltd., 11/13 Frederick Sanger Road, Surrey Research Park, Guildford, GU2 5YD. **Legal category:** POM. **Date of preparation:** January 1998. Provigil and Cephalon are registered trademarks. **References:** 1. Mitler MM. Sleep 1994; 17: S103-S106. 2. Data on file, Cephalon [676]. 3. Lin JS *et al.* Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1996; 93 (24): 14128-14133. 4. Simon P *et al.* Eur Neuropsychopharmacol 1995; 5: 509-514.



PRAD/1/Feb 99

WAKE UP LITTLE SUZIE, WAKE UP

Excessive sleepiness associated with narcolepsy frequently has a disastrous effect on patients' lives, by impairing their physical, social and emotional well being. Unfortunately, treatment with amphetamines is often associated with a high incidence of unpleasant side effects, which limit their overall benefit!

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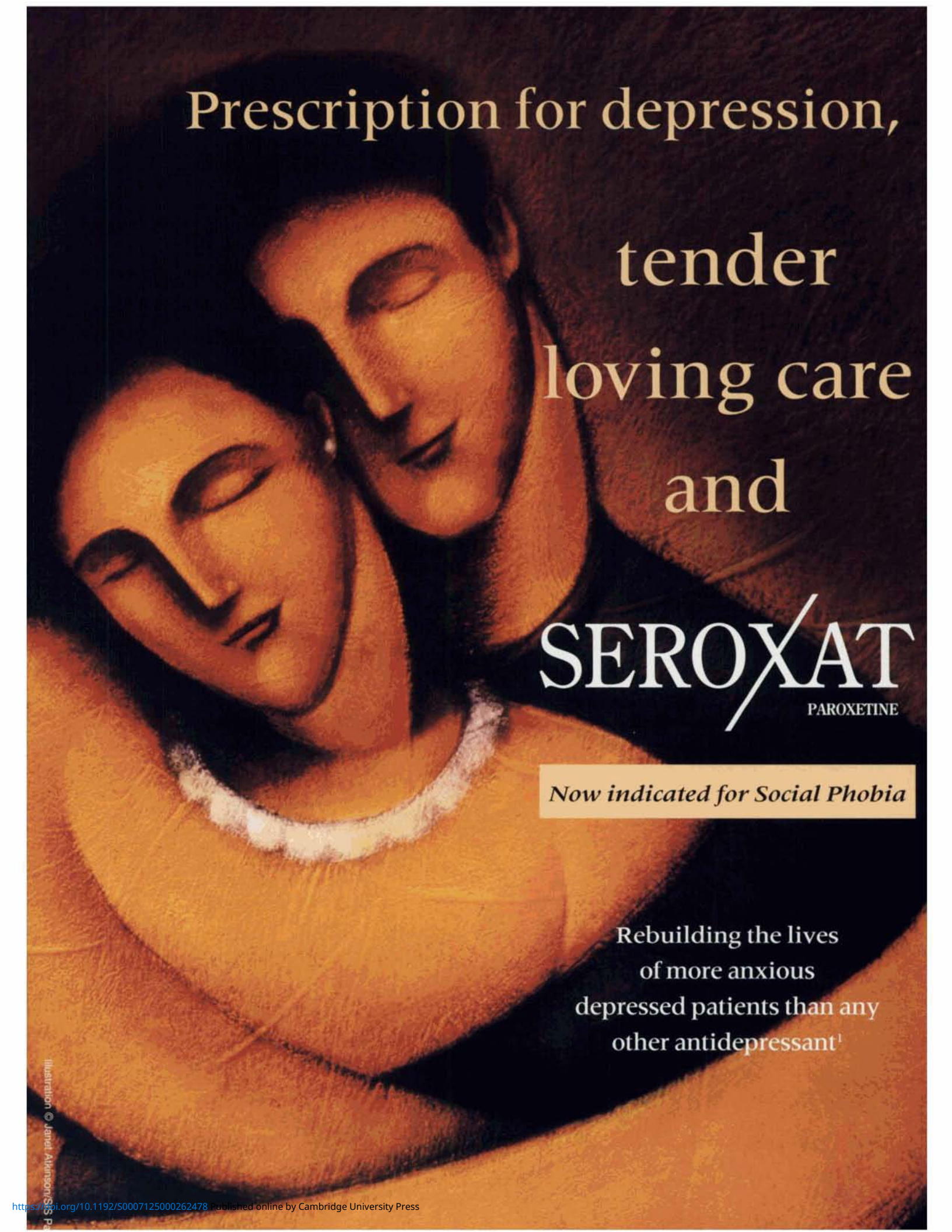
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Prescribing information

Presentation: 'Seroxat' Tablets, PL 10592/0001-2, each containing either 20 or 30 mg paroxetine as the hydrochloride. 30 (OP) 20 mg tablets, £20.77; 30 (OP) 30 mg tablets, £31.16.

'Seroxat' Liquid, PL 10592/0092, containing 20 mg paroxetine as the hydrochloride per 10 ml. 150 ml (OP), £20.77.

Indications: Treatment of symptoms of depressive illness of all types including depression accompanied by anxiety. Following satisfactory response, continuation is effective in preventing relapse. Treatment of symptoms and prevention of relapse of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). Treatment of symptoms and prevention of relapse of panic disorder with or without agoraphobia. Treatment of symptoms of social anxiety disorder/social phobia.

Dosage: Adults: Depression: 20 mg a day. Review response within two to three weeks and if necessary increase dose in 10 mg increments to a maximum of 50 mg according to response.

Obsessive compulsive disorder: 40 mg a day. Patients should be given 20 mg a day initially and the dose increased weekly in 10 mg increments. Some patients may benefit from a maximum dose of 60 mg a day.

Panic disorder: 40 mg a day. Patients should be given 10 mg a day initially and the dose increased weekly in 10 mg increments. Some patients may benefit from a maximum dose of 50 mg a day. Social anxiety disorder/social phobia: 20 mg a day. Patients should start on 20 mg and if no improvement after at least two weeks they may benefit from weekly 10 mg dose increases up to a maximum of 50 mg/day according to response. 'Seroxat' has been shown to be effective in 12 week placebo-controlled trials. There is only limited evidence of efficacy after 12 weeks' treatment.

Give orally once a day in the morning with food. The tablets should not be chewed. Continue treatment for a sufficient period, which should be at least four to six months after recovery for depression and may be longer for OCD and panic disorder. As with many psychoactive medications abrupt discontinuation should be avoided – see **Adverse reactions**.

Elderly: Dosing should commence at the adult starting dose and may be increased in weekly 10 mg increments up to a maximum of 40 mg a day according to response.

Children: Not recommended.

Severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance <30 ml/min) or severe hepatic impairment: 20 mg a day. Restrict incremental dosage if required to lower end of range.

Contra-indication: Hypersensitivity to paroxetine.

Precautions: History of mania. Cardiac conditions: caution. Caution in patients with epilepsy; stop treatment if seizures develop. Driving and operating machinery.

Drug interactions: Do not use with or within two weeks after MAO inhibitors; leave a two-week gap before starting MAO inhibitor treatment. Possibility of interaction with tryptophan. Great caution with warfarin and other oral anticoagulants. Use lower doses if given with drug metabolising enzyme inhibitors; adjust dosage if necessary with drug metabolising enzyme inducers. Alcohol is not advised. Use lithium with caution and monitor lithium levels. Increased adverse effects with phenytoin; similar possibility with other anticonvulsants.

Pregnancy and lactation: Use only if potential benefit outweighs possible risk.

Adverse reactions: In controlled trials most commonly nausea, somnolence, sweating, tremor, asthenia, dry mouth, insomnia, sexual dysfunction (including impotence and ejaculation disorders), dizziness, constipation and decreased appetite.

Also spontaneous reports of dizziness, vomiting, diarrhoea, restlessness, hallucinations, hypomania, rash including urticaria with pruritus or angioedema, and symptoms suggestive of postural hypotension. Extrapyramidal reactions reported infrequently; usually reversible abnormalities of liver function tests and hyponatraemia described rarely. Symptoms including dizziness, sensory disturbance, anxiety, sleep disturbances, agitation, tremor, nausea, sweating and confusion have been reported following abrupt discontinuation of 'Seroxat'. It is recommended that when antidepressant treatment is no longer required, gradual discontinuation by dose-tapering or alternate day dosing be considered.

Overdosage: Margin of safety from available data is wide. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, tremor, dilated pupils, dry mouth, irritability, sweating and somnolence. No specific antidote. General treatment as for overdosage with any antidepressant. Early use of activated charcoal suggested.

Legal category: POM. 10.9.98

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