

## **Apolomine and Apolomine Plus.**

### **Contributors**

Bayer

### **Publication/Creation**

London : Bayer, [between 1960 and 1969?]

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/dvua779a>

### **License and attribution**

Conditions of use: it is possible this item is protected by copyright and/or related rights. You are free to use this item in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s).

**wellcome  
collection**

Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

*Motion Sickness*  
MOTION SICKNESS

*Travel Sickness*

*For the Medical Profession only*

**APOLOMINE**

TRADE MARK

and

**APOLOMINE PLUS**

TRADE MARK

Brands of Anti-nausea Tablets

**For Vomiting of Pregnancy**



**BAYER**

**PRODUCTS LTD., AFRICA HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.2**

## DESCRIPTION

'Apolomine' contains the following substances : riboflavine 4 mg., pyridoxine hydrochloride 2.5 mg., nicotinamide 25 mg., atropine sulphate 0.1 mg., hyoscine hydrobromide 0.2 mg., and benzocaine 100 mg. It is available in tablet form and is intended primarily to relieve vomiting of pregnancy.

'Apolomine Plus' tablets have in addition 15 mg. of 'Luminal' (phenobarbitone) per tablet, to give an additional sedative effect where required.

## CLINICAL INDICATIONS

As mentioned above, both 'Apolomine' and 'Apolomine' Plus are intended primarily to relieve "morning sickness" in pregnancy. The latter preparation (with the addition of 'Luminal') is probably to be preferred in the more severe vomiting and may also suit some of the milder cases. Both preparations are also worthy of trial in motion and irradiation sickness.

'Apolomine' and 'Apolomine' Plus have been subjected to widespread clinical trials in Australia. In one test with the latter preparation in a Women's Hospital in Sydney a group of 60 cases was used. Many of these had experienced vomiting during the present and during previous pregnancies to such an extent that they were unable to do their housework. In the 60 cases which received the preparation, relief was obtained in 52. Both vomiting and nausea were controlled ; and in some instances, following ten days' treatment, withdrawal of the preparation was not followed by reappearance of the vomiting. In others withdrawal after three weeks' treatment led to recurrence.

In a second group of cases (75) in which the tablets were used in the first three months of pregnancy, severity ranged from mild morning or evening nausea to serious and persistent cases of vomiting accompanied by loss of weight. Fifty of the patients experienced complete relief of symptoms, 15 reported improvement (though incomplete relief) ; and ten had no relief at all.



## SUGGESTED DOSAGE

One tablet (of either preparation) should be taken in the morning followed by another tablet  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour before the mid-day meal and/or when it is felt that vomiting may come on. If the vomiting occurs only in the morning then 1 tablet taken on rising may be sufficient. The total daily dose should not exceed 3 tablets, and not more than 1 tablet should be taken at a time or dizziness may be experienced. The tablet should be followed quickly with a draught of water.

## PACKINGS

- 'Apolomine' tablets (bottles of 25, 100, 250, 1,000).
- 'Apolomine' Plus tablets, S.4. (bottles of 25, 100, 250).

## PHARMACOLOGY

The three members of the vitamin B complex appear in the formula on the basis of observations by recent investigators who have found them, particularly pyridoxine, valuable.

Pyridoxine has been employed in the treatment of hyperemesis gravidarum, irradiation sickness, vomiting after oestrogen administration, and also for post-operative vomiting. In each case the results reported have been a little variable ; but the great majority of investigators have been enthusiastic. The preparation has been given both by mouth and by injection and on the whole is very well tolerated.

It is not yet clear just how this preparation functions ; for example, it has been suggested that there may be a pyridoxine deficiency in hyperemesis, this suggestion being based on experimental bio-chemical findings.

The hyoscine content of 'Apolomine' and 'Apolomine plus,' together with a small amount of atropine, aims at decreasing gastric secretion (may affect both secretory and motor activities of the gastro-intestinal tract), and thereby allaying nausea.

Benzocaine is included for its ability to produce a marked degree of anaesthesia in the stomach, and by this means to reduce the tendency to vomit as a result of local reflex irritation.

As mentioned above, 'Luminal' gives added sedative effect which may be desirable in some cases.

# Bayer Products Ltd.

*Head Office and Warehouse :*

Africa House, Kingsway, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone : HOLborn 8730

*Eire Office :*

Molesworth House, South Frederick Street,  
DUBLIN



*This Leaflet is standardised in size for filing purposes.*