

**Trimopan 200mg penetrates chest infections.**

**Contributors**

Berk Pharmaceuticals Limited

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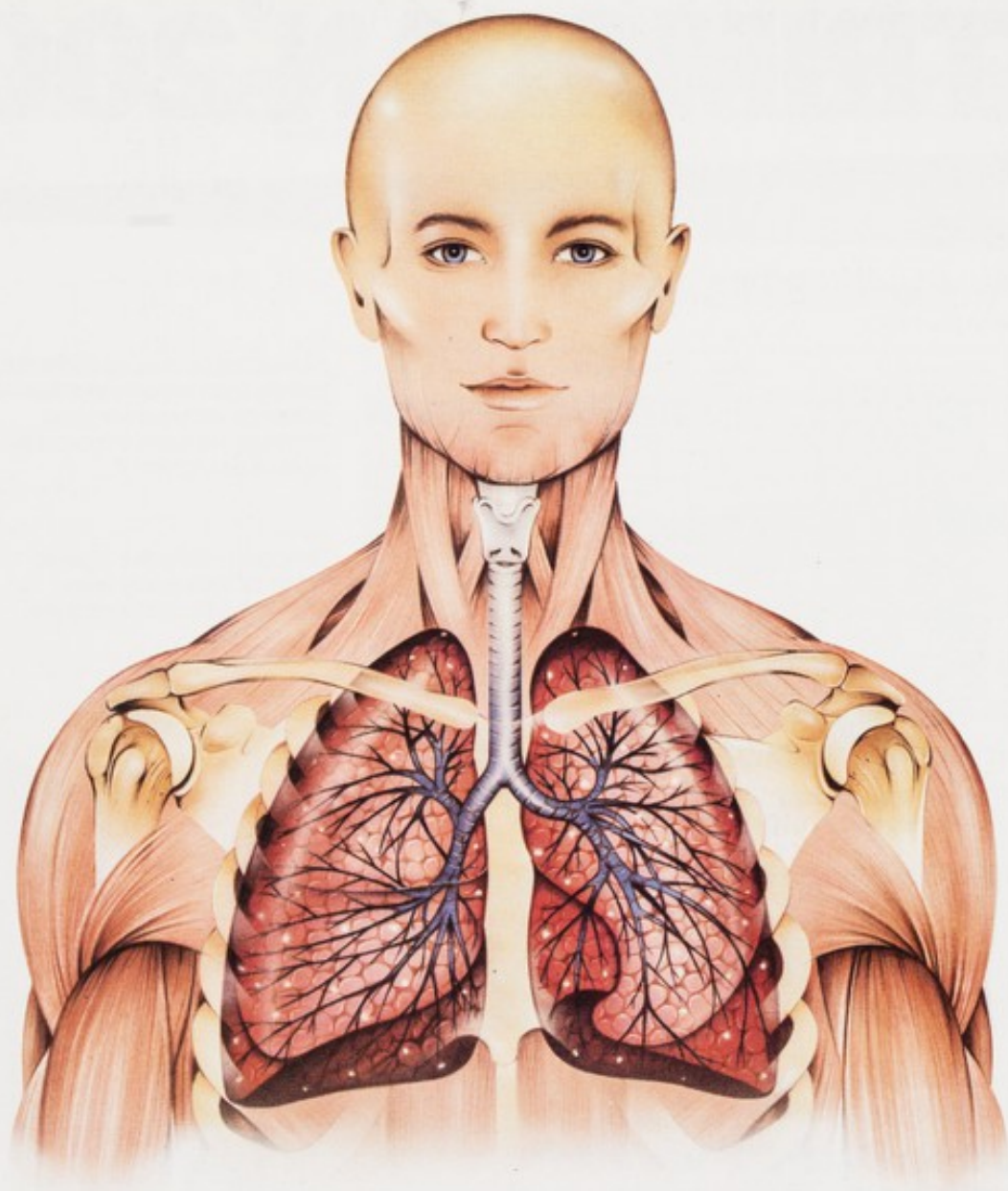
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**TRIMOPAN<sup>®</sup> 200<sub>mg</sub>**  
Trimethoprim

**penetrates  
chest infections**

# TRIMOPAN<sup>®</sup> 200mg Penetrates chest infections

## Broad appropriate spectrum<sup>1</sup>

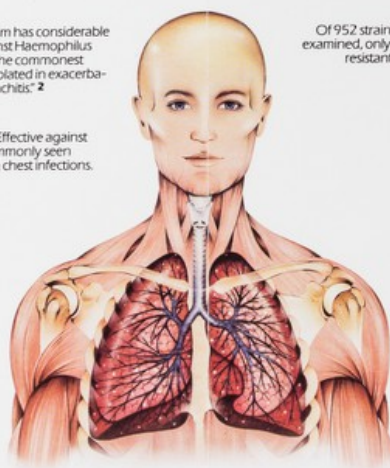
With low M.I.C.s...

Gram positive	M.I.C. mg/l	Gram negative	M.I.C. mg/l
Staph aureus	0.2-1	H. influenzae	0.12-1
St. pyogenes	0.4-1	Bord. pertussis	?
St. pneumoniae	0.5-2	Each cell	0.01-1
St. viridans	0.25	K. pneumoniae	0.3-2
St. faecalis	0.25-0.5	Ext. aerogenes	1-5
C. albicans	0.4	Proteus spp.	1-4
		Serratia spp.	0.01-0.4
		Shigella spp.	0.4

Adapted from Garrod et al.<sup>1</sup>

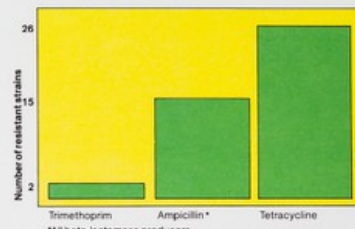
"Trimethoprim has considerable activity against Haemophilus influenzae, the commonest pathogen isolated in exacerbations of bronchitis."<sup>2</sup>

Trimopan - Effective against the most commonly seen organisms in chest infections.



Of 952 strains of H. influenzae examined, only two strains were resistant to trimethoprim.

## Fewer resistant strains<sup>7</sup>



\*All beta-lactamase producers.

Derived from Howard et al.<sup>7</sup>

## Penetrates the site of infection Trimopan concentrates in lung tissue

"The concentration of trimethoprim in lung tissue was found to be significantly higher than in serum."

Lung tissue	No. of patients	Duration of treatment (days)	Mean lung concn* (µg/g)	Mean lung/serum ratio
Normal	5	1	0.4	4.1
Diseased	35	2-14	12.5	4.2

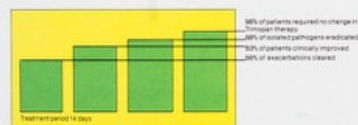
Derived from Hansen et al.<sup>3</sup>

Levels of trimethoprim were found to be significantly higher in inflamed tissue than in normal tissue.

## Efficacy proven in chest infections

### In acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis<sup>5</sup>

A recent clinical trial in 41 patients in general practice showed Trimopan to be an effective treatment.



In a recent clinical trial involving 216 patients, trimethoprim 200mg b.d. was as effective as combination therapy.<sup>6</sup>

## TRIMOPAN<sup>®</sup> 200mg twice daily

### Trimopan penetrates Bronchial secretions<sup>4</sup>

"The concentrations of trimethoprim (Trimopan) found in the lung tissue, bronchial secretion and saliva (6-13 hours after the last administration of trimethoprim) were at a therapeutically active level ( $\geq$ MIC x 5) with regard to the majority of those bacteria usually occurring in respiratory tract infections."

"Trimethoprim alone was remarkable in causing fewer than half the side effects that resulted from administration of the other three compounds, and only one patient receiving trimethoprim failed to complete the course of treatment."<sup>8</sup>

## Fewer side-effects than other frequently prescribed regimens

	Ampicillin	Cephalexin	Co-trimoxazole	Trimethoprim	TOTAL
No. treated	88	84	83	86	301
No. with side-effects	18(20%)	21(25%)	17(21%)	10(12%)	66(22%)
Original discharge	4	8	2	-	14
Nausea	6	4	2	3	15
Headache	3	2	8	2	14
Diarrhoea	4	1	1	-	6
Vomiting	-	-	2	2	4
Sore mouth	1	1	1	-	3
Stomatitis	-	-	1	1	2
Flatulence	-	-	3	-	3
Pruritis	-	2	-	-	2
Maculopapular	2	5	3	2	12

See back page for full prescribing information.

References  
1. Garrod P. et al. comp. Antibiotic and Chemotherapy 4th ed. Edinburgh, Churchill Livingstone, 1973.  
2. Hughes DTG, et al. J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 1976; 1: 207-219.  
3. Hansen, et al. Chemotherapy 1973; 19: 221-234.

4. Linsell, et al. Acta Pharmacol Toxicol 1973; 32: 337-344.  
5. Data on file, Berk Pharmaceuticals Ltd.  
6. Lacey RW, et al. Lancet 1980; 1: 1270-1271.  
7. Howard A, J. et al. Br Med J 1978; 1: 1603-1600.  
8. Brunfist W, Purcell R. Br Med J 1972; 1: 673-676.

# TRIMOPAN<sup>®</sup> 200mg

Trimethoprim

## Penetrates chest infections

- Broad and appropriate spectrum
- Concentrates in lung tissue
- Penetrates bronchial secretions
- Low M.I.C. values for common respiratory pathogens



- Low incidence of side-effects
- Effective in chest infections
- Full 24 hour activity with b.d. dosage
- Low treatment cost – 20 pence per day

**TRIMOPAN<sup>®</sup> 200mg**  
twice daily

### Prescribing Information

#### Presentation:

White, circular, biconvex tablets, marked 'Berk 2H7' on one side with a single break-line on the reverse. Each tablet contains 100mg Trimethoprim B.P.

White, circular, biconvex tablets marked 'Berk 3H7' on one side with a single break-line on the reverse. Each tablet contains 200mg Trimethoprim B.P.

#### Uses:

Trimopan (trimethoprim) has potent antimicrobial activity due to its selective inhibition of bacterial dihydrofolate reductase. It is effective in-vitro against most Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic organisms, including Haemophilus influenzae, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, E. coli, Enterobacter, Proteus and Streptococcus faecalis.

Exceptions include anaerobic bacteria, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Treponema pallidum.

#### Indications:

Treatment of susceptible infections caused by trimethoprim-sensitive organisms including urinary tract and respiratory tract infections. Prophylaxis of recurrent urinary tract infections.

#### Dosage and Administration:

**Adults and children over 12 years of age:** Treatment of urinary tract infections and all other susceptible infections: 200mg twice daily. Long-term prophylaxis of recurrent urinary tract infections: 100mg each night before bed.

#### Children 4 months to 12 years of age:

Treatment of urinary tract infections and all other susceptible infections: 6mg/kg body weight daily, subdivided into 2 equal doses.

Long-term prophylaxis of recurrent urinary tract infections: 2.5mg/kg body weight daily given as a single dose before bed.

#### Contra-indications, Warnings, etc:

**Contra-indications:** Severe hepatic insufficiency. Severe renal insufficiency, unless blood trimethoprim concentrations can be monitored regularly. Megaloblastic anaemia and other blood dyscrasias.

Trimethoprim should not be administered to pregnant women, premature infants or children under 4 months of age.

#### Precautions:

In patients with marked impairment of renal function, care should be taken to avoid accumulation and resulting adverse haematological effects. Regular haematological tests should be undertaken in patients receiving long-term treatment and those predisposed to folate deficiency. Particular care should be exercised in the haematological monitoring of children on long-term therapy. The usual caution in prescribing any drug for women of child-bearing age should be exercised with trimethoprim. Trimethoprim is excreted in breast milk but is not contra-indicated for short-term use in lactating mothers.

#### Side-effects:

Nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal disturbance, headache, skin rashes and pruritus have rarely been reported.

Isolated cases of megaloblastic anaemia during prolonged therapy with trimethoprim in doses higher than those recommended

have been reported but these are reversible with discontinuation of therapy and administration of folic acid.

#### Treatment of overdose:

Symptomatic treatment, gastric lavage and forced diuresis can be used. Depression of haematopoiesis by trimethoprim can be counteracted by intramuscular administration of calcium folinate.

#### Pharmaceutical Precautions:

No special precautions.

#### Legal Category: POM.

#### Package Quantities:

100mg tablets. Containers of 100 tablets.

200mg tablets. Containers of 100 tablets.

#### Further Information: Nil.

#### Product Licence Numbers:

100mg tablets: 0152/0156.

200mg tablets: 0152/0162.

#### Basic NHS cost

TRIMOPAN 100mg tablets. Containers of 100 £5.30.

TRIMOPAN 200mg tablets. Containers of 100 £10.43.



Further information is available on request to the company

#### Berk Pharmaceuticals Limited

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