Bisolvon: Boehringer Ingelheim. No.1, Wellerhaus 84 keyless showman's organ.

Contributors

Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd.

Publication/Creation

Isleworth, Middlesex: Boehringer Ingelheim Limited, [approximately 1970]

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jpgpedg7

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).





Bisolvon

Boehringer Ingelheim What could a fairground organ and your chronic bronchitic patients possibly have in common? Very little, perhaps, except for the slightly wheezy, bubbling breathlessness which adds to the charm of the fairground organ but which denotes a problem with sputum in the bronchitic.

British Clinical Trials have shown that Bisolvon can

thin sputum^{1, 2}
ease expectoration^{2, 3}
improve pulmonary function⁴
produce clinical improvement^{2, 3, 4}

1 Brit. med. J., 1970, 3, 260

2 Brit. J. clin. Pract., 1969, 23, 501

3 Practitioner, 1970, 204, 303

4 Lancet, 1969, 2, 1094

British Clinical Evidence for Bisolvon: No. 1

A_double-blind controlled study comparing Bisolvon (16 mg. three times daily) with placebo in 25 bronchitic inpatients was reported recently in the B.M.J. The treatment period lasted eleven days. Results showed that Bisolvon produced an increase in sputum volume, a decrease in sputum viscosity and changes in other sputum rheological parameters, all at a statistically significant level.

"This double-blind controlled clinical trial shows clearly that in a dose of 16 mg. thrice daily bromhexine* in bronchitic patients increases sputum volume and reduces its viscosity and yield values."

Because this group of patients had severe irreversible lung damage, clearing the airways of excess secretions did not significantly improve the overall pulmonary function nor the patients' clinical condition. Despite this the authors were convinced that Bisolvon was . . .

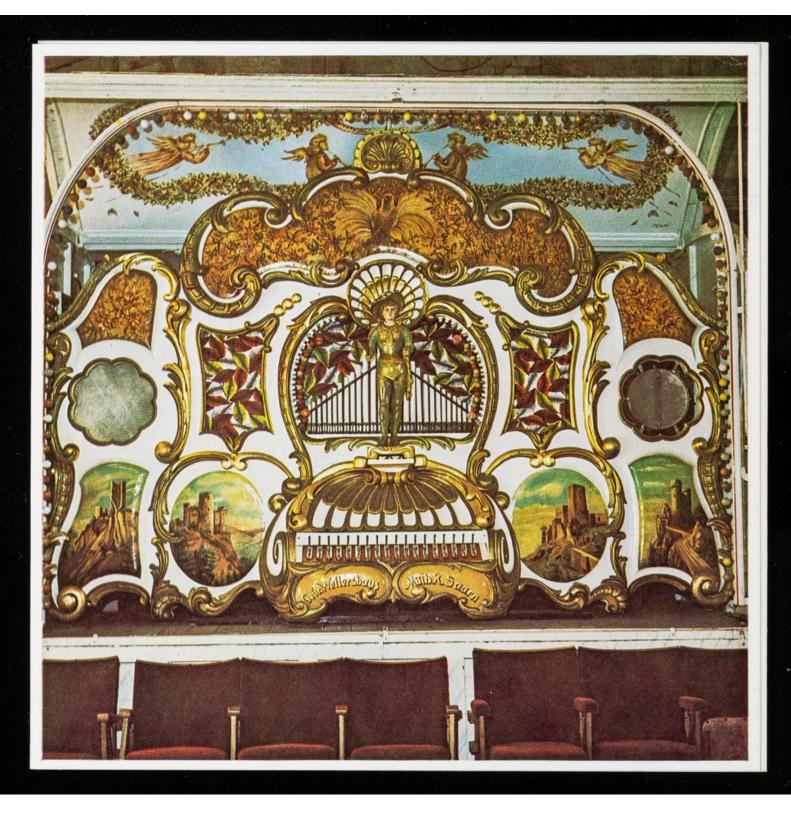
A valuable therapeutic advance

A phrase not used lightly but this is how the investigators described Bisolvon as a result of the trial and their further wide clinical use of Bisolvon.

"As a result of this trial and our subsequent clinical experience with this drug in a wide variety of patients with respiratory disease, where retention of bronchial secretion was a problem, we think it is a valuable therapeutic advance in the difficult problem of aiding expectoration in the respiratory patient."

"Expectorant Action of Bromhexine in Chronic Obstructive Bronchitis." Brit. med. J., 1970. 3, 260.

^{*}approved name for Bisolvon



Bisolvon Basic Data

Bisolvon®

Bisolvon is N-cyclohexyl-N-methyl-(2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzyl)-amine hydrochloride. (Approved name: bromhexine hydrochloride).

Indications

Chronic Bronchitis—Any other conditions where tenacious sputum is a problem. During acute infective episodes Bisolvomycin (Bisolvon 8 mg. plus oxytetracycline hydrochloride B.P. 250 mg.) should be used.

Contra-indications

There are no absolute contra-indications, but in patients with gastric ulceration relative caution should be observed in the use of Bisolvon tablets and elixir.

Precaution

Although no antibacterial activity is conclusively attributable to Bisolvon, the findings of one investigator suggest that the drug retards the development of colonies of tubercle bacilli. When a patient under treatment for tuberculosis is receiving Bisolvon, therefore, sputum cultures for tubercle bacilli should be continued for at least three months before a negative result may be assumed.

Side-effects

Occasional gastrointestinal side-effects may be caused but these are almost invariably mild. In a few patients a transient rise in serum transaminase levels may be seen during treatment with Bisolvon. Despite continuation of the drug, the transaminase levels should fall

again, even in those patients in whom there pre-exists some impairment of hepatic function.

Dosage

Adults:

8 mg. three times daily. This may be increased up to 16 mg. four times daily if necessary.

Children age 5 to 10: 4 mg. four times daily.

Children under 5:

4 mg. twice daily.

Availability

Tablets, 8 mg.

Elixir, 4 mg. in 5 ml. (with 17.5 mg. chloroform).

Approximate Daily Cost of Treatment (basic NHS; UK only)

Tablets:

1s. 0d. (3 tablets ex 1,000 pack)

Elixir

1s. 9d. (30 ml. ex 1 L. pack)

Hospital treatment costs are about 10% lower.

Further information is available on request from Boehringer Ingelheim Limited, Isleworth, Middlesex.



Ref. P/236A-22.5

Fairground Organs: No.1 of a Series

Wellerhaus 84 Keyless Showman's Organ

Photograph by permission of G. T. Cushing, Esq., Thursford, Norfolk.

This is a highly elaborate organ. German-built in the early part of this century, it is considered to be unique in this country. Owned by a Dutch showman this organ covered many miles bringing music and enjoyment to the people who attended many a country fair.