'Zyloric'.

Contributors

Burroughs Wellcome and Company

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

'Zyloric'

Dosage and Administration (continued)
Salicylates do not interfere with the action of 'Zyloric' and may be given concomitantly.
For the prevention of uric acid nephropathy secondary to excessive nucleoprotein catabolism in neoplastic disease, treatment with 'Zyloric' should, whenever possible, be given for 2 or 3 days before X-irradiation or antineoplastic therapy, in a dosage of 200 mg. three times daily for an adult, or 8 mg. per kg. bodyweight per day for a child. 'Zyloric' treatment can be maintained during the antineoplastic therapy and can also be continued indefinitely for prophylaxis of the hyperuricaemia which may arise during the natural crises of the disease. For prolonged treatment in these patients, 300 or 400 mg. of 'Zyloric' daily is usually enough to control the serum uric acid level.

Precautions and Contra-indications
As with both uricosuric and anti-inflammatory agents, acute gouty attacks may be precipitated at the start of treatment with 'Zyloric' in new patients, and these may continue even after serum uric acid levels begin to fall. As stated previously, prophylactic administration of colchicine is advisable, particularly in new patients and in those where the previous attack rate has been high.
In patients receiving 'Puri-nethol' brand Mercaptopurine, treatment with 'Zyloric' will require a reduction to approximately 25 per cent of the usual dose of 'Puri-nethol'. The use of 'Zyloric' to potentiate the effects of 'Puri-nethol' has been reported. Animal experiments have shown that allopurinol may increase the hepatic accumulation of iron, but the significance of this finding in man is not yet known.
Extensive reproductive studies using large doses of 'Zyloric' in several species of animals have shown no adverse effects. So far there has been no clinical experience of the use of the drug in pregnancy.

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Side-effects
In therapeutic dosage in man 'Zyloric' is a drug of low toxicity. Diarrhoea and intermittent abdominal pain, skin rashes and mild fever, have been reported occasionally. Symptoms suggesting drug idiosyncrasy, characterised by fever, chills, leucopenia, skin rash, pruritus, nausea and vomiting, have been reported in two cases. Hepatomegaly and jaundice have been noted in two patients, one of whom showed purpura and a skin rash; and abnormal liver enzyme levels have been detected in several cases. The changes reverted to normal when all medication was stopped, and their significance is not yet entirely clear.

Presentation
'Zyloric' brand Allopurinol, 100 mg. scored white tablets.

Basic cost to N.H.S.: 40s. 0d. for 100 tablets.

Additional information is available on request.

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