

When pollen's on the wing... : Rynacrom : disodium cromoglycate for hay fever.

Contributors

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When pollen's on the wing...



RYNACROM

Disodium cromoglycate for hay fever



In the form of Intal, disodium cromoglycate is already proven as a valuable anti-allergic therapy.^{1,2} The introduction of Rynacrom now makes disodium cromoglycate available for the control of symptoms of hay fever. Administration is by a specially-designed nasal insufflator that is recharged with a Rynacrom capsule at each application.

Clinical trial results show that Rynacrom significantly reduces rhinorrhoea and nasal obstruction in hay fever and that the treatment is easy and well accepted by patients.³ A characteristic feature of DSCG therapy is the extremely low incidence of side effects.^{1,2,3} For this reason many of the problems of conventional hay fever therapy do not arise with Rynacrom.

At the first sneeze of summer

Rynacrom is supplied as capsules containing disodium cromoglycate 10 mg together with an inert carrier (Lactose BP 10 mg), for use in a specially-designed Rynacrom insufflator.

References: 1. Altounyan REC, and Howell JBL, Treatment of Asthma with Disodium Cromoglycate (FPL 670, 'Intal'). *Respiration*, 1969, 26, 131 (Suppl).

2. Kennedy MCS, Disodium Cromoglycate in the Control of Asthma. A Double-Blind Trial. *Brit J Dis Chest*, 1969, 63, 96.

3. Backman A, Holopainen E, and Salo OP, Effect of Disodium Cromoglycate on Seasonal Allergic Rhinitis. *Lancet*, 1971, i, 55.

BUTTERFLIES OF THE BRITISH ISLES



Hedge Brown
(*Maniola titheus*)



Queen of Spain Fritillary
(*Argynnis latonia*)



Glanville Fritillary
(*Melitaea cinxia*)



Small Tortoiseshell
(*Aglais urticae*)



Pale Clouded Yellow
(*Colias hyale*)



Long-tailed Blue
(*Lampides boeticus*)



Camberwell Beauty
(*Nymphalis antiopa*)



Peacock
(*Nymphalis io*)



Purple Emperor
(*Apatura iris*)



Large Cabbage White
(*Pieris brassicae*)

Hedge Brown (*Maniola titheus*)
Abundant in Southern England but rare in the North, it is found near hedgerows, commons and heathlands. It has a weak fluttering flight and basks with wide open wings for long periods.

Queen of Spain Fritillary (*Argynnis latonia*)
Sufficiently rare in the British Isles to cause excitement among entomologists, the Queen of Spain may be seen on rough, untrampled ground anywhere from Land's End to the Thames Estuary. Most likely, however, to be seen in Kent, this beautiful butterfly, with its exquisite silver markings, is a treasure of the south.

Glanville Fritillary (*Melitaea cinxia*)
Also for most of us, this interesting little fritillary confines itself to the Isle of Wight. It lays its eggs close to the water's edge than any other British butterfly, occasionally choosing places as hosts which are within range of the brine spray.

Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*)
But for their inherited migratory instincts, we would be denied the delights of this decorative butterfly, because the caterpillars and chrysalids cannot survive the nature of our winter. Interestingly, any Red Admirals you see before July has almost certainly arrived from abroad. Specimens seen here are likely to be home bred.

Small Tortoiseshell (*Aglais urticae*)
The progress of man from cave to house has almost certainly been a service to this widespread butterfly because it has provided it with an abundance of hibernating quarters. There can be

few dwellings which do not afford them shelter, in the British Isles, throughout the winter months.

Peacock (*Nymphalis io*)
It could be described as the butterfly that likes to be heard as well as seen. When it emerges in the spring it emits a sound which may be likened to the rubbing of silk upon silk. If disturbed in its winter quarters, it will rub its wings together to produce a peculiar hissing sound.

Camberwell Beauty (*Nymphalis antiopa*)
This is a butterfly which has no interest in flowers for it feeds on sap and gum exudates from trees, and in the autumn on rotting fruit. There is no recorded case of the insect having bred in the British Isles. It is believed to arrive here among the pot props which are shipped from Europe to East coast ports.

Purple Emperor (*Apatura iris*)
Rarely seen, the male of the species spends the greater part of its life feeding at the very top of the tallest oak trees. The female, however, does descend regularly in order to lay her eggs on willow bushes.

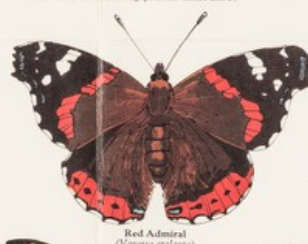
Long-tailed blue (*Lampides boeticus*)
The Long-tailed Blue does not arrive in this country 'en masse', only single specimens are occasionally seen - from mid to late Summer. 'Survival of the fittest' could be said to be their maxim, for in their native breeding areas (Southern Europe) only the swiftest member in each clutch of caterpillars survives because of their cannibalistic habits.

Swallow-tail (*Papilio machaon*)
A sub-species of a continental variety, in the British Isles this butterfly confines itself to fenlands - virtually exclusively to the Norfolk Broads. The Swallow-tail is the largest of British butterflies.

Large Cabbage White (*Pieris brassicae*)
The curse of the gardener who grows brassica crops, this butterfly is nevertheless a delight of Summer because of its very abundance. There can be few children who have not collected its well-known caterpillar in preserve jars, or studied them in nature classes during schooldays.

Pale Clouded Yellow (*Colias hyale*)
A migrant that used to visit our shores in fairly respectable numbers, the Pale Clouded Yellow's appearances in the last few years have become more infrequent. Sadly, only a few specimens are now seen.

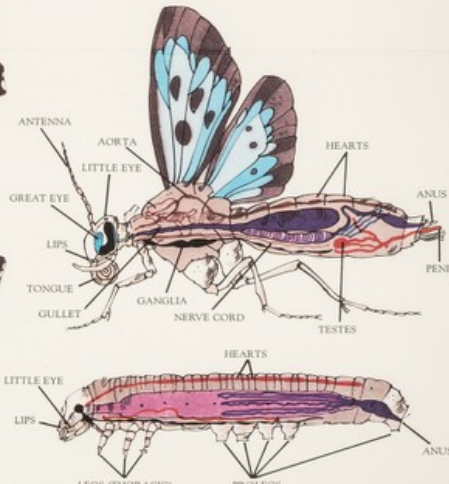
Recommended for further reading:
1. *The Complete British Butterflies in colour*.
Illustrations by E. Mansell. Text by I. H. Newman.
Ebury Press.
2. *Butterflies*. By E. B. Ford.
William Collins & Co. Ltd.
3. *A Butterfly Book for the Pocket*.
By E. Sanders. Oxford.



Red Admiral
(*Vanessa atalanta*)



Swallow-tail
(*Papilio machaon*)



RYNACROM
Disodium cromoglycate for hay fever

RYNACROM[®] for hay fever

Disodium cromoglycate

Description: Rynacrom is a presentation for insufflation of disodium cromoglycate, 10 mg in powder form, together with an inert carrier (Lactose BP 10 mg).

Disodium cromoglycate has no anti-inflammatory or decongestant activity. Its principle action is to inhibit the release of inflammatory agents (such as histamine, bradykinin) from sensitised cells in the nose. This property offers a new approach to the management of seasonal allergic rhinitis—prophylactic rather than symptomatic therapy.

Indication: Seasonal allergic rhinitis.

Administration: Rynacrom is presented in a single dose hard gelatin capsule for use in a specially developed nasal insufflator.

Dosage: 2 capsules 4 times daily.

Since disodium cromoglycate therapy is prophylactic, it is important that the patient be instructed to maintain regular dosage, as distinct from insufflating the drug intermittently to relieve symptoms.

Concomitant therapy: Concomitant antihistamine therapy can often be reduced or discontinued when the allergic rhinitis has been brought under control.

Withdrawal of Rynacrom therapy: As the action of disodium cromoglycate is prophylactic rather than curative, continuity of therapy is important in patients who have gained benefit. It should be borne in mind that symptoms of allergic rhinitis may recur when Rynacrom is discontinued.

Contra-indications: There are no specific contra-indications. As with all new drugs, it is advisable, where possible, to avoid use during pregnancy, especially in the first trimester.

Side effects: No serious side effects attributable to disodium cromoglycate have so far been reported. Occasionally, slight irritation of the nose may occur on insufflation of the powder.

Pack and Price: Rynacrom is presented as capsules, supplied in packs of 100*. Basic NHS. cost £3.15.

*Instructions are supplied with each pack.



Further information is available from:
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