

## NEW REMEDIES

*The asterisk (\*) after the name of an article indicates that the information given is derived from the makers' publications. Further information regarding these articles may be obtained by application to the Editor.*

**Cremsuxidine\*** is a suspension of succinylsulphathiazole 10 per cent., with pectin 1 per cent. and kaolin 10 per cent. It is indicated in the treatment of specific and non-specific diarrhoeas, including bacillary dysentery, paradysentery, salmonellosis, diarrhoea of the new-born and summer diarrhoea; it is also of value in other conditions where a liquid form of succinylsulphathiazole is preferred to powder or tablets. The dose for adults is 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls 4 times daily, for children 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls 4 times daily, and for infants 2 to 3 teaspoonfuls 4 times daily, these doses being equivalent to a total daily dose of succinylsulphathiazole of 12 to 18 g. for an adult, 6 to 12 g. for a child, and 3 to 5 g. for an infant. For infants, the suspension may be incorporated with milk, or the infant's formula, up to 50 per cent. of the quantity of the feed, and will still pass through an ordinary teat. Cremsuxidine is supplied in bottles containing 4 or 16 fl. oz.

S. L. W.

**Etamon\*** is a proprietary form of tetraethylammonium chloride, a quaternary ammonium compound. It is indicated in the treatment of thromboangiitis obliterans, peripheral arteriosclerosis obliterans, thrombophlebitis, causalgia, and functional vascular disorders such as Raynaud's syndrome. It may also be employed diagnostically in many acrovascular conditions, and in neurogenic hypertension, to determine the contribution of sympathetic stimuli in the maintenance of vasospasm. The injections may be given either intravenously, in a dose of 1 to 5 ml., but not exceeding 7 mg./kg. of bodyweight, or intramuscularly, in a dose of 10 to 12 ml., but not exceeding 20 mg./kg. of bodyweight, the frequency of injections depending on the duration or relief of symptoms. It should be used with caution in patients with severe hypertension, especially in the presence of poor renal function or high diastolic pressure. It should not be used in cases with a recent coronary thrombosis, and only with caution in elderly and arteriosclerotic patients. It is issued in rubber-capped bottles containing 20 ml. of a sterile 10 per cent. aqueous solution.

S. L. W.

**Ferrivenin\*** is a preparation of saccharated iron oxide for intravenous injection, 5 ml. of a 2 per cent. solution containing 100 mg. of Fe. It is especially indicated in the treatment of refractory hypochromic anæmias. The total dose of ferrivenin required for the individual patient may be calculated by relating the hæmoglobin deficit of the patient to the fact that 25 mg. of iron are required to produce a 1 per cent. rise in hæmoglobin. A test dose of 1.5 ml. is usually given intravenously on the first day, followed by an injection of 3 ml. on the second day, and subsequent injections of 5 ml. daily or on alternate days until the course is completed. The injections should be given slowly and care taken to avoid perivenous leakage. Alternatively, the total required dose may be given by a single intravenous infusion. It is claimed that the injections are painless and non-toxic and do not give rise to thrombosis or embolism, and that the usual symptoms of nausea, indigestion, anorexia and diarrhoea, or constipation, associated with the oral administration of iron, do not occur. Ferrivenin is issued in ampoules containing 5 ml. of a 2 per cent. solution.

S. L. W.