Since with increasing blood pressure there may be a progressive decline in renal blood flow, prescribe...

CORGARD® (nadolol tablets)

Lowers blood pressure
Preserves renal blood flow

Studies prove that CORGARD (nadolol tablets) preserves renal blood flow unlike some beta-blockers, such as propranolol.

In a two-year study of 106 patients, CORGARD also decreased serum creatinine, a measurement of improved renal function.

- Offers once-a-day convenience.
- Low incidence of CNS side effects.*
- Avoids potassium depletion.
- Maintains long-term control.

STEP-1 FOR HYPERTENSION WITH ONCE-A-DAY DOSE

*Squibb®

*For a discussion of CONTRAINDICATIONS, PRECAUTIONS, ADVERSE REACTIONS, and WARNINGS, including avoidance of abrupt withdrawal, please see brief summary of prescribing information on adjacent page.
Thyrotoxicosis—Beta-adrenergic blockade may mask certain clinical signs (e.g., tachycardia) of hyperthyroidism. To avoid abrupt withdrawal of beta-adrenergic blockade which might precipitate a thyroid storm, carefully manage patients suspected of developing thyrotoxicosis.

PRECAUTIONS: Impaired Renal Function—Use nadolol with caution (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION section of package insert).

Drug Interactions—Concurrent administration may result in interactions with agents whose actions are mediated by beta-adrenergic receptors (see WARNINGS, Major Surgery). Antidiabetic drugs (oral agents and insulin) should be adjusted to maintain proper blood sugar control.

CARDIAC OUTPUT COMPUTER + IBM-PC
FOR HUMANS AND RATS

'CARDIOMAX' plus IBM-PC Computer measures, prints on printer and stores on the disc for future recall: *Cardiac Output *Stroke Volume *Heart Rate *Systolic, Diastolic, Mean Blood Pressures *Blood and Injectate Temperatures *Graphic pictures of Dilution Curve, *Blood Pressure and ECG waveforms *Calculates and prints Dilution Curve's Appearance, Elevation, Mean Concentration and Mean Dilution Times.

• Helps to calculate EJECTION FRACTION*
Also can function as an automatic vital parameters data logger *Can be equipped with an automatic thermodilution injector *Cardiac Output measuring range from milliliters to hundreds of liters *Can be used in human as well as in animal research applications. Supplied with all necessary software.

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Give your angina patient added protection...

CARDIZEM: FEWER SIDE EFFECTS
diltiazem HCl/Marion

The lowest incidence of side effects among the calcium channel blockers

An exceptionally safe choice for angina patients with coexisting hypertension, diabetes, asthma, or COPD

Proven efficacy when used alone in angina

Compatible with both beta-blockers and nitrates

Please see brief summary of prescribing information on the next page.
**CARDIZEM® 60 mg tid or qid**

diltiazem HCl/Marion

**FEWER SIDE EFFECTS IN ANTIANGINAL THERAPY**

**BRIEF SUMMARY**

CARDIZEM® (diltiazem hydrochloride) is a calcium antagonist (钙拮抗剂) or calcium antagonist (钙拮抗剂).

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

1. **Angina Pectoris Due to Coronary Artery Sclerosis** CARDIZEM® is indicated in the treatment of angina pectoris due to coronary artery sclerosis. CARDIZEM® has been shown effective in the treatment of unstable angina, in patients with angina pectoris, and in patients with stable angina. In patients with unstable angina, CARDIZEM® has been used to reduce the frequency of chest pain, to reduce the amount of nitroglycerin required, and to reduce the incidence of adverse cardiac events. In patients with stable angina, CARDIZEM® has been used to reduce the frequency of chest pain, to reduce the amount of nitroglycerin required, and to reduce the incidence of adverse cardiac events.

2. **Hypertension** (Class Effect: Antihypertensive Agent) CARDIZEM® is indicated in the management of congenital stenosis, congenital stenosis, and congenital stenosis. CARDIZEM® has been shown effective in reducing blood pressure and improving blood pressure in patients with congenital stenosis.

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

CARDIZEM® is contraindicated in (1) patients with sick sinus syndrome or patients with a cardiac pacemaker, (2) patients with second- or third-degree AV block, and (3) patients with impaired ventricular function or cardiac conduction abnormalities.

**WARNINGS**

1. **Cardiotoxicity** CARDIZEM® is associated with the potential for cardiotoxicity. In rare instances, patients receiving CARDIZEM® have developed reversible acute hepatic injury as evidenced by elevation of liver enzymes. (See PRECAUTIONS and ADVERSE REACTIONS.)

2. **Hypotension** CARDIZEM® has been associated with the potential for hypotension. In rare instances, patients receiving CARDIZEM® have developed severe hypotension as evidenced by a decrease in blood pressure. (See PRECAUTIONS and ADVERSE REACTIONS.)

3. **Acute Aortic Stenosis** In rare instances, patients receiving CARDIZEM® have developed acute aortic stenosis as evidenced by an increase in blood pressure. (See PRECAUTIONS and ADVERSE REACTIONS.)

4. **Drug Interactions** CARDIZEM® has been shown to increase the serum level of certain drugs, including beta-blockers, digitalis, and digoxin. (See PRECAUTIONS and ADVERSE REACTIONS.)

5. **Adverse Reactions** CARDIZEM® has been associated with the potential for adverse reactions. In rare instances, patients receiving CARDIZEM® have developed skin rash, fever, headache, and digestive tract symptoms. (See PRECAUTIONS and ADVERSE REACTIONS.)

**PREGNANCY**

CeatCe[Reg]t
treatment with CARDIZEM® may be associated with the potential for neonatal toxicity. In rare instances, patients receiving CARDIZEM® have developed neonatal toxicity as evidenced by a decrease in blood pressure. (See PRECAUTIONS and ADVERSE REACTIONS.)

**LACTATION**

CeatCe[Reg]t treatment with CARDIZEM® may be associated with the potential for fetal toxicity. In rare instances, patients receiving CARDIZEM® have developed fetal toxicity as evidenced by a decrease in blood pressure. (See PRECAUTIONS and ADVERSE REACTIONS.)

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Serious adverse reactions have been seen in studies carried out to date, but it is not possible to estimate the incidence of these reactions in patients treated with CARDIZEM®. (See PRECAUTIONS and ADVERSE REACTIONS.)

**OVERDOSAGE**

The following events have been reported with overdosage: Bradycardia, hypotension, respiratory depression, hypotension, and cardiac failure. (See PRECAUTIONS and ADVERSE REACTIONS.)

**REFERENCES**

1. **Physicians’ Desk Reference** ed 39 (1985), 2. **Ciba API’s, Ciba API’s, in Ciba API’s Guide to Therapeutics (1985).**