| Product Licence Number | Company Name | Product Name | Active Ingredients | Indications | Date of Authorisation |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | | | period and radiotherapy, especially for breast cancer since cyclizine does not elevate prolactin levels. Valoid may be of value in relieving vomiting and attacks of vertigo associated with Meniere's disease and other forms of vestibular disturbance when the oral route cannot be used. Valoid injection, by the intravenous route, is also indicated pre-operatively in patients undergoing emergency surgery in order to reduce the hazard of regurgitation and aspiration of general anesthesia. | |
| 18467/0003 | Cenes Limited | Diconal Tablets | Cyclizine Hydrochloride 30.000mg Dipipanone Hydrochloride 10.000mg | Prescription Only Medicine For the management of moderate to severe pain in medical and surgical conditions in which morphine may be indicated. Cyclizine is effective in preventing nausea and vomiting associated with the administration of narcotic analgesics. | lst January 2001 |
| 18467/0004 | Cenes Limited | Cyclimorph 10 Injection | Cyclizine 39.010mg Morphine Tartrate 10.000mg | Prescription Only Medicine For the relief of moderate to severe pain in all suitable medical and surgical conditions in which reduction of the nausea and vomiting associated with the administration of morphine is required. | ist January 2001 |
| 18467/0005 | Cenes Limited | Cyclimorph 15 Injection | Cyclizine 39.010mg Morphine Tartrate 15.000mg | Prescription Only Medicine See PL 18467/0004 | ist January 2001 |
| 18532/0001 | Evans Vaccines Limited | Fluvirin® [Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (Surface Antigen) EP] | A/New Caledonia/20/99 IVR-116 (H1N1) 15.000mcg Influenza Virus B/Beijing/184/93-Like (B/Yamanashi/166/98) 15.000mcg Virus Influenza A/Panama/2007/99 Resvir-17 (H3N2) 15.000mcg | Prescription Only Medicine Prophylaxis of influenza, especially in those who run an increased risk of associated complications. | 1st January 2001 |
| 18532/0002 | Evans Vaccines Limited | Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (Surface Antigen) PH Eur | Influenza Virus B/Beijing/184/93-Like (B/Yamanashi/166/98) 30.000ug/ml Virus Influenza A/Moscow/10/99 (H3N2) Like 30.000ug/ml Virus Influenza A/ New Caledonia/20/99 IVR-116 (H1N1) 30.000ug/mł | Prescription Only Medicine See PL 18532/0001 | lst January 2001 |
| 18532/0003 | Evans Vaccines Limited | Arilvax, Yellow Fever Vaccine. Live BP | Virus Yellow Fever (17D Strain Live) 3.700 Igpfu | Prescription Only Medicine For active immunisation of residents in yellow fever endemic area. | 1st January 2001 |
| 18532/0009 | Evans Vaccines Limited | BCG Vaccine Intradermal | BCG Copenhagen Sub-Strain 1077 26000000.000vu/ml | Prescription Only Medicine For active immunisation against tuberculosis. Vaccinated persons normally become Mantoux-positive after eight weeks, but sometimes up to 14 weeks are needed. | ist January 2001 |
| 18532/0010 | Evans Vaccines Limited | BCG Vaccine Percutaneous | BCG Copenhagen Sub-Strain 1077 250000000.000vu/ml | Prescription Only Medicine For active immunisation against tuberculosis in neonates, infants and very young children only. Vaccinated persons normally become Mantoux-positive after eight weeks, but sometimes up to 14 weeks are needed. | ist January 2001 |
| 18532/0011 | Evans Vaccines Limited | BCG Vaccine Intradermal Isoniazid Resistant | BCG Isoniazid-Resistant Sub-Strain 26000000.000vu/ml | Prescription Only Medicine For active immunisation against tuberculosis in tuberculous contacts while they are receiving prophylactic treatment with isonizaid. It is well established that BCG vaccination of contacts confers protection against tuberculosis and it is especially useful in this respect for new-born infants of tuberculous mothers or infants to tuberculous mothers or infants born into tuberculous households. However, under such circumstances segregation is necessary until Mantoux testing has shown conversion. This undesirable segregation period of a few weeks can be abolished by giving isoniazid to the infant from birth, but the adoption of this procedure suffers from the disadvantage that concurrent administration of isoniazid interferes | Ist January 2001 |

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