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**Modality in Drug Information Leaflets:
A Corpus-Based Analysis
PhD thesis**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The genre of drug information leaflets is a common way of giving useful pieces of information to patients using the medicine on the amount, way, expected side effects and hoped positive outcome of using a particular medicine. On the other hand, these documents may also serve as a special means of self-defence used by drug manufacturers for preventing legal action taken against them by unsatisfied, disappointed, or even damaged patients. The role of the linguistic phenomenon of modality in these efforts is the main focus of the present study. The identification, interpretation and classification of the manifestations of modality are meant to be a useful contribution between the two traditional partners: patients and drug manufacturers. Two aspects of modality receive special emphasis in this study. One of them concerns the way it is used in the manipulation of information, which is either intentional or can be due to insufficient linguistic knowledge, by drug manufacturers. The other aspect concerns the reader's point of view: the dissertation also undertakes to investigate the role modality plays in the process of interpretation.

The method of investigation was corpus-based, because it facilitated the compilation and storage of authentic texts which served as an empirical basis for the investigation. The computerised, quantitative analysis was supplemented with manual analysis where it was required for the purposes of the investigation.

Chapters 2, 3 and 4 are meant to provide the theoretical framework for the study. Chapter 2 deals with genre analysis. After determining the concept of genre, comparing it with the concept of register, the genre of drug information leaflets is described, with special focus on communicative purpose. After the characterisation of drug information leaflets as a genre, the rhetorical structure of instances of this genre is set up. Representations of background knowledge and their role in drug information leaflets are also discussed in Chapter 2.

Chapter 3 is devoted to those areas of the field pragmatics which are related to the aims and focus of the present study. First, aspects of communication are discussed from both Speaker's and Hearer's point of view: Speech Act Theory and the inferential approach to communication

are outlined. This chapter also discusses Grice's Cooperative Principle and contains a brief account of the Relevance Theory, which was meant to be a challenge to the Cooperative Principle. The concept of "face", politeness strategies and their roles in drug information leaflets are also dealt with in this chapter.

Chapter 4 discusses the concept of modality. After a short account of modality in logic and linguistics, three models of linguistic modality are elaborated: Halliday's model, Stubbs' proposal for a modal grammar of English and Hoyer's eclectic model to set the stage for investigating modality in drug information leaflets.

Chapter 5 prepares the grounds for data analysis in Chapter 6. After discussing basic concepts of corpus linguistics essential for this study, it presents and describes the corpus which forms the basis for the present study. To characterise the lexical features of the corpus, a list of frequency was set up, which was compared to the frequency list of a general corpus. This chapter also contains a description of the method of data analysis.

Chapter 6 forms the bulk of the dissertation: it identifies, describes and classifies lexicogrammatical patterns of target lexical items selected for concordancing. The lexicogrammatical patterns provide the basis for investigating modality in the genre of drug information leaflets.

Finally, Chapter 7 discusses the findings of the study, the conclusions to be drawn from the study and the implication of the study for further research. The Appendix contains the concordances of the analysed target lexical items.

CHAPTER 2

GENRE AND GENRE ANALYSIS

2.1.1 The concept of genre

The Russian literary theorist, linguist and philosopher, M. M. Bakhtin started to develop a complex theory of genres, especially of speech genres, back in the 1950s. In his view, social context, rather than the individual human being determines the organising force of utterances and expressions and, furthermore, the structure of utterances is a social structure. Thus, genres are realised by different functions (such as scientific, technical, everyday, public) and, in turn, they determine linguistic style (Bakhtin and Voloshinov, 1986a, quoted in Tompos, 2001). For him, the core of language is speech contact which is manifested by utterances and utterances are organised by situation. He postulated that the grammatical and stylistic form of utterances are organised, governed and structured by different types of social contact and he calls this typical structure of utterances genres. In his view, genre involves three inseparable entities: content, style and structure. For him, genres are flexible and dynamic, they build up experience and accumulated experience creates a complex interaction of genres (Bakhtin and Voloshinov, 1986b, quoted in Tompos, 2001).

Another significant step in the development of the concept of genre is the work of the "Australian genre school". Martin defines genre as a "staged, goal-oriented, purposeful activity in which speakers engage as members of our culture" (1984: 25, quoted in Tompos 2001: 31). Martin (1993, quoted in Tompos, 2001), having been influenced by Halliday's linguistic model (1978) claims that writing is socially embedded and socially constructive, i.e. language realises social context through its unique structure, by way of which it has the ability of making three kinds of meaning simultaneously: the interpersonal, the textual and the ideational. In this way, relationship between text and context is reciprocally predictive. Couture (1986) and Biber et al. (1994) have a view which corresponds to Martin's to a large extent, but they stress the importance of separating the concepts of genre and register.

Bhatia (1993) distinguishes between four aspects of genre analysis. The first, the sociological aspect concerns the professional community using the genre, its members, their social status and their roles in producing instances of the genre. The psychological aspect focuses on the

cognitive structures related to the genre and the strategic choices of the writer to accomplish his or her intention. The third aspect deals with the socio-cultural or cross-cultural implications of the genre. The fourth, which is the linguistic aspect, illuminates the perspectives of describing the types of texts realising the given genre. These four aspects are intertwined.

Perhaps the most complex and detailed definition of genre is provided by Swales (1990). He defines genre as a class of communicative events sharing a set of communicative purposes, which are recognised and used by a discourse community. He also provides a detailed description of genre, which constitutes the following features:

1. A genre is a class of communicative events.
2. A group of communicative events are converted into a genre by a shared set of communicative purposes.
3. Exemplars of a genre are prototypical to different degrees.
4. A genre sets up constraints on candidate instances for the given genre in terms of content, arrangement and form.
5. The way members of a discourse community view their own genre provides an important insight into the genre.

In his later work (2004) he puts emphasis on the intertwinement of genres. He claims that not all genres have equal value and, therefore, genres occur in hierarchies. He gives an example from the field of biology: due to its analytic nature a monograph, which is a detailed and complex description of some vegetal organism, has more prestige than flora, which is a description of all the plants existing or having existed in a given geographic area. However, both of them have priority over a third genre called treatment, which is only a published fragment of a monograph or a flora. He groups genres into genre chains according to their chronological ordering: a genre chain is a succession of genres following each other in a chronological order. Another concept he develops is genre set, which is the part of the total genre network an individual - or a class of individuals - is involved in as part of their occupational or institutional practice. Genre networks are the entirety of genres that are at the disposal of a particular sector (e.g. the world of research) at any chosen synchronic moment, despite the little stability, since generic changes occur all the time.

2.1.2 The genre of drug information leaflets

Drug information leaflet as a genre meets Swales' criteria. It is a class of communicative events: it gives information to drug takers on the amount, way, expected side effects and hoped positive outcome of using a particular medicine. The communicative purpose of drug information leaflets, however, is two-fold. They are generally considered as a vehicle of information for patients in connection with the usage, beneficial effects and possible adverse effects of a particular medicine. On the other hand, as will be shown throughout this thesis, their additional communicative purpose is to modify facts in order to convince patients to purchase a particular medicine and, more importantly, they are also meant to serve as a special means of self-defence by drug manufacturers for preventing legal action taken against them by unsatisfied, disappointed, or even damaged patients. Drug information leaflets vary in prototypicality: information sheets provided with the medicine in the package are considered more typical exemplars of a drug information leaflet than brochures on the counters in pharmacies or TV-commercials on medicines (which are marginal instances of the genre). Furthermore, certain constraints exist on instances of the genre. In terms of content, it must contain the following items: the indications, ingredients and description of the medicine, contraindications and special instructions before using the medicine, instructions concerning the application of the medicine, possible side effects and instructions in connection with the storage. The length of drug information leaflets ranges from one to five pages (depending on information content), most typically between 400-800 words.

Most typical exemplars of the genre (and also the texts constituting the present corpus) have the following rhetorical structure:

- | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| Move 1 | Description of the drug |
| Move 2 | Pre-administration warning |
| Move 3 | Instruction on administration |
| Move 4 | Possible side effects |
| Move 5 | Instructions on storage |

Move 1 contains the following information: the type of medicines it belongs to, its indication (disease/ condition it is applied for), its form (tablet, capsule, suppository, injection etc.) and its ingredients (basic active substance and excipients). Move 2 enumerates pieces of information the patient should report to his doctor or pharmacist, and, besides, it gives information on the contraindications of the medicine and its possible interaction with other medicines. Move 3 provides information on the manner of administration and on the dose

(this is optional if the medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription). Patients are also informed in this move whether they are allowed to drink alcohol or drive while using the medicine. Also, some additional warnings are provided (e.g. what is to be done in the case of an overdose). Move 4 gives a list of possible side effects and warns the patient to contact the doctor if side effects appear. Move 5 contains instructions on the storage of medicines (e.g. the temperature and humidity of the place where the medicine is stored) and on the ways of disposing of unwanted or expired medicine.

2.1.3 Lexical aspects of the genre of drug information leaflets

In investigating medical English vocabulary, Salager (1985) identified three classes of words. Although she focused on the area of medical research articles, her findings can be applied to other medical genres, such as drug information leaflets. She calls the first class identified by her BME (i.e. Basic Medical English). This category contains a general vocabulary fund, items of which appear in various medical genres and types, regardless of the subject area they deal with. The second category is the so-called SME (i.e. Specialised Medical English), which contains more specialised vocabulary than the first class, and its items occur in some, but not all, of the specialist areas of medicine. She terms the third class identified by her as FME (i.e. Fundamental Medical English). This category contains items the roots of which occur in all types of medical texts irrespective of the speciality, but they do not belong to the class of Basic Medical English.

The choice of vocabulary in drug information leaflets is determined by the fact that instances of the genre are written for lay people by experts of the field of medicine. The main lexical feature of drug information leaflets is that they contain "special vocabulary" that needs to be understood by the layperson. Authors of drug information leaflets are required to provide factual medical information which, on the other hand, must be understandable for the layperson. Hence, they make use of the terminology contained in Basic Medical English rather than using technical jargon, e.g. they use "dizziness" instead of vertigo, "tummy pain" instead of abdominal pain, "blockage" instead of obstruction or "feeling of fullness" instead of distention. If a specialised technical term is used, which belongs to the second or third category described by Salager, an explanation is provided for the term, thereby meeting the double criteria of factuality and understandability. E.g. "jaundice (yellowing of the skin and

whites of the eyes)", "palpitations (being aware of your heartbeat)", "hypoglycaemia (low blood sugar)", "urination (passing water)" or "hypertension (high blood pressure)".

2.1.4 Genre vs register

In order to throw more light on the concept of genre it may be worthwhile to distinguish it from the longer established concept of register, although the boundaries between the two concepts often seem vague. Register is a central and well-established linguistic concept, however, recently it has been exiled to the background of genre. Register is commonly referred to as a functional language variation. Halliday (1978) analyses the concept in terms of three variables: field, tenor and mode. Field indicates the type of activity and the content of the discourse, tenor indicates the participants' position and the relationship between them, while mode is the channel of communication. Field, tenor and mode "act collectively as determinants of the text through their specification of the register; at the same time they are systematically associated with the linguistic system through the functional components of the semantics" (Halliday 1978: 122). Hence, field is related to the operation of ideas, tenor with the operation of personal relations and mode with the operation of discourse.

Martin (1984) based his theory of genres on a three-way distinction: genres are realised through registers and registers are realised through language. Furthermore, he claims that genres impose constraints on the combination of register variables (field, tenor, and mode) in a given society. Moreover, genres have a bound discourse structure: they have beginnings, middles and ends.

Couture (1986) also argues for keeping the two concepts separate. For him, genres are completable structured texts, whereas registers exemplify generalisable stylistic choices. Register constraints function at the linguistic levels of syntax and vocabulary, while genres impose constraints at the level of discourse structure. Furthermore, in contrast with registers, genres can only be realised in completed texts, they stipulate conditions for beginning, continuing and ending a text. In his view, successful communication necessitates a proper relationship to the system of genre and register.

Biber (Biber et al. 1994, quoted in Tompos, 2001) argues against a sharp distinction between the concepts of register, genre, style and other varieties of text, because a constant variation can be observed among situationally defined varieties. He proposes the term "register" to encompass situationally defined varieties of text, whereas the term "text type" refers to linguistically defined varieties.

2.2 Discourse community vs speech community

The concept of discourse community is a significant component of the concept of genre, since genres are recognised and used by a particular discourse community. In order to better illuminate the concept, first it needs to be distinguished from the concept of speech community. Speech community was traditionally viewed as being comprised of people sharing similar linguistic rules (Bloomfield, 1933). Later, Labov (1966) focuses on shared norms of a community rather than shared characteristics of performance. Fishman (1971) emphasises patterned regularities in language use as a criterion for speech community. For Hymes (1974), a speech community is comprised of people possessing shared knowledge of rules for the conduct and interpretation of speech.

Swales (1990) gives three reasons for separating the two concepts. First, the medium of communication is determined by the literary activity. E.g. members belonging to the same community are more likely to communicate with members of the same community living in distant places than with people living in their neighbourhood who belong to another community. Second, in a speech community, linguistic behaviour is determined by social factors and the communicative needs of the community prevail in the development and maintenance of the discursal characteristics of the community. On the other hand, in a discourse community functional factors determine linguistic behaviour and the purpose of communication dominate in the development and maintenance of the discursal characteristics of the community. Third, speech communities are centripetal concerning the composition of society (i.e. they try to incorporate people into a general fabric), while discourse communities are centrifugal (i.e. they divide people into groups based on occupation or interest).

Swales (1990) posits the following characteristics of a discourse community:

1. A discourse community has a widely agreed set of common goals.
2. It has mechanisms of intercommunication among its members.
3. It applies its participatory mechanisms for providing information and feedback.
4. It utilises and possesses one or more genres in the communicative furtherance of its purposes.
5. Besides owning genres, it has acquired some specific lexis.
6. It has a threshold level of members possessing an adequate degree of relevant content and discursal expertise.

The example he gives for a discourse community is a hobby group of stamp collectors called the Hong Kong Study Circle, whereas, in his view, groups such as shareholders of General Motors, voters of a political party or employees of a university do not meet the criteria for discourse community he describes.

Drug information leaflets are written by experts with a medical or pharmacological degree employed by drug companies as researchers or advisors. Authors of drug information leaflets meet most of Swales' criteria of a discourse community. They must have a suitable degree in order to work for a drug company and write drug information leaflets. Besides, they have a set of common goals: on the one hand, they must provide the necessary information required for the application of the medicine, and, on the other hand, they need to formulate drug information leaflets so that no legal action could be taken against drug companies by unsatisfied or damaged patients. Although the interests of different drug manufacturers clash, because each of them wants to sell medicines and thus they need to convince patients to purchase their medicines, authors of drug information leaflets still have mechanisms of intercommunication: they meet at conferences or professional trainings. Also, a discourse community must have some participatory mechanisms to provide information and feedback. Authors of drug information leaflets usually attend conferences and trainings and subscribe to professional journals in order to exchange information and gain expertise in the latest developments of the field. Obviously, the genre they possess and utilise in the communicative furtherance of their aims is the genre of drug information leaflets. Also, members of this discourse community have acquired the specific terminology of the genre of drug information leaflets because they have a suitable background. Still, since authors of drug information leaflets do not communicate with the readers of instances of the genre (patients), it is doubtful whether the term "discourse community" can be applied to them.

2.3.1 The role of background knowledge

The representation of background knowledge and the application of schema theory are necessary concepts in genre analysis. As Swales puts it:

The acquisition of genre skills depends on previous knowledge of the world, giving rise to content schemata, knowledge of prior texts, giving rise to formal schemata, and experience with appropriate task. (1990: 9-10)

There are several theories concerning the ways of the mental representation of background knowledge.

2.3.1.1 Frames

One way of representing background knowledge is Minsky's frame theory (1975). He claims that background knowledge is stored in the memory in the form of data structures called frames, which represent stereotypical situations. However, it should be noted that Minsky's proposal of representing knowledge is not restricted to an investigation of linguistic phenomena, but it also concerns visual perception and visual memory. The example he supplies is the comparison of a frame for a room in a visual scene and the frame for a noun phrase in a discourse. A frame consists of labelled *slots* which can be filled with expressions called *fillers*, which may also represent other frames.

Although the frame theory has given a useful working model for analysts, it has some drawbacks. It predicts that human discourse should contain less information than it actually does. A discourse is created in many situations where, according to the frame theory, the audience is supposed to possess stereotypical background knowledge, thus making information redundant. A second problem of the frame theory is that on activating of a certain frame, several frames may be activated instead of one frame. (Brown and Yule, 2004)

2.3.1.2 Script

A similar concept developed to account for the representation of knowledge is *script*. While a frame is considered as a more or less stable set of facts about the world, a script is a sequence of events describing a situation. Schank (1972) relates the concept to text understanding. In his proposal he represents the meaning of sentences in conceptual terms by assigning a conceptual dependency network called a C-diagram to sentences. The understanding of discourse is expectation-based to a large extent and our expectations are conceptual rather than lexical. Evidence that people are expectation-based when trying to decipher the meaning of a text is provided by the fact that sometimes mistakes are committed in the predictions of what will follow in a text.

Schank proposes the following condition on the well-formedness of conceptualisations:

A C-diagram that contains only the sententially realised information will not be well-formed conceptually. That is, a conceptualisation is not complete until all the conceptual cases required by the act have been explicated. (1972: 569, quoted in Brown and Yule 2004: 244)

This method poses the following problem: the process of the conceptualisation of a sentence gives rise to endless conceptualisation. Thus, a principled way of limiting the number of conceptualisations required for the comprehension of a sentence must be found (Brown and Yule, 2004).

2.3.1.3 Scenario

Sanford and Garrod (1981) base their concept of *scenario* on Schank's script theory to a large extent. They describe the term scenario as an extended domain of reference for interpreting written text, since, in their view, knowledge of settings and situations can be conceived as a constituent of interpretative scenario behind a text. They stress that the success of scenario-based understanding depends on the text-producer's effectiveness in activating appropriate scenarios.

2.3.1.4 Schemata

Schema or *schemata* are also terms used to represent pre-existing knowledge. The difference between the terms of scenario and schemata is that scenarios are situation-specific, while schemata are general types of knowledge representations (Brown and Yule, 2004). Schemata are complex knowledge structures at a high level functioning as "ideational scaffolding" (Anderson, 1977, quoted in Brown and Yule, 2004) to organise and interpret experience. There are two versions of schema theory. According to the strong view, schemata are deterministic concepts which predispose the experiencer to interpret experience in a fixed route. However, the general view is represented by the weaker version on schemata. According to this weaker version, instead of predisposing constraints, schemata are considered as organised background knowledge leading the experiencer to expect or predict certain aspects in the interpretation of discourse. According to Bartlett (1932), mental representation is built by constructing information from the discourse together with knowledge from past experience connected to the discourse in question. In his view, the past functions are represented as an organised mass structured by schemata, which are active and developing. However, Brown and Yule (2004) suggest that schemata organising background knowledge are fixed, but some flexible schematic structures also take part in the organisation and storage of background information. Similarly to frames, scripts and scenarios, they are vehicles for representing background knowledge we use in producing and interpreting discourse.

2.3.2 The role of background knowledge in drug information leaflets

Relying on background knowledge raises some problems in the case of drug information leaflets. The problem derives from the fact that drug information leaflets are written for a wide range of audience with enormous variations in age, qualifications, literacy and knowledge in connection with medicines. Authors of drug information leaflets presuppose that drug takers possess at least a minimum amount of background knowledge, such as drugs are taken to treat a disease or condition, in addition to their beneficial effect they can also have side effects, an overdose must not be taken, they must not be used after the expiry date, or a doctor should be consulted if symptoms aggravate or side effects appear. When writing a drug information leaflet, authors consider the variation in background knowledge: they present all the necessary information to instruct those patients who do not have the relevant background knowledge and the information can function as a reminder for those who possess

the relevant background information. Nevertheless, problems still arise when deciphering the message in drug information leaflets. As will be shown in the main section of the dissertation, inappropriate application of modality or distortion of information with modal devices and the application of vague, inaccurate terms interfere with the process of matching background information with new information in the discourse.

CHAPTER 3

GENRE ANALYSIS AND PRAGMATICS

3.1 Pragmatics as a branch of linguistics

The purpose of this chapter is to give the theoretical background for data analysis in Chapter 5. It is also meant to provide a transition between an overview of the concept of genre, a general characterisation of drug information leaflets as a genre and a specific analysis of modality in drug information leaflets and how modal devices interfere with the process of the construction and interpretation of drug information leaflets.

Morris (1938, quoted in Schiffrin, 1994) identifies three levels of linguistic analysis. Syntax describes the formal relations of signs to one another, semantics relates signs to the objects they represent and pragmatics concerns the relation of signs to their interpreters. Hence, pragmatics, as a branch of linguistics, deals with how language devices are manipulated to construct and decipher messages as a result of a joint effort of Speaker and Hearer (or, in the case of written genres, Writer and Reader). Since the main focus of this dissertation is the role of modality and how it is manipulated to influence the process of creation - interpretation of the message in drug information leaflets, a short overview of this branch of linguistics can be justified in this dissertation.

3.2 Speech acts

The process of the creation and deciphering of message has been a central topic in linguistics for a long time. Austin and Searle, when starting to deal with the theory of speech acts back in the 1950s, focused on Speaker's role in the process: they wanted to illuminate how Speaker's intentions are accomplished in communication.

Austin (1959 and 1962) divided utterances into two categories: constative and performative utterances. Constatives are normal statements which can be true or false. In Austin's view, performatives, although they look like a statement and could be classified as a statement, cannot be evaluated in terms of truth and falsehood, because by making a performative utterance Speaker is doing something rather than merely saying something. Instead of being

true or false, performative utterances are subject to infelicities in case certain rules are broken.¹ The next line of argument he makes in his theory is that eventually all utterances are performatives, either explicitly or implicitly, because each utterance constitutes both a "doing" and a "saying" element. The difference between explicit and implicit performatives is that explicit performatives contain a first person singular present indicative active verb, whereas implicit performatives do not contain such a verb. This thread of argument directed him towards a further distinction between locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts refer to the mere utterance of a sentence with a sense and reference, illocutionary acts represent the communicative force associated with the utterance, whereas perlocutionary acts constitute the effect caused or achieved by the utterance. For him, illocutionary acts were of primary importance and he classified them into five categories: "Verdictives", "Exercitives", "Comissives", "Behabitives" and "Expositives".

Searle's theory (1969 and 1979) meant the next significant step in the development of a theory on speech acts. In his taxonomy, which is considered more successful and systematic than Austin's by many (e.g. Leech, 1991), commissives is the only category from Austin's categories that he leaves in an unchanged form. He posits the following categories of speech acts:

1. Representatives: they commit Speaker to the truth of the uttered proposition, e.g. stating, reporting, claiming, suggesting.
2. Directives: their utterance is meant to produce an effect in Hearer, e.g. commanding, ordering, requesting, recommending.
3. Commissives: they commit Speaker to a future action, e.g. promising or offering.
4. Expressives: they express Speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs presupposed by the illocution, e.g. thanking, congratulating, blaming and praising.
5. Declarations: their successful performance is meant to match reality with the propositional content of the utterance, e.g. appointing, naming, sentencing, and resigning.

Speech acts in drug information leaflets belong to the first two categories: they are either representatives or directives.

¹ Later Bach and Harnish (1979) challenge Austin's view concerning the truth-evaluability of performatives. They claim that performatives are constative (in this way, they can be true or false) and, further, that they contain two illocutionary acts: a statement, and - by derivation - the indirect performance of another illocutionary act.

Bach and Harnish (1979) set up six categories of illocutionary acts, two of which, effectives and verdictives, are conventional, not communicative categories. The other four categories are constatives, directives, commissives and acknowledgments, which roughly correspond to Austin's four categories, expositives, exercitives, commissives and behabitives, respectively.

Searle (1975) argues that not all cases of meaning consist of a speaker's uttering of a sentence by which he means exactly and literally what he says, because sometimes a speaker means more than what he says. He postulates the concept "indirect speech acts" for cases where an illocutionary act is performed indirectly by performing another illocutionary act. The primary illocutionary act is the nonliteral meaning behind the utterance, while the literal meaning is the secondary illocutionary act. When carrying out an indirect speech act, Speaker relies on mutually shared background knowledge and a set of inferential strategies (see section 3.6.3). The framework, within which indirect illocutionary acts can be successfully communicated is provided by the theory of speech acts and the principles of conversational cooperation.

3.3 Intentionality and meaning

Grice (1957) makes a distinction between the semantic and pragmatic aspects of meaning. He terms the semantic interpretation of meaning as "natural meaning", which indicates the intrinsic meaning potential of language items. In his view, intentionality distinguishes the semantic and pragmatic interpretations of meaning and he terms the pragmatic aspect of meaning "meaning_{nn}". According to this interpretation of meaning, Speaker (S) means something by an utterance if S intends (i_1) to produce a certain effect in an audience (A) and intends (i_2) that A recognise his intention (i_1) and intends (i_3) that A's recognition of S's primary intention (i_1) function as A's reason for his effect. According to this pragmatic interpretation of meaning, intention is inherent in every utterance, whether it is linguistic or nonlinguistic. Strawson (1964) carries this argument further: he postulates an additional condition that S should have a further intention (i_4) that A recognises his intention (i_2). Thus, Speaker does not simply have an intention to produce an effect or response in a Hearer, but he intends to produce that response by means of Hearer's recognition of the intention to produce that response. Further, Speaker wants that this recognition serves as as part of the reason that Hearer has for the response. Thus, in Strawson's view, Speaker performs an act of communication if Hearer recognises his complex intention behind the utterance.

3.4 The Cooperative Principle

An important contribution to shed light on the process of creating and interpreting messages was Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975). In his view, communication is not a chain of disconnected sentences but successful communication is a joint effort of Speaker and Hearer. Thus, he postulates the following principle which participants of any form of communication should observe in order to achieve communicative success: "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" (Grice 1975: 45).

He identifies certain rules, which he calls "maxims", the observation of which makes it possible for Speaker (Writer) to transmit his message successfully and for Hearer (Reader) to decipher the intended meaning behind the utterance, which is the implied meaning or implicature. *The Maxim of Quantity*, on the one hand, requires Speaker to be as informative as required for the purposes of the exchange, and, on the other hand, Speaker should not be more informative than required. *The Maxim of Quality* concerns the truth conditions of conversational contributions. It has two submaxims: one requires Speaker not to say what he believes to be false, while the other one requires him to avoid providing information he lacks adequate evidence for. *The Maxim of Relation* requires Speaker to provide information which is relevant for the discourse. *The Maxim of Manner* requires Speaker to avoid obscurity, ambiguity and prolixity and, instead, Speaker's contribution should be brief and orderly. He mentions that there are other maxims (aesthetic, social or moral in character), e.g. "Be polite", but he does not deal with these maxims in detail.

Although, in Grice's view, successful communication can only be achieved if his maxims are complied with, there are various ways a discourse participant may fail to fulfil a maxim. Speaker / Writer may quietly and inconspicuously violate a maxim, thereby deliberately misleading Hearer / Reader. A Speaker / Writer may display unwillingness to cooperate by opting out of the Cooperative Principle by either dissociating himself from the truth of the previous utterance or by saying / writing nothing at all. A third way of failing to fulfil a maxim is when Speaker / Writer is faced with a clash of maxims: in an effort to fulfil a maxim he may be unable to meet the requirements of another maxim. E.g. it may so happen that a

Speaker-Writer cannot be as informative as required due to lack of evidence: he is unable to fulfil the maxims of quantity and quality at the same time. Thus, he violates the Maxim of Quantity in order not to fail the Maxim of Quality. Finally, a Speaker / Writer may flout a maxim, i.e. he deliberately violates a maxim in order to create an implicature (implied meaning in addition to the literal meaning), supposing that Hearer / Reader has the ability to interpret it.

3.4.1 Relevance: a challenge to the Cooperative Principle

Sperber and Wilson (1986) argue that the Principle of Relevance (which they use as a synonym for Grice's Maxim of Relation) comprise all the aspects of successful communication, thus, there is no need to distribute the requirements of successful communication into four maxims. They claim:

... the only purpose that a genuine communicator and a willing audience necessarily have in common is to achieve successful communication: that is, to have the communicator's informative intention recognised by the audience. (Sperber and Wilson 1986: 161)

They argue that the Principle of Relevance is easier to fulfil than Grice's maxims because if Speaker violates one of Grice's maxims he can still be relevant. Another advantage of the Principle of Relevance they mention is that participants of a communicative event need not be aware of it when they communicate but they need to know Grice's maxims if they intend to conform to it. A third line of argument they make in favour of the Principle of Relevance is that it is more effective at accounting for the choice of Hearers / Readers between possible interpretations in ambiguous cases and, furthermore, it can explain why a possible implicature is preferred to another.

3.5 Presupposition

Another concept which should be discussed here because of its relevance to the present dissertation is presupposition. Presupposition, in the ordinary sense of the term, is used to refer to a background assumption against which an action, expression, utterance, or theory is

sensible or rational (Levinson, 1994). Stalnaker defines the pragmatic notion of presupposition in the following way:

A proposition B is a pragmatic presupposition of a speaker in a given context just in case Speaker assumes or believes that B, assumes or believes that his audience assumes or believes that B, and assumes or believes that his audience recognizes that he is making these assumptions or has these beliefs (1974: 200).

Thus, the two main properties of presupposition seem to be contextualisation and being taken for granted by a Hearer / Reader. The notion of presupposition seems to be located on the borderline between semantics and pragmatics, as Levinson (1994) notes presupposition is a heterogeneous cluster of distinct and different semantic properties and kinds of pragmatic implication. According to Levinson (1994), presuppositions have two major criteria:

1. They are defeasible in certain discourse and intra-sentential contexts, (i.e. they do not have a stable, context-independent reading); and
2. They are apparently bound to certain aspects of surface structure.

Among the several theories of presupposition that have been developed, Gazdar's theory (1979) is one of the most detailed and comprehensive. In this section I will outline a simplified version of the theory, because a detailed account of it would extend outside the scope of this dissertation. But before giving an overview of the theory, two concepts need to be discussed: clausal and scalar implicatures. A clausal implicature occurs if Speaker uses a linguistic expression that does not commit him to the truth value of the proposition embedded in the utterance in preference to a stronger expression, then Speaker indicates that he is not in the situation to make a stronger statement. E.g. if Speaker states "I think this medicine is very effective", with this statement he implicates that it is possible that the medicine is not very effective. When Speaker applies a scalar implicature, he has a set of linguistic alternates at his disposal, which are linearly ordered based on the degree of their informativeness or semantic strength. If Speaker states that a lower or weaker point on the scale prevails then he implicates that a higher or stronger point does not prevail. In Gazdar's theory first all the possible presuppositions of a given utterance, and, in the case of complex sentences, the possible presuppositions of the individual clauses are generated. Of these sets of possible presuppositions only those will survive which are consistent with the context of the utterance,

and the other presuppositions will be cancelled. In this way, context determines which presuppositions will survive as actual presuppositions of the utterance.

The incrementation of the utterances that compose the context is ordered in the following way:

1. entailments (meanings that logically follow from the assertion) of the sentence are added first;
2. then the clausal implicatures, which are followed by
3. scalar implicatures, and finally
4. presuppositions are added.

Thus, we are faced with a two-way mechanism: the building up of the context is simultaneously associated with the cancellation of those initial presuppositions which are not consistent with the context.

Presuppositions play a significant role in drug information leaflets, because writers of drug information leaflets rely on the patients' background knowledge to a large extent: instead of spelling everything out, they consider certain pieces of information as evident and taken for granted by Reader. But, as will be shown later, modality is sometimes used to manipulate background knowledge, thus interfering with the process of interpretation.

3.6 The nature and role of inferences

3.6.1 The ancestor of the Inferential Model of Communication: the Message Model

For the past five decades, the most common conception of linguistic communication has been described with the term Message Model. According to this model, communication is successful when Speaker encodes a message and Hearer decodes it in an unchanged form (Akmajian, Demers, Farmer and Harnish, 1993). However, human intentional communication is not confined to a mere coding and decoding of messages (Sperber and Wilson, 1986). Communication is a much more complex process and the Message Model has serious deficiencies:

1. It does not provide principles which govern disambiguation.
2. It lacks mechanisms that successfully recognise the intention to refer.

3. The Message Model identifies successful communication as merely producing, hearing and understanding meaningful utterances but it does not cover Speaker's communicative intention.
4. It does not explain non-literality.
5. It does not take into consideration the fact that we often communicate more than what our sentences mean.
6. It does not account for the fact that our utterances have sometimes other functions than communicating a message. (Akmajian, Demers, Farmer and Harnish, 1993).

As these six points indicate, The Message Model is incapable of accounting for human linguistic communication.

3.6.2 An Inferential Approach to Communication

In contrast with the speech act theory, an inferential approach to communication investigates communication from Hearer's (Reader's) point of view. According to Komlósi (1997), using inferences is imperative in human communication because when we communicate we have a fundamental cognitive drive to search for possible candidates to complete missing elements. According to the inferential model of communication, linguistic communication is successfully achieved if Hearer- on hearing an utterance - recognises Speaker's communicative intention and communication can exist because Speaker and Hearer share a set of inferential strategies which leads from Speaker's uttering of an expression to Hearer's recognition of Speaker's communicative intention.

When we communicate, we apply inferences to fill the gap between the semantic representations of a speaker's utterance and the thoughts that are actually communicated by the utterance (Sperber and Wilson, 1986), thus we use inference to construct coherence in the speech situation. It is embedded in our communicative competence that we make inferences throughout a speech situation, even if we are faced with utterances which seem explicit. When we engage in any form of communication - either oral or written - we attribute intentional states to our speech partner; i.e. we attempt to deduce the intention behind his behaviour. Interpreting any kind of an utterance needs levels of inference processing, as a consequence, the application of inferences is inevitable (Komlósi, 1997).

The following principles are postulated for an inferential model of communication:

(1) There is inferential connection between Speaker's intended message and the utterance that reaches Hearer.

(2) A shared system of inferencing strategies leading from Speaker's utterance of an expression to Hearer's recognition of the intention behind the utterance makes linguistic communication possible.

(3) Linguistic communication entails a kind of problem solving.

(4) Besides a system of intended inferences, there exists a system of presumptions, which are the following:

Linguistic Presumption: It is assumed that Hearer is able to identify the meaning and referents of the utterance.

Communicative Presumption: It is assumed that Speaker has an identifiable communicative intention, unless there is evidence to the contrary.

Presumption of literalness: It is assumed that speaker is speaking literally, unless there is evidence to the contrary.

Conversational Presumptions: They include relevance, quantity, quality (which harmonise with Grice's maxims - Grice, 1975) and, in addition, sincerity and truthfulness. (Könlösi, 1997)

3.6.3 The Inferential Model of Communication

According to an inferential model of communication, successful communication is achieved through the joint effort of Speaker and Hearer, or Writer and Reader, and Hearer-Reader has a set of inferential strategies at his/her disposal which he/she can apply in order to decipher the meaning of an utterance. The inferential model outlined here is based on Könlösi (1997) and Bach and Harnish (1993). When interpreting an utterance, Hearer-Reader is supposed to use the following set of inferences:

1. Strategies for Direct and Literal Communication

Step 1: Utterance act

Hearer-Reader identifies the utterance of the Speaker-Writer.

Step 2: Operative meaning

Hearer-Reader recognises which meaning of the utterance of the Speaker-Writer is operative on this occasion.

Step 3: Speaker reference

Hearer-Reader recognises what Speaker-Writer is referring to.

Step 4: Direct

Hearer-Reader recognises what Speaker-Writer intends to communicate directly.

Step 5: Contextual appropriateness

Hearer-Writer recognises that it would be contextually appropriate for Speaker- Writer to be communicating literally.

Step 6: Literal

Hearer-Reader recognises what Speaker-Writer intends to communicate literally and also directly.

2. Strategies for nonliteral communication

In the case of nonliteral communication the first four steps are identical to the strategies of literal and direct communication. Nonliteral and literal strategies are processed simultaneously.

Step 5: Contextual inappropriateness

Hearer-Reader recognises that it would be contextually inappropriate for Speaker-Writer to be communicating literally.

Step 6: Nonliteral

Hearer-Writer recognises what Speaker-Writer is communicating nonliterally and also directly.

3. Strategies for indirect communication

Step 7: Contextual inappropriateness

Hearer-Reader recognises that it would be contextually inappropriate for Speaker-Writer to be communicating merely directly.

Step 8: Indirect

Hearer-Reader recognises what Speaker-Writer is communicating indirectly.

3.7.1 Politeness strategies

When people communicate, they often mean more than what they say. The investigation of the effect brought about by that extra meaning is often accomplished in terms of politeness. Goffman (1967) introduced the concept of "face". For him, face means the positive social value a person claims for himself and expects others to recognise it. Also, face is the person's public self-image.

Brown and Levinson (1987) distinguish between negative and positive faces. Negative face is the person's need that his actions be uninhibited by others, i.e. his need for gaining independence. Positive face, on the other hand, is the person's need that his wants be accepted and shared by others. Facework is the individual's effort by which he tries to maintain the balance between the self and the rest of the society surrounding him. Participants in a communication carry out facework continuously by alternating their positive and negative face in order to maintain their integrity and self-image. Based on the distinction between the two aspects of face, we can differentiate between positive and negative politeness. Politeness, in this sense, is a way of showing recognition of another person's face by avoiding, mitigating or redressing "face-threatening activities" (i.e. acts representing a threat to another person's expectations of self-image). If a person's negative face is threatened, strategies of negative politeness are used, i.e. social distancing, restraint and formality are expressed. Threatening of a person's positive face triggers strategies of positive politeness, which are characterised by solidarity and the recognition of the needs and wants of others, emphasising that they have a common goal.

3.7.2 Politeness in drug information leaflets

Besides giving the information required for the application of the medicine, the primary aim of authors of drug information leaflets is to protect drug companies and themselves from legal action taken against them by unsatisfied or damaged patients. Patients (readers of drug information leaflets), on the other hand, would like to gain maximum benefit from taking the medicine without suffering from adverse effects, therefore, they would require clear, factual, unmanipulated information. Authors of drug information leaflets use two kinds of strategies for conveying information. They either provide information without toning it down, such as in the case of giving information concerning the administration and storing of the medicine with the use of the imperative. Their other strategy for rendering information is toning down information by applying negative politeness strategies to decrease the extent of face-threatening acts. Thus, the genre of drug information leaflets are characterised by negative politeness strategies used in order to create impersonality and distance. Negative politeness strategies used in drug information leaflets include modal devices, such as modal auxiliaries, hedges, modal adverbs - as will be shown later and complex syntactic structures. Although the genre of drug information leaflets are characterised by negative politeness, positive politeness strategies can also be detected in exemplars of the genre. The use of the personal pronoun "you" as a general subject and the application of Basic Medical vocabulary instead of technical terms are instances of positive politeness strategies.

CHAPTER 4

THE CONCEPT OF MODALITY

The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the concept of modality and the various approaches to modality in order to prepare the grounds and provide the theoretical basis for the data analysis in Chapter 6. The concept of modality is difficult to grasp because it is a vague notion which gives rise to a number of possible definitions and there have been many proposals to define the term since as far back as the beginning of the 20th century. However, it is obvious that the classic linguistic definition which identifies modality with modal auxiliaries is too narrow and should be disregarded. A more comprehensive description of the notion is required.

4.1 Modality in logic

In logic, the criterion in interpreting modality is truth (this is the so-called alethic logic). The sentence „It is necessary that p ” can - in the alethic sense - be interpreted that the assertion p belongs to a category of „outstanding truths” which is unchallengeable. This category of truths involves logical truths, analytic truths, laws of nature and assumptions of scientific theories (Ruzsa 1984: 120-121)

Another approach based on the distinction between epistemic and deontic modality can also be traced back to logic. Epistemic modality concerns the amount and quality of the speaker's knowledge about the topic of the proposition. The term „deontic” has a Greek origin and relates to propositions that are compulsory, forbidden or permitted. Modal logic involves a third category, the so-called alethic logic, which means that truth is the only criterion in the interpretation of modal words. The basic difference between the three types of logic (alethic, epistemic and deontic) is why and how modal words are interpreted (Rébék-Nagy, 1999).

In his work on modal logic von Wright distinguishes between four types of modal categories: alethic, epistemic, deontic and existential. The characteristics of the four categories are summarised in the following table (1951: 1-2, quoted in: Palmer 1993: 11):

Table 1: Modal categories proposed by von Wright

alethic	epistemic	deontic	existential
necessary	verified	obligatory	universal
possible	-----	permitted	existing
contingent	undecided	indifferent	-----
impossible	falsified	forbidden	empty

Rescher offers a more complex system, also within a logical framework. Besides alethic, epistemic and deontic modalities, he also mentions temporal modalities („It is sometimes/mostly/always, etc., the case that p ”), boulomaic modalities („It is hoped/feared/regretted/desired that p ”), evaluative modalities („It is a good/ perfectly wonderful/bad thing that p ”) and causal modalities („The state of affairs will bring it about/prevent its coming about that p ”) (Rescher 1968: 24-26, quoted in Palmer 1993: 11-12).

Since the dissertation investigates modality from a linguistic point of view, it is not necessary to deal with modality in logic in more detail. Some of the above-mentioned ideas are also valuable from a linguistic aspect (e.g. the distinction between epistemic and deontic modality), but others cannot be applied for linguistic analyses, because they only concern the truth conditions of a proposition.

4.2 Linguistic approaches to modality

Jespersen defines mood as „certain attitudes of mind of the speaker towards the contents of the sentence...” and he stresses that „we speak of 'mood' only if the attitude of mind is shown in the form of the verb: mood thus is a syntactic, not a notional category” (1924: 313, quoted in Palmer, 1993). The most important point in this theory is that he postulates two subcategories of mood: (1) containing an element of will, (2) containing no element of will (Palmer, 1993).

For Fillmore, besides mood, modality also includes the concepts of negation, tense and aspect (1968, quoted in Palmer 1993). Lyons' definition of modality as the „opinion or attitude of the speaker” (1977: 452) seems even more promising, furthermore, he goes on to claim that subjectivity has the greatest importance in understanding modality. For him, epistemic

modality is concerned with matters of knowledge, belief, or opinion rather than fact, while deontic modality relates to the necessity or possibility of acts performed by agents, including the speaker himself (Lyons, 1977). Palmer has a similar standpoint, for him modality is “the grammaticalization of speakers’ attitudes and opinions” (1993: 16). According to Steele et al. (1981), modality could be expressed to mark any of the following: possibility or the related concept of permission, probability or the related concept of obligation, certainty or the related concept of requirement.

4.2.1. Halliday's model of modality

Halliday defines modality as the semantic area between positive and negative polarity (i.e. yes and no) and he goes on to state that "modality represents the speaker's angle, either on the validity of the assertion or on the rights and wrongs of the proposal; in its congruent form, it is an adjunct to a proposition rather than a proposition in its own right" (Halliday 1994: 356-362).

He distinguishes between two types of modality: (1) modalisation and (2) modulation. Modalisation refers to propositions, where the positive pole is asserting and the negative pole is denying. There are two intermediate possibilities between the positive and negative poles: (1) degrees of probability (e. g. certainly, probably, possibly) and (2) degrees of usuality (e. g. always, usually, sometimes). These two functions can be expressed in three ways: by a modal verb (e. g. will, can), by a modal adjunct - Halliday defines adjunct as "an element that has not got the potential of being Subject" - p. 80 - (e.g. usually, probably) or by using both. Modulation refers to proposals, where the two types are (1) obligation (e.g. allowed to, required to, supposed to) and (2) inclination (e.g. willing to, anxious to, determined to). Both types can be expressed in two ways: by a modal auxiliary (e.g. should, will) or by an "expansion of the Predicator" (typically a passive verb or an adjective) (1994: 89). The terms *modalisation* and *modulation* will be used in the Hallidayian sense throughout this dissertation. Halliday (1994) notes that in philosophical semantics probability is equal to epistemic modality, while obligation can be associated with deontic modality.

Besides the polarity and the type of modality, he takes two further factors into account: orientation and value. Concerning orientation, he makes two distinctions: (1) subjective - objective and (2) explicit - implicit. The possible combinations of type and orientation are shown in the following table:

Table 2: Combination of type and orientation in modality

	Subjective explicit	Subjective implicit	Objective implicit	Objective explicit
Modalisation: probability	I think (in my opinion) Mary knows.	Mary'll know.	Mary probably knows (in all probability).	It's likely that Mary knows. (Mary is likely to)
Modalisation: usuality	-----	Fred'll sit quite quiet.	Fred usually sits quite quiet.	It's usual for Fred to sit quite quiet.
Modulation: obligation	I want John to go.	John should go.	John's supposed to go.	It's expected that John goes.
Modulation: inclination	-----	Jane'll help.	Jane's keen to help.	-----

(borrowed from Halliday, 1994: 358)

The value of a modal judgment can be high, median or low:

The third variable in modality is the value that is attached to the modal judgment: high, median and low. The median value is clearly set apart from the other two (outer) values by the system of polarity: the median is that in which the negative is freely transferable between the proposition and the modality. With the outer values, on the other hand, if the negative is transferred the value switches (either from high to low or from low to high) (Halliday 1994: 358).

Halliday's system of modality can be summarised in the following table:

Table 3: Halliday's system of modality

TYPE	modalisation	probability
		usuality
	modulation	obligation
		inclination
ORIENTATION	subjective	
	objective	
	explicit	
	implicit	
VALUE	median	
	outer	high
		low
POLARITY	positive	
	negative	direct
		transferred

(Halliday 1994: 360)

This complex network gives a set of $4 \times 4 \times 3 \times 3 = 144$ categories of modality. After the presentation of the results of the study in Chapter 6, Chapter 7 includes a discussion of Halliday's model with examples from drug information leaflets for each category.

He mentions one further category which needs to be included, that of ability/potentiality, but, in his opinion, it is "on the fringe of the modality system". It has only three orientations: subjective implicit (*can/can't*), objective implicit (*be able to*) and objective explicit (*it is possible*) (ibid 1994: 359).

To close his account on modality, he draws the attention to a paradox stemming from our everyday interpersonal communication that "we only say we are certain when we are not" (ibid 1994: 362).

4.2.2 Stubbs' views on modality

Stubbs (1996) gives three terms which express Speaker's attitude towards the propositional content of an utterance: evidentiality, which indicates the speakers' encoding of evidence on

the basis of which they make claims, factivity, which refers to how partners in communication regard the proposition, and modality, which he defines in the following way:

I will use the term modality to mean the ways in which language is used to encode meanings such as degrees of certainty and commitment, or alternatively vagueness and lack of commitment, personal beliefs versus generally accepted or taken for granted knowledge. Such language functions to express agreement and disagreement with others, make personal and social allegiances and contracts. (Stubbs 1996: 202)

In his view, modality can be investigated at three levels of language: individual lexical items, illocutionary forces and propositions.

In terms of Speaker's / Writer's commitment to the propositional content of the utterance, he develops two notions. The *degree of commitment* indicates a continuum from Speaker's complete commitment to his complete detachment from the propositional content of the utterance. Complete commitment can be marked with the categorical assertion borrowed from logic that "*p* is the case" but the opposite cannot be interpreted with the categorical assertion that "not *p*" because, and this is a significant difference between modality in logic and modality in linguistics, that would indicate full commitment to "not *p*" rather than full detachment from "*p*". As opposed to the degree of commitment, he introduces the notion of *manner of commitment* to interpret ambiguous utterances. He gives the following example: If Speaker utters "It could be that *p*" then the speaker is partially committed to "*p*" rather than fully committed to "possibly *p*" (1996: 204). He argues that possible devices indicating manners of commitment include a number of lexical and syntactic markers, assertions, presuppositions and implicatures giving rise to inferences.

In terms of the explicitness of the proposition, he challenges Austin's idea (1962) indicated by the formula $F(p)$ (where *F* is the illocutionary force of the utterance and *p* refers to proposition) that every proposition can be made explicit by transforming it into a first person present tense active verb which, in addition to indicating that the utterance is an explicit performative, indicates exactly which speech act is being performed. Stubbs argues that certain speech acts, e.g. hints, cannot be made explicit. Furthermore, explicitness can also be driven by convention, e.g. written language is considered more explicit than spoken language.

Also, he challenges Searle's principle of expressibility (1969) which states that everything can be said that is meant. Stubbs does not imply that there are things which cannot be spoken about, but, in his view, explicitness may affect meaning. He argues for finding a balance between the amount of information that is said explicitly and the amount of information remaining for inference.

In concluding his account on modality, he calls for the need of a modal grammar of English:

It is possible to show that many features of surface syntax have the function of presenting speakers' attitudes to words, propositions and illocutions, and individual cases are widely discussed. However, these have yet to be brought together into a unified description, in what could be called a modal grammar of English. (Stubbs 1996: 226)

4.2.3 Hoyer's proposal

In developing his model, Hoyer is directed by eclecticism, drawing on the most important philosophical and linguistic theories on modality. He underlines the distinction between the terms of mood and modality. While mood refers to the grammatical category, modality for him is „the entire semantic field of modal contrasts whether these be realised lexically, grammatically or prosodically” (Hoyer 1997:38)

After examining different views in connection with the number and types of modalities, he stresses the importance of the distinction between epistemic and deontic modality, which he investigates in relation to the concepts of knowledge, authority and power. The method he applies for illuminating the difference between these two types of modality is the disambiguation of two ambiguous modalised sentences, whose ambiguity derives from the polysemous character of modal devices. The results of the process of disambiguation can be seen in the following table:

Table 4: Process of disambiguation

ambiguous sentence	disambiguating interpretations	description and type of modality expressed
You may have a car.	1) Perhaps you have a car.	non-factual statement of subjective view based on belief = epistemic
	2) You are permitted to have a car.	non-factual statement of subjective judgement concerning possibility = deontic
You must be very patient.	1) I am forced to conclude that you are very patient.	non-factual statement of subjective view based on knowledge = epistemic
	2) You are required to be very patient.	non-factual statement of subjective (objective) judgement concerning necessity = deontic

(Rébék-Nagy 1999:85, based on Hoyer 1997)

Besides the distinction between epistemic and deontic modality, Hoyer introduces the concept of dynamic modality, which excludes the speaker's subjective views: „Unlike epistemic and deontic modality, dynamic modality is not subjective and is subject rather than speaker-oriented: the subject's ability or willingness is at issue, not the speaker's attitude or opinions.” (Hoyer 1997:44)

Another traditional distinction he makes in his model is that between intrinsic and extrinsic modality:

Intrinsic modality is characterised by meanings that relate to permission, obligation and volition, and which involve some kind of human control over events. Extrinsic modality involves no such human intervention and associates meanings to do with possibility,

necessity and prediction with human judgement of what is or is not likely to happen.
(Hoye 1997:44)

However, this distinction does not seem to develop the concept of modality further, because Hoye's extrinsic modality can be associated with epistemic and dynamic modality, while intrinsic modality has the same function as deontic modality.

Epistemic and deontic modality can also be defined in the framework of possibility and necessity, which can be summarised in the following table:

Table 5: Epistemic and deontic modality

epistemic		deontic	
may	must	may	must
POSSIBILITY that a state of affairs exists	NECESSITY that a state of affairs exists	POSSIBILITY for a state of affairs to come into being	NECESSITY for a state of affairs to come into being

(Rébék-Nagy 1999:88)

To complete his model, Hoye draws the attention to the connection between modality and power. In accordance with Fairclough (1989), he makes a distinction between relational modality, when the authority of one participant over another is concerned; and expressive modality, which concerns Speaker's / Writer's authority in relation to the truth or probability of utterances. Hoye stresses the importance of adverbs modifying modals:

... when the modals are modified by adverbs, identification of the speaker with, or, as, the source of authority becomes more explicit. ... It is for this reason that official pronouncements of the institutional kind ... contain no adverbial modification ...
(Hoye 1997:66)

On the other hand, as will be seen in the analysis of data, adverbs that modify modals are extremely important, and are often made use of, in drug information leaflets.

4.3 Hedging

Hedges are important realisations of modality and also strategic means for negative politeness in drug information leaflets. Salager-Meyer (1994) defines hedges as

... a three-dimensional concept: (1) that of purposive fuzziness and vagueness (threat-minimising strategy); (2) that which reflects the authors' modesty for their achievements and avoidance of personal involvement; and (3) that related to the impossibility or unwillingness of reaching absolute accuracy and quantifying all the phenomena under observation. (Salager-Meyer 1994: 153)

She postulates five functional-semantic categories of hedges:

- (1) shields, i.e. modal verbs and auxiliaries expressing possibility, adverbs of probability and adjectives derived from them, epistemic verbs, i.e. verbs referring to the probability of the truth of a proposition;
- (2) approximators, i.e. adaptors and rounders of quantity, degree, frequency and time;
- (3) authors' personal remarks expressing involvement or doubt;
- (4) emotionally charged intensifiers;
- (5) compound hedges, i.e. a chain of hedges.

She agrees with Swales (1990), who considers hedges as rhetorical devices of self-defense and diplomacy in a discourse community, and, furthermore, she claims that hedges should not always be regarded as a "cover-up tactic" (Salager-Meyer 1994: 151), but they function as resources expressing uncertainty, skepticism and doubt.

Hyland (1998) emphasises the interpersonal character of hedging. For him, appropriate hedging "constitutes a central dimension in audience design and in negotiating the acceptance of claims between a writer and a reader" (Hyland 1998: 63, quoted in Hunston 2005: 203).

As the above summary on approaches to modality has shown, it is a multi-faceted linguistic phenomenon. The common in the three outlined theories is that all of them regard modality as the speaker's or writer's attitudes, such as obligation, necessity, possibility, commitment and doubt, to the truth conditions of the proposition. Furthermore, all of them view modality as a system organised around dichotomies and continua. The realisations of this multi-faceted

phenomenon in drug information leaflets will be investigated in the main section of the dissertation.

CHAPTER 5

THE BACKGROUND FOR DATA ANALYSIS

5.1 Corpus linguistics and the principles of a corpus-based analysis

Biber et al. define corpus as a "large and principled collection of natural texts" (1998: 12). Sinclair (1991) gives a similar definition, for him a corpus is a collection of naturally occurring texts compiled for the aim of characterising a state or a variety of a language. Later he refines this definition and states that corpus is a "collection of pieces of language text in electronic form, selected according to external criteria to represent, as far as possible, a language or language variety as source of data for linguistic research" (Sinclair 2005: 16). Hunston (2005) notes that traditionally, the term corpus referred to any collection of naturally occurring texts, ranging from a few sentences to a set of written texts or tape recordings, however, more recent studies have restricted the use of the term to refer to collections of texts stored and accessed electronically. In this way, corpus linguistics is the study of corpora for purposes of linguistic analyses. It is, as Kennedy puts it,

not an end in itself but is one source of evidence for improving descriptions of the structure and use of languages, and for various applications, including the processing of natural language by machine and understanding how to learn or teach a language. (Kennedy 1998: 1)

A major aim for the compilation of linguistic corpora is to give the basis for a more accurate and reliable description of the structure and use of languages (Kennedy, 1998). Also, a corpus is a more reliable guide to the use of language than native speaker intuition is (Hunston, 2005). The most important characteristics of a corpus-based analysis are:

- it is empirical, analysing the actual patterns of use in natural texts;
- it utilises a large and principled collection of natural texts, known as a "corpus", as the basis for analysis;
- it makes extensive use of computers for analysis, using both automatic and interactive techniques;
- it depends on both quantitative and qualitative analytical techniques. (Biber et al. 1998: 4)

Due to its wide scope of utilisation, the use of corpora has transformed the study of language in the past few decades. The most significant areas of linguistics where corpora are applied include: language teaching, production of dictionaries and grammars, critical linguistics, translation, literary studies and stylistics, forensic linguistics and designing writer support packages (Hunston, 2005). However, it must be acknowledged that a corpus-based analysis also has some limitations:

- it only yields information about whether something is frequent or not, but not whether it is possible or not;
- it can display no more than its own contents, hence we can only draw assumptions about language from a corpus and not facts or generalisations;
- it can provide examples and evidence, but cannot provide information on meaning;
- it shows language out of its context. (Hunston, 2005).

5.2 Some significant corpora available at present

In order to determine the criteria for the compilation of a corpus, it is often worthwhile to consider existing corpora for comparison. The most significant, presently available corpora include:

- The first computer-readable corpus was the Brown corpus compiled by W. Nelson Francis in 1961. It consists of a sum total of one million words of written American English (Stubbs, 1996).
- The London-Lund corpus comprises 435,000 words (87 texts, each consisting of 5,000 words) of spoken British English (Stubbs, 1996).
- The LOB (Lancaster-Oslo-Bergen) corpus consists of one million words of written British English (Stubbs, 1996).
- The Longman-Lancaster corpus consists of 30 million words of written English (Stubbs, 1996).
- The Cobuild corpus contains written and spoken English; in 1995 it comprised 200 million words (Stubbs, 1996).
- The BNC (British National Corpus) contains 4,124 texts (90% written, 10% spoken) (Szirmai, 2001).

EMP (English for Medical Purposes) corpora include the POTE research corpus containing 40 medical research articles (177,853 words, 6973 sentences) (Rébék-Nagy, 1999) and the PTE corpus of clinical case studies consisting of 61 case studies (35,011 words) (Warta, 2005).

5.3 The Research Corpus

The PTE corpus of drug information leaflets, which constitutes the basis of the present study consists of 100 computer-readable drug information leaflets taken from Mentor Drug database, which is the largest and most widely used drug database in the primary health care in the United Kingdom. Its drug information leaflets are available in an electronic form on the website *www.patient.co.uk*, which facilitated the compilation of data to a large extent. The original texts were used in their entire form without any changes made to them, in order to ensure their authenticity. Observing one of the most widely accepted criteria of corpus construction, no preconditions were set up in terms of the content of the drug information leaflets constituting the corpus. In order to provide the representativity of the corpus, texts were selected randomly. As Sinclair notes (2005), constituents of a corpus, besides aiming for homogeneity, should provide adequate coverage of topics. A further aim of the inclusion of randomly selected texts which describe a wide range of types and forms of medicines was to prevent that over or underrepresenting any of them in the corpus influence the outcome of the analysis. The characteristics of medicines described by the drug information leaflets constituting the corpus are summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Characteristics of the medicines described by the drug information leaflets of the research corpus (part 1)

Text	Form of medicine	Type of medicine
1.	tablet	GABA analogues (used to prevent the need for alcohol)
2.	tablet	antidiabetic
3.	tablet/ capsule	beta-blocker (used to treat high blood pressure and heart problems)
4.	tablet	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
5.	capsule	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
6.	tablet	blood thinner
7.	tablet/ injection	carbonic anhydrase inhibitor (used to treat glaucoma)
8.	eye drop	ocular lubricant (used to treat eye problems)
9.	tablet/ dispersible tablet (i.e. it should be dissolved in a glass of water)/ liquid	antiviral
10.	ointment	antiviral
11.	cream	antiviral
12.	capsule	lipid-regulating drug (used to reduce levels of cholesterol)
13.	capsule	retinoid (used to treat a skin disorder called psoriasis)
14.	capsule	antihistamine (used to treat allergy)
15.	cream/ gel	retinoid (used to treat acne)
16.	eye drop	sympathomimetic eye preparation (used to treat glaucoma)
17.	tablet	biphosphonate (used to treat osteoporosis)
18.	capsule/ oral drop/ injection	vitamin (vitamin D)
19.	tablet	alpha-blocker (used to treat enlargement of the prostate gland)

20.	tablet	anti-gout agent
21.	tablet	5-HTI agonist (used to treat migraine)
22.	tablet/ capsule/ oral liquid	vitamin (vitamin E)
23.	tablet	benzodiazepine (used to treat anxiety)
24.	injection/ urethral stick	vasodilator (used to treat blood vessels and erectile dysfunction)
25.	ear drop	anti-inflammatory
26.	tablet/ capsule/ oral liquid	antacid
27.	capsule	anti-spasmodic (used to relieve cramps)
28.	capsule/ oral liquid	dopaminergic (used to treat Parkinson's disease)

Table 6: Characteristics of the medicines described by the drug information leaflets of the research corpus (part 2)

Text	Form of medicine	Type of medicine
29.	tablet	smoking cessation aid
30.	tablet/ oral liquid	water tablet
31.	tablet	hormone antagonist (used to treat breast or prostate cancer)
32.	tablet/ injection	anti-arrhythmics (used to treat irregular heartbeat)
33.	tablet/ liquid	antipsychotic
34.	tablet/ liquid	antidepressant
35.	tablet	calcium channel blocker (used to treat high blood pressure and heart problems)
36.	capsule/ tablet	sleeping pill
37.	cream	antifungal
38.	tablet	antidepressant
39.	capsule/ liquid/ powder/ injection	antibiotic
40.	tablet/ lozenge/ liquid/ injection	antifungal
41.	capsule/ liquid/ injection	antibiotic
42.	tablet/ dispersible tablet/	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory

	suppository	
43.	tablet/ liquid/ injection	beta-blocker (used to treat high blood pressure and heart problems)
44.	liquid	antiprotozoal (used to treat infection of the chest and airways)
45.	eye drop/ ointment	antimuscarinic eye preparation (used to dilate the pupil)
46.	tablet	antimuscarinic (used to relieve cramps of the stomach and intestines)
47.	tablet	antirheumatic
48.	tablet	antirheumatic
49.	tablet/ capsule	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory
50.	tablet/ injection	immunosuppressant
51.	cream	antibacterial
52.	eye drop	anti-inflammatory
53.	capsule/ solution	antibiotic
54.	tablet/ oral liquid/ injection	muscle relaxant
55.	inhaler/ powder	anti-asthmatic
56.	tablet	bronchodilator (used to treat asthma and other lung-related problems)
57.	tablet	water tablet

Table 6: Characteristics of the medicines described by the drug information leaflets of the research corpus (part 3)

Text	Form of medicine	Type of medicine
58.	tablet	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory
59.	tablet	neuroleptic (used to treat mental illnesses)
60.	gel/ wash/ liquid	antibacterial
61.	topical solution	parasitocidal (used to treat parasitic infections)
62.	tablet	anti-inflammatory
63.	tablet/ injection	corticosteroid

64.	capsule	cytotoxic agent (used to treat cancer)
65.	tablet	anti-androgen (used to treat prostate cancer)
66.	eye drop	prostaglandin analogue (used to treat glaucoma)
67.	tablet	lipid-regulating drug (used to reduce levels of cholesterol)
68.	tablet/ suppository	laxative (used to treat constipation)
69.	tablet	beta-blocker (used to treat high blood pressure and heart problems)
70.	tablet/ capsule	dopamine receptor stimulant (used to treat Parkinson's disease)
71.	liquid	antihistamine (used to treat allergy)
72.	capsule	corticosteroid
73.	tablet/ liquid/ injection	water tablet
74.	spray/ injection	gonadorelin analogue (used to treat prostate cancer)
75.	tablet	anxiolytic (used to treat anxiety)
76.	tablet/ injection	alkylating drug (used to treat leukaemia)
77.	tablet	sleeping pill
78.	tablet	dopamine receptor stimulant (used to treat Parkinson's disease)
79.	cream/ ointment/ solution	vitamin D analogue
80.	capsule/ injection	vitamin (vitamin D)
81.	tablet/ chewable tablet/ dispersible tablet/ syrup/ injection	calcium supplement
82.	tablet	antihypertensive
83.	tablet	antihypertensive
84.	tablet/ chewable tablet/ liquid/ suppository	antiepileptic
85.	solution	parasitocidal (used to treat parasitic infections)

Table 6: Characteristics of the medicines described by the drug information leaflets of the research corpus (part 4)

Text	Form of medicine	Type of medicine
86.	eye drop	ocular lubricant (used to treat eye problems)
87.	liquid/ injection	metabolic (used to supply the heart, muscles and brain with energy)
88.	tablet	beta-blocker (used to treat high blood pressure and heart problems)
89.	capsule/ liquid	antibiotic
90.	capsule/ liquid	antibiotic
91.	capsule/ tablet/ liquid	antibiotic
92.	tablet/ liquid	antibiotic
93.	tablet/ liquid	antibiotic
94.	capsule/ liquid/ injection	antibiotic
95.	capsule/ liquid/ injection	antibiotic
96.	capsule	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory
97.	tablet	beta-blocker (used to treat high blood pressure and heart problems)
98.	tablet	lipid-regulating drug (used to reduce levels of cholesterol)
99.	tablet/ liquid	antihistamine (used to treat allergy)
100.	tablet/ liquid	hypnotic

Table 6 above indicates that the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets can be considered representative in terms of content, since it contains a wide variety of types and forms of medicines. Also, the corpus maps the population's pattern of using medicines, because the most commonly used forms and types of medicines are represented to a larger extent. As far as the form of medicines is concerned, 21 different forms are represented in the corpus. The tablet is the most commonly used form, and also it is the most frequently occurring form in the present corpus. Other common forms of medicines include capsules, liquids and injections and they are also represented to a larger extent in the corpus. On the other hand, only few instances of less frequently used forms of medicines, such as chewable tablets, suppositories,

dispersible tablets and urethral sticks, are included in the corpus. Concerning the types of medicines, the most commonly used medicines, such as antibiotics, anti-inflammatory medicines, medicines against heart problems and high blood pressure are represented to a larger extent in the corpus. On the other hand, only one instance of relatively rarely used medicines, such as medicines against conditions like erectile dysfunction and psoriasis is included in the corpus. The corpus also contains only one instance of drug information leaflets describing medicines aiding in the cessation of smoking and drinking.

In the case of an ESP (English for Specific Purposes) corpus, the idea "the larger the better", which is usually applied in the case of general corpora, should be discarded, since ESP, by its nature, limits the size of corpora through factors such as discourse community, register and genre (Williams, 2002). Sampling is more difficult in the case of a corpus of general English because, due to the different language varieties, dialects, slang, styles etc., the researcher can never be sure if the corpus is complete. As Sinclair (2005) remarks, no limits can be imposed on natural language, because it changes continuously as to the size of its vocabulary, the range of its meaningful structures, the variety of its realisations and the evolutionary processes within it and outside it, therefore, even the largest and most carefully designed corpus cannot have exactly the same characteristics as language itself. He also notes that a much smaller corpus is required for typical studies than for those which intend to give a general view on language (Sinclair, 2005).

Although the size of the corpus undoubtedly plays an essential role in sampling, the representativity of a corpus cannot be accounted for only in terms of size. The scope and purpose of the research should also be considered. If the scope of the research is restricted, e.g. a particular genre is investigated, sampling becomes easier. Moreover, if the focus of the research is to study grammatical features, a smaller corpus may be required than in the case of a lexical investigation. There exist thousands of smaller corpora around the world consisting only of a few thousand words which are compiled for a particular piece of research (Hunston, 2005). The size of the present corpus is justified by two factors:

- (1) the size of the corpus had to be kept within a manageable range in order to be able to investigate the use of modality from several aspects;
- (2) the corpus had to contain a number of texts which can be still regarded representative.

Warta (2005) has proved that an ESP corpus consisting of at least 40 instances of a given genre can be regarded as representative because the application of more than 40 instances of a

given genre does not significantly alter the features of the corpus: if there is an ESP corpus $(n > 40)k$ (where n is the number of sample texts) from a genre m , then in the case of $n+x$ ($x \in m$; $x > 0,5 n$), the investigated features of m does not significantly change.

The size of the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets is 436,567 bytes and it contains 67,668 tokens, 2548 types and 3717 sentences. An important criterion in compiling a corpus is that texts constituting it should be of similar length. The length of texts building up the corpus falls between 400-850 words. Only 7 texts exceed 850 words and the longest contains 1029 words. Although Sinclair (2005) argues that it is more important that a corpus be made up of entire texts than the inclusion of texts having similar lengths. However, the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets meets this criterion as well, since it only contains entire texts. The characteristics of the corpus are summarised in Table 7. *Token* is the actual number of words in the corpus, while *type* is the term used for a word-form appearing in a corpus, irrespective of the number of its occurrence.

Table 7: The characteristics of the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets

Text	File size (byte)	Tokens	Types	Type/Token ratio (%)	Nr. of sentences
overall	436567	67668	2548	39.07	3713
1.	2791	409	202	49.39	25
2.	6732	1029	407	39.55	56
3.	4168	628	276	43.95	34
4.	4630	690	298	43.19	32
5.	4674	701	302	43.08	32
6.	5053	766	302	39.43	41
7.	4091	600	273	45.5	36
8.	3011	478	223	46.65	27
9.	4255	660	290	43.94	36
10.	4473	726	301	41.46	45
11.	3451	527	244	46.3	35
12.	4919	771	311	40.34	44
13.	5063	783	321	41	47
14.	3966	600	281	46.83	32
15.	3711	573	252	43.98	34
16.	4428	725	281	38.76	42
17.	4328	679	290	42.71	35
18.	3874	587	266	45.32	34
19.	4726	734	310	42.23	41
20.	4604	713	301	42.22	43
21.	4482	683	283	41.44	36
22.	2896	429	213	49.65	23
23.	3394	506	245	48.42	28
24.	5027	768	321	41.8	37
25.	3270	515	221	42.91	30
26.	3792	573	245	42.76	31
27.	3268	510	229	44.9	30
28.	4621	711	311	43.74	39

Table 7: The characteristics of the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets (part 2)

Text	File size (byte)	Tokens	Types	Type/Token ratio (%)	Nr. of sentences
29.	3563	526	246	46.77	30
30.	5875	920	343	37.28	55
31.	4938	727	321	44.15	41
32.	5352	826	348	42.13	45
33.	4672	697	303	43.47	37
34.	5625	845	349	41.3	42
35.	4887	751	330	43.94	43
36.	3806	594	249	41.92	35
37.	3352	528	250	47.35	31
38.	5402	829	347	41.86	42
39.	4449	687	289	42.07	39
40.	3569	587	246	41.91	24
41.	4080	627	267	42.58	35
42.	6447	1016	396	38.98	44
43.	4026	628	286	45.54	32
44.	3370	534	238	44.57	29
45.	4747	810	270	33.33	47
46.	3803	599	276	46.08	31
47.	4086	627	280	44.66	33
48.	4070	627	280	44.66	33
49.	4788	727	315	43.33	35
50.	4777	736	311	42.26	39
51.	2527	402	189	47.02	22
52.	4072	686	284	41.4	43
53.	5879	932	369	39.59	51
54.	4566	698	318	45.56	37
55.	3476	533	245	45.97	30
56.	4426	660	278	42.12	42

Table 7: The characteristics of the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets (part 3)

Text	File size (byte)	Tokens	Types	Type/Token ratio (%)	Nr. of sentences
57.	6624	1037	383	36.93	57
58.	5196	797	322	40.4	41
59.	5170	778	345	44.34	39
60.	3354	539	231	42.86	31
61.	4360	679	289	42.56	42
62.	3885	618	260	42.07	33
63.	5236	797	325	40.78	32
64.	6160	952	386	40.55	54
65.	5069	791	325	41.09	49
66.	4122	625	287	45.92	36
67.	4345	703	293	41.68	41
68.	4255	691	281	40.66	37
69.	4242	662	285	43.051	35
70.	5145	778	344	44.22	41
71.	3990	612	280	45.75	34
72.	6208	979	382	39.02	44
73.	6231	980	372	37.96	57
74.	5106	782	338	43.22	39
75.	3752	588	254	43.2	36
76.	4758	749	302	40.32	44
77.	3801	583	251	43.05	34
78.	5309	803	349	43.5	48
79.	3647	582	256	43.99	33
80.	3684	578	256	44.29	34
81.	3079	477	218	45.7	24
82.	3065	495	229	46.26	30
83.	4746	748	311	41.58	37

Table 7: The characteristics of the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets (part4)

Text	File size	Tokens	Types	Type/Token	Nr. of
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	(byte)			ratio (%)	sentences
84.	5100	772	345	44.69	36
85.	2742	439	206	46.92	27
86.	3200	544	236	43.38	34
87.	3002	468	219	46.8	26
88.	4627	715	309	43.22	40
89.	4512	699	291	41.63	39
90.	4132	644	267	41.46	37
91.	4234	651	274	42.09	38
92.	4101	636	268	42.14	35
93.	4541	702	285	40.6	40
94.	4554	708	293	41.38	40
95.	4373	674	284	42.14	37
96.	5379	822	343	41.73	39
97.	3484	534	247	46.25	30
98.	4791	747	316	42.3	42
99.	3502	540	262	48.52	29
100.	3426	537	250	46.55	30

The method of investigation was both qualitative and quantitative. The 4.0 version of Oxford WordSmith Tools (Scott, 2005), which is a commercially available integrated set of computer programmes devised for linguistic corpus analysis, was applied for the investigation. Two programmes have been used for the analysis: One of them is the Wordlist, which can set up lists of all the lexical items of a corpus consisting of computer readable texts. Since the term *word* has several possible interpretations, the term *lexical item* is used throughout the study refer to "a string of symbols between two spaces". The word list can be arranged in two ways: in alphabetical or frequency order. Furthermore, with the use of the Wordlist indispensable pieces of information can be received on the characteristic features of the corpus in its entirety and also of its constituting texts, such as its size expressed in bytes, the number of types and tokens, the type/token ratio, the standardised type/token ratio, the number of sentences and the average sentence length, the number of paragraphs and the average paragraph length. The other program is the concordancer, which searches for a chosen lexical item or phrase and

presents every occurrence of it in its context by displaying the lexical items that precede and follow it to the left and right. The aim of employing the former was to receive information on the frequency of occurrence of lexical items in the corpus, while the latter was applied to shed light on how words are used in context.

5.3.1 The frequency of words in the corpus

Three pieces of information concerning a lexical item can be obtained from the frequency list:

- (1) raw frequency, which shows how many times a certain lexical item occurs in the corpus;
- (2) the rank order of each lexical item based on raw frequency;
- (3) the ratio of the particular lexical item and the total number of lexical items in the corpus, manifested as a percentage of the total.

Not surprisingly, in the investigated corpus THE is the most frequently occurring lexical item with 2587 occurrences, followed by YOU, which is the second most frequent lexical item in the corpus with 2314 occurrences, OF (2118 occurrences) and TO (2080 occurrences) are at third and fourth place, respectively, in the list of raw frequencies. These results conform to the general observation that function words are the most frequent in a corpus. The most frequently occurring content word is DOCTOR, which is number 11 in the list of raw frequencies with 799 occurrences, closely followed by MEDICINES, which is the 13th most frequently occurring lexical item with 732 occurrences. The most frequent verb is a copula, IS (712 occurrences), the second most frequently occurring verb is TAKE, which is number 15 in the list of raw frequency with 689 occurrences, followed by one of its derivatives, TAKING (586 occurrences). The 50 most frequently occurring lexical items include some basic medical terms such as DOCTOR, MEDICINES, MEDICINE, PHARMACIST, TREATMENT and DOSE, and also, BLOOD can be found in 59th place in the list of raw frequencies, SKIN is the 61st most frequently occurring lexical item in the corpus, SYMPTOMS is in 63rd place and EYE is in 66th place in the list of raw frequencies.

Comparing the results with the list of frequency of a general corpus (BNC - British National Corpus), the most conspicuous feature is that the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets contain significantly more content words among the 50 most frequently occurring lexical

items. There is only one content word among the 50 most frequently occurring words in the BNC corpus: *all* is 49th in the frequency list.

Also, modal markers have higher rank orders in the list of frequency in the present corpus, thus, they are relatively more frequent, than in the frequency list of the BNC corpus, which suggests that drug information leaflets are modalised to a larger extent than exemplars of a general corpus. In the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets, CAN is the 29th most frequently occurring lexical item, closely followed by MAY in the 30th place in the list of frequencies, and the frequency adverb NEVER, which is also a modal marker, is the 38th most frequently occurring lexical item. In contrast, in the BNC corpus the most frequently occurring modal marker is WOULD in the 43rd place in the frequency list. There are two other modal markers in the 50 most frequently occurring lexical items in the BNC corpus: WILL and CAN, their rank orders are 45 and 48, respectively. Table 8 shows the 50 most frequently occurring lexical items in the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets, while table 9 displays the 50 most frequently occurring lexical items of the BNC corpus.

Table 8: The 50 most frequently occurring lexical items in the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets

	Word	Freq.	%	Texts	%
1	THE	2587	3.81	100	100
2	YOU	2314	3.41	100	100
3	OF	2118	3.12	100	100
4	TO	2080	3.07	100	100
5	OR	1996	2.94	100	100
6	YOUR	1807	2.66	100	100
7	IF	1769	2.61	100	100
8	AND	952	1.4	100	100
9	A	874	1.29	100	100
10	ANY	838	1.24	100	100
11	DOCTOR	799	1.18	100	100
12	AS	746	1.1	100	100
13	MEDICINES	732	1.08	100	100

14	IS	712	1.05	100	100
15	TAKE	689	1.02	99	99
16	WITH	669	0.99	100	100
17	THIS	665	0.98	100	100
18	MEDICINE	589	0.87	100	100
19	TAKING	586	0.86	95	95
20	ARE	573	0.84	100	100
21	FOR	553	0.82	100	100

Table 8: The 50 most frequently occurring lexical items in the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets (part 2)

	Word	Freq.	%	Texts	%
22	PHARMACIST	546	0.8	100	100
23	IN	540	0.8	100	100
24	BEFORE	514	0.76	100	100
25	FROM	513	0.76	100	100
26	IT	507	0.75	100	100
27	BE	494	0.73	100	100
28	OTHER	427	0.63	100	100
29	CAN	418	0.62	100	100
30	MAY	401	0.59	100	100
31	THEM	379	0.56	100	100
32	CAUSE	366	0.54	100	100
33	HAVE	352	0.52	100	100
34	WHICH	342	0.5	100	100
35	OUT	321	0.47	100	100
36	PROBLEMS	313	0.46	100	100
37	TREATMENT	298	0.44	100	100
38	NEVER	288	0.42	99	99
39	EFFECTS	277	0.41	93	93
40	AN	269	0.4	100	100

41	NOT	265	0.39	92	92
42	KEEP	263	0.39	100	100
43	BY	253	0.37	100	100
44	AT	241	0.36	96	96
45	UNWANTED	238	0.35	100	100

Table 8: The 50 most frequently occurring lexical items in the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets (part 3)

	Word	Freq.	%	Texts	%
46	HOW	234	0.34	100	100
47	DOSE	232	0.34	88	88
48	SUFFER	231	0.34	89	89
49	USE	230	0.34	97	97
50	CHILDREN	216	0.32	100	100

Table 9: The 50 most frequently occurring lexical items in the BNC corpus

Lexical item	Frequency	Frequency %
the	6184765	5.418
of	2940583	2.576
and	2681553	2.349
a	2125309	1.862
in	1812310	1,588
to	1620051	1.419
it	1088414	0.953
is	998260	0.874
was	923072	0.809
to	917273	0.804
I	883960	0.774
for	8233029	0.73
you	694943	0.609
he	680277	0.596
be	662258	0.58
with	651765	0.571
on	647081	0.567
that	628548	0.551
by	507233	0.444
at	477947	0.419
are	470878	0.412
not	462339	0.405
this	461757	0.405
but	453731	0.397
's (possessive)	442367	0.388
they	433183	0.379
his	426561	0.374

from	413376	0.362
had	408628	0.358
she	379473	0.332

Table 9: The 50 most frequently occurring lexical items in the BNC corpus
(part 2)

Lexical item	Frequency	Frequency %
which	371971	0.326
or	370737	0.325
we	357943	0.314
an	342954	0.300
n't	332347	0.291
's	324752	0.284
were	322662	0.283
that	286740	0.251
been	268480	0.235
have	268442	0.235
their	260873	0.229
has	259404	0.227
would	255043	0.223
what	249254	0.218
will	244806	0.214
there	239315	0.210
if	236993	0.208
can	234314	0.205
all	227623	0.199
her	217981	0.191

(Bartsch 2004:87)

5.3.2 Analysis of concordances

An essential part of corpus-based investigations is looking beyond the quantitative patterns to postulate functional interpretations for the existence of the patterns (Biber et al., 1998). This

section undertakes to present and investigate into concordances, i.e. target lexical items in their own contexts, in order to discover more about the way, the linguistic environment and the function authors of drug information leaflets use of modality. Analysis of concordance lines is a useful and reliable method of processing information gained from a corpus.

For the purposes of investigation of concordances, the size of the original corpus was reduced to 50 texts for reasons of manageability, since the original corpus yielded an unnecessarily large number of concordances. Principles justifying the reduction are as follows:

(1) The lexical items selected as targets undergoing concordancing had relatively high raw frequencies in the original corpus, hence reduction of the corpus was necessary to keep the concordance lines within a manageable range.

(2) The inclusion of 50 texts for concordancing still meets Warta's criterion of representativity (outlined in Section 5.3).

In terms of the content of the corpus reduced for concordancing, the proportions of the original corpus were preserved. Thus, the most commonly used types and forms of medicines which had a high number of occurrences in the original corpus were also represented to a larger extent in the reduced corpus, while texts describing types and forms of medicines which are less frequently used were represented by only one or two exemplars.

Comparing the list of raw frequencies of the original corpus containing 100 texts with that of the reduced corpus consisting of 50 texts gives no significant differences. The first 50 lexical items are the same in both lists, with one exception. The list of raw frequencies of the original corpus contains CHILDREN as the 50th most frequently occurring lexical item, while the reduced corpus does not include this lexical item, it contains EYE among the 50 most frequently occurring lexical items instead of CHILDREN. The rank order of the lexical items in the two lists of raw frequencies display no significant differences. In the original corpus, OF is the third most frequently occurring word and TO is the 4th most frequent, whereas in the reduced corpus the rank order of these two lexical items is reversed: TO is the third most frequently occurring lexical item and OF is in fourth place in the list of raw frequencies. WITH and THIS undergo the same process: they are at number 16 and 17, respectively, in the list of raw frequencies in the original corpus, while their rank order is reversed in the reduced corpus. MEDICINE is the 21st most frequently occurring lexical item in the reduced corpus

compared to its rank order of 18 in the original corpus. Table 10 displays the 50 most frequently occurring lexical items in the reduced corpus.

Table 10: The 50 most frequently occurring lexical items in the reduced corpus:

	Word	Freq.	%	Texts	%
1	THE	2587	3.81	100	100
2	YOU	2314	3.41	100	100
3	OF	2118	3.12	100	100
4	TO	2080	3.07	100	100
5	OR	1996	2.94	100	100
6	YOUR	1807	2.66	100	100
7	IF	1769	2.61	100	100
8	AND	952	1.4	100	100
9	A	874	1.29	100	100
10	ANY	838	1.24	100	100
11	DOCTOR	799	1.18	100	100
12	AS	746	1.1	100	100
13	MEDICINES	732	1.08	100	100
14	IS	712	1.05	100	100
15	TAKE	689	1.02	99	99
16	WITH	669	0.99	100	100
17	THIS	665	0.98	100	100
18	MEDICINE	589	0.87	100	100
19	TAKING	586	0.86	95	95
20	ARE	573	0.84	100	100
21	FOR	553	0.82	100	100
22	PHARMACIST	546	0.8	100	100
23	IN	540	0.8	100	100
24	BEFORE	514	0.76	100	100
25	FROM	513	0.76	100	100

Table 10: The 50 most frequently occurring lexical items in the reduced corpus (part 2):

	Word	Freq.	%	Texts	%
26	IT	507	0.75	100	100

27	BE	494	0.73	100	100
28	OTHER	427	0.63	100	100
29	CAN	418	0.62	100	100
30	MAY	401	0.59	100	100
31	THEM	379	0.56	100	100
32	CAUSE	366	0.54	100	100
33	HAVE	352	0.52	100	100
34	WHICH	342	0.5	100	100
35	OUT	321	0.47	100	100
36	PROBLEMS	313	0.46	100	100
37	TREATMENT	298	0.44	100	100
38	NEVER	288	0.42	99	99
39	EFFECTS	277	0.41	93	93
40	AN	269	0.4	100	100
41	NOT	265	0.39	92	92
42	KEEP	263	0.39	100	100
43	BY	253	0.37	100	100
44	AT	241	0.36	96	96
45	UNWANTED	238	0.35	100	100
46	HOW	234	0.34	100	100
47	DOSE	232	0.34	88	88
48	SUFFER	231	0.34	89	89
49	USE	230	0.34	97	97
50	CHILDREN	216	0.32	100	100

In conclusion the comparison of the lists of raw frequencies of the two corpora yielded a strong correspondence between the two lists, which provides further evidence to the criterion of representativity set up in Warta, 2005.

The majority of lexical items selected as targets undergoing concordancing are constituted by modal auxiliaries because they had relatively high raw frequencies and they - together with

their co-texts - provide important clues to find out more about how modality is applied in drug information leaflets. Their inclusion is also justified by the fact that CAN and MAY are the most frequently occurring modal markers in the corpus and other modals had high raw frequencies, too. The modal auxiliaries undergoing concordancing included CAN, MAY, SHOULD, WILL and MUST. Besides modal auxiliaries, some of the most frequently occurring content words also underwent concordancing so that the patterns they typically occur in and the way they are modified by modal devices could be investigated. Of the verb forms, I selected TAKE, TAKING, TAKEN, USE, USING, USED, CAUSE, CAUSES, CAUSING and CAUSED. The reason for selecting them was that TAKE, CAUSE and USE had high raw frequencies, in fact, TAKE is the second most frequently occurring verb in the corpus after IS, and their derivatives TAKING, TAKEN, CAUSES, CAUSING, CAUSED, USING, USED also had relatively high occurrences. Among the derivatives, there were no instances of the 3rd singular forms TAKES and USES in the corpus. The most frequently occurring content words, DOCTOR, MEDICINES and MEDICINE also underwent concordancing. The adjective POSSIBLE were also included in the concordancing, thus, three parts of speech were represented: verbs, nouns and an adjective. The list of raw frequencies and the purposes of the investigation (analysis of modality) were the main factors that determined the lexical items chosen for concordancing, however, it must be admitted that, to some extent, the selection was based on intuition.

5.3.3 The method of analysis

The method of analysis was to set up the lexico-grammatical patterns of the target lexical items, since meaning can be attributed to whole phrases rather than to individual lexical items without their contexts. Furthermore, as Sinclair argues (1991), no distinction can be drawn between pattern and meaning, and each sense of a word is most frequently associated with a different pattern. The method of presenting the findings is based on the concept of linguistic valency, which can be defined as the number of additional elements required for completing the meaning of a lexical item (Budai, 1997). Since the "demarcation line between obligatory and optional valency can only be drawn at the morphosyntactic level of description" (Budai 1997: 179), the patterns of the individual lexical items were set up to investigate the features of individual lexical items and the obligatory and optional elements they co-occur with, laying emphasis on the semantic features of the "inserts" (Budai 1997: 179). The patterns of the individual lexical items undergoing concordancing are called *lexico-grammatical patterns*

throughout the study. The purpose of the lexico-grammatical descriptions of concordances was to reveal patterns mapping grammatical schemata, which can be defined as "abstractions that are supported by and constrained by less abstract instances" (Barlow 1996: 9). These instances are grammatical units which constitute "form-meaning pairings embedded in a discourse context". Furthermore, "recurring links between forms and particular aspects of a situation lead to the development of general decontextualised meanings" (ibid. 1996: 9).

The generally accepted system of symbols is used for the transcription of lexico-grammatical patterns identified. The list of abbreviations for the symbols can be seen in Table 11. The way and level of transcribing similar elements is not based on any preconception, but is decided on analysing the individual target lexical item, so that significant but not salient features may be detected. Target lexical items for the analysis have not been transcribed. Although the concordancing program shows only the vicinity of the target lexical item, when analysing concrete examples the wider context of the lexical item was examined. The next section contains a detailed analysis of the co-texts and lexico-grammatical patterns of the target verbs.

Table 11: List of symbols used for generalising lexico-grammatical patterns

Symbol	
S	clause
NP	noun phrase
VP	verb phrase
ADV	adverb
ADVP	adverbial phrase
A	adjective
AUX	modal auxiliary
SY	somebody
Q	question
PREP	preposition
CONJ	conjunction

CHAPTER 6

ANALYSIS OF LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL PATTERNS

6.1 Can

Table 12: Lexico-grammatical patterns of CAN

Pattern	Nr. of occurrence
s[NP can VP NP]	80
q[can NP VP NP]	50
s[NP can be VP]	39
s[NP can ADV VP NP]	8
s[NP can ADV be VP]	6
s[NP can VP NP VP]	5
s[it can VP NP]	4
s[it can ADV be VP]	3
s[NP can be A]	3
s[SY can VP ADV]	3
s[which/that can VP NP]	3
s[it can be VP]	2
s[SY can VP NP]	1
s[NP can ADV be A]	1
s[that can be A]	1

CAN is the most frequently occurring modal auxiliary in the corpus. Among the lexico-grammatical patterns of CAN, the most frequently occurring pattern is s[NP can VP NP], which accounts for 38% of all the patterns of CAN. In 71 instances, the right-hand side collocate of CAN in this pattern is *cause*, followed by a noun phrase indicating "something

negative", such as side effects, i.e. harmful effects attributed to the medicine besides its beneficial effect, or problems, e.g. "*Acitretin can cause drowsiness and reduced night vision*" or "*...all medicines can cause unwanted side effects...*". CAN with an inanimate subject usually refers to possibility in a more general sense than MAY. However, the application of CAN in the description of side effects may give rise to ambiguity: an interpretation like *the medicine is able to cause side effects* where CAN means ability would also be theoretically possible. The patient receives vague information, because he/she may ask: medicines can cause side effects in general, but what are the chances of side effects occurring in my case? Also, the Maxim of Relation is infringed, because the most relevant information is not supplied. The Maxims of Quantity and Manner are also infringed, because the patient is provided with insufficient and vague information. The patients' background knowledge contains the fact that medicines in general can cause side effects, but they require information on the likelihood of side effects appearing and on the range of people who are at risk of side effects and adverse effects. However, by using the modal operator CAN authors of drug information leaflets are reluctant to provide accurate information. The second most frequently occurring pattern is q[can NP VP NP], which is the inverse pattern of s[NP can VP NP], used as a rhetorical question in the titles of the sections on side effects, e.g. "*Can Acamprosate cause problems?*" It occurs 50-times and the VP in the pattern is invariably *cause*.

In the 39 instances of the third most frequent pattern CAN is used in a passive clause. In 23 cases the VP is in sentence-final or clause-final position thus attributing more emphasis to the VP, e.g. "*Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked.*" Also, the passive voice refers to objectivity and impersonalisation, thereby creating a distance between drug manufacturers and patients and their doctors, and serving as a negative politeness strategy. In this instance, the sentence-final position of the VP and the use of the passive voice are applied to transfer responsibility to the patient and the doctor. Other uses of the passive are related to the application of the medicine, e.g. "*Acemetacin can be used to relieve pain and inflammation in rheumatic disease...*" or "*Acebutolol can be used to treat high blood pressure...*" The function of modifying the pattern with a modal auxiliary (instead of using the unmodalised passive) is to bring in a degree of doubt: in this case CAN expresses possibility, thus, it can occur that the medicine does not prove to be effective for the condition it is used for. However, drug manufacturers seem to conceal this piece of information from the patient by using the modal auxiliary as a "shield" should the medicine prove to be ineffective. Comparing this structure with sentences in which the VP is

unmodalised, the difference is conspicuous: the scope of application of the medicine is expressed in a much more straightforward manner in examples such as "*Acenocoumarol is used to prevent and treat the formation of harmful blood clots within the body.*" In this latter case, the patient knows exactly what the medicine is applied for and what it is effective against.

In 21 instances, the clause in which CAN appears is further modified by the application of another modal operator, most frequently an adverb. The two most frequent patterns for this are s[NP can ADV VP NP] with 8 occurrences and s[NP can ADV be VP] with 6 occurrences. In 14 cases the adverb is *also*, which is used for adding new information, indicating that besides its main application, the medicine has a secondary application, e.g. "*Acetazolamide can also be used to treat epilepsy.*" These instances suggest that the application of the adverb as an additional modal operator besides the auxiliary may have an additional function: to transfer responsibility in cases when the treatment fails, since, although the drug can be used to treat the disease in question (e.g. epilepsy), it is not the disease that the drug is mainly designed for.

In six cases a frequency adverb is used as a modal operator with the possible aim of making the patient uncertain by providing inaccurate information, e.g. "*Acrivastine can occasionally cause a dry mouth.*" In this instance two modal operators are applied together as a compound hedge, with the function of toning down the strength of the proposition and creating fuzziness: CAN refers to possibility while *occasionally* denotes "now and then". Thus, the process of interpretation is disturbed: the compound hedge gives rise to problems in triggering the appropriate inferential strategies to find out the extra meaning behind the utterance concerning the likelihood and frequency of side effects. The direct meaning of the utterance: *it is possible that occasionally, or now and then, the medicine causes a dry mouth.* The implied meaning of the utterance may be that the medicine almost never causes a dry mouth, i.e. there is a very slight chance of dry mouth occurring as a side effect. The application of the compound hedge renders it difficult to decipher the implied meaning. In this way, authors of drug information leaflets obscure information, which may have two possible reasons: lack of exact data on the incidence of side effects or intentional concealing of information in order to calm patients and convince them to use the medicine.

CAN appears with an animate agent in only four instances. In the three instances of the pattern s[SY can VP ADV] it expresses ability with the VP *see* as its right-hand side collocate, e.g. *"Make sure you can see clearly before you drive..."* The fourth instance - *"If you suffer from a gout attack your doctor can prescribe you another medicine to treat the attack"* - is ambiguous, because CAN may refer to possibility or ability. Both of the following interpretations are feasible: *your doctor is able to prescribe you another medicine*, i.e. because he has the competence for it, or *it is possible that he prescribes you another medicine* - but it may also happen that he does not change the medicine. There are two cases where CAN denotes ability and the agent is inanimate: *"...old bone is being lost faster than new bone can replace it"* and *"The body can make vitamin D when the skin is exposed to sunlight."*

In five cases CAN is followed by a causative structure in the pattern s[NP can VP NP VP], but since the VP following CAN is *cause* in all five cases, these instances are discussed in the section on the concordances of CAUSE.

In the vast majority of its occurrences, the modal auxiliary CAN refers to possibility. In a few instances it denotes ability, and, as was demonstrated, some cases are ambiguous, where both functions, i.e. possibility and ability, are possible: e.g. *"If you suffer from a gout attack your doctor can prescribe you another medicine to treat the attack"* However, in most cases described above CAN creates fuzziness and ambiguity and confuses the patient. By virtue of these functions, it also serves as a negative politeness strategy.

6.2 May

Table 13: Lexico-grammatical patterns of MAY

Pattern	Nr. of occurrence
s[SY may VP NP]	59
s[SY VP may be ADV]	49
s[NP may VP NP]	41
s[NP may VPØ]	5
s[SY may be VP]	5
s[NP may ADV VP]	4
s[NP may ADV VP]	4
s[SY may ADV VP]	3
s[it may VP NP]	3
s[NP may VP be VP]	3
s[NP may VP VP]	2
s[SY may VP SY VP]	2
s[SY may be A]	2
s[NP may VP A]	2
s[SY may VP S]	2
s[NP may VP SY A]	1
s[it may ADV be VP]	1
s[NP may be VP]	1

s[NP may be A]	1
s[it may be A]	1
s[SY may VP ADV]	1
s[SY may ADV be VP]	1
s[NP may VP be A]	1
s[which may ADV VP]	1

MAY is the second most frequently occurring modal auxiliary in the present corpus. The most salient difference between the concordances of MAY and CAN is that in almost two-thirds (64%) of the cases MAY is used with an animate subject, while CAN occurs with an animate subject in only 4 instances (in 2% of its occurrences). The most frequently occurring pattern for MAY is s[SY may VP NP] with 59 occurrences, in 54 of which the right-hand side collocate of MAY is *notice*, e.g. *"You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine."* MAY is generally considered to be more formal than CAN in the meaning of "possibility" with animate agents, thus it can be used to express distance and impersonality. Also, it creates negative politeness and indicates avoidance of Writer's involvement.

The second most frequently occurring pattern is s[SY VP may be ADV], which is "you think may be due to" in each of the 49 instances e.g. *"If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor."* In this pattern, the modal auxiliary MAY co-occurs with the personal remark "you think", thereby forming a compound hedge. The application of two modal operators, both of which moderate the strength of the proposition, indicates the refusal of the drug company to acknowledge that the given medicine can cause other problems or side effects besides those in the list of side effects. The use of the compound hedging device indicates the author's denial that the medicine causes further side effects or problems. Also, the application of the compound hedge creates fuzziness and may confuse the patient: it violates Grice's maxims of Manner and Quantity and interferes with the process of interpretation. The inclusion of the personal remark "you think" indicates avoidance of Writer's involvement and serves as a barrier between Writer and Reader, thus it functions as a negative politeness strategy.

The third most frequently occurring pattern is s[NP may VP NP] with 41 occurrences and in 29 instances the right-hand side collocate is *cause* - e.g. "*Acemetacin may cause drowsiness and dizziness*" - which is a substantial number but still significantly less than the collocation "CAN cause", which appears in 71 instances (together with the question pattern "CAN NP cause" the occurrence is 121). The meaning of MAY in this sense is "possibility". Although this pattern provides vague information because the likelihood of side effects occurring and the range of patients at risk of side effects (e.g. the elderly or children etc.) are not specified, it is clearer than the pattern where CAN modifies "cause", because in the case of MAY an interpretation of "ability" can be excluded. However, the use of *cause* in a causative sense is somewhat more frequent than in the case of CAN: it appears 9-times with an inanimate object, e.g. *Acemetacin may cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually.*" In 4 instances of this structure, *cause* has an animate object (pattern s[NP may VP SY VP]) e.g. "*Amiloride may cause you to feel faint or dizzy...*" This pattern is discussed in the section on the concordances of CAUSE.

In five instances the VP is in sentence-final position (pattern s[NP may VPØ]), thus it receives more emphasis. The five VPs as right-hand side collocates of MAY are: come back (twice), return, occur and increase (in an intransitive usage). The passive voice is less frequent than in the case of CAN; it occurs in only 7 instances, the most frequent pattern being s[SY may be VP] with five occurrences. The VP is in the present passive in 5 cases. It is in the perfect aspect twice in the sentence "*It is very important to follow any dietary advice that you may have been given by your doctor.*" Passive sentences with the perfect aspect are more subjective than present passive sentences and they do not exclusively refer to past time, their function can also be to create distance and detachment. MAY in the perfect aspect is used to express distance and doubt about past events: its role here is to signal that providing dietary advice to the patient concerning the treatment is the doctor's duty and authors of drug information leaflets do not care about this event. In one instance the VP following MAY is in the progressive aspect, which is very rare in the case of modal auxiliaries, therefore its application is marked: "*If you think you may be suffering from a lack of sodium...*" Furthermore, besides MAY, the personal remark "you think" also appears in the structure, forming a compound hedge. The compound hedge together with the passive progressive create obscurity, fuzziness and unnecessary prolixity, thus interfering with the process of interpretation.

Modifying the VP with an adverb is also less frequent than in the case of CAN: it appears in 16 instances. The most frequently occurring pattern is s[NP may ADV VP] with 4 occurrences and the function of the adverb is moderating the illocutionary force of the VP further, e.g. *"This condition may unexpectedly occur again and again"* or *"Certain foods may also make you more likely to suffer from gout..."* Also, the compound hedge confuses the patient. The patient is faced with a prolixity of words but is not provided with relevant information: nothing is mentioned about the likelihood and time of the possible occurrence of the event described in the utterance. Also, concerning the second example, a more accurate specification of food likely to cause gout need to be given.

The two occurrences of the pattern s[NP may VP VP] contain a string of verbs consisting of the three verbs "may help prevent": *"Wearing dark glasses may help prevent this"* and *"This medicine may help prevent medical problems caused by cholesterol..."* In these instances the VP *help* modifies the meaning of its right-hand side collocate by decreasing its illocutionary force. The meaning of *help* is *aid or contribute to*, e.g. *"help prevent medical problems"* means *it contributes to preventing medical problems*. Furthermore, MAY also decreases the illocutionary force of the two VPs in the pattern by contributing a dimension of possibility to the pattern, thus a likely interpretation of *"This medicine may help prevent medical problems caused by cholesterol..."* would be *this medicine possibly contributes to preventing medical problems caused by cholesterol*. Therefore, the patient may face difficulties in choosing between the two possible interpretations this sentence triggers: *this medicine is effective against medical problems caused by cholesterol* and *this medicine is not effective against medical problems caused by cholesterol*.

Similarly to CAN, MAY also refers to possibility in the vast majority of the cases. Of its 195 occurrences, it only refers to permission in two instances: *"If the eye(s) have an obvious discharge or 'crust' they may be bathed with boiled and cooled water..."* and *"If you find it more comfortable, you may warm the drops to body temperature..."* Although the frequent use of animate subjects and the relatively rare occurrence of the passive voice denote that MAY is more subject-oriented than CAN, they have similar functions. Due to its formal nature and the complexity of structures it appears in, MAY is also a means of expressing negative politeness. Its other function seems to be interfering with the process of interpretation by providing either unnecessary or blurred information.

6.3 Should

Table 14: Lexico-grammatical patterns of SHOULD

Pattern	Nr. of occurrence
s[NP should be VP]	15
s[SY should VP NP]	9
s[it/they should be VP]	9
s[NP should VP]	8
s[SY should not VP NP]	4
s[NP should ADV VP]	3
s[NP should not be VP]	3
s[it should not be VP]	2
s[SY should ADV VP NP]	2
s[SY should VP VP]	2
s[SY should be VP NP]	1
s[which should ADV VP]	1
s[NP should ADV be NP]	1
s[SY should ADV VP S]	1
s[SY should VP S]	1
s[NP should not ADV be VP]	1

In the case of SHOULD, the most frequently occurring pattern is s[NP should be VP] with 15 occurrences, all of which concern instructions on the administration of the drug. Eight instances refer to the time of taking the medicine, e.g. "*Alfuzosin should be taken at bedtime*", 5 occurrences denote the manner of using the medicine, such as "*Tablets should be chewed with first mouthful of food...*", while in two cases the agent the medicine should be administered by is mentioned, e.g. "*The first injection should be given by a doctor or a nurse...*". SHOULD as a modal operator denotes milder obligation than *must*, it is rather used to give advice or suggestion. It triggers obligation in a hearer / reader to a lesser extent than other modulation devices which have a stronger illocutionary force of ordering. In these instances, the application of the modal auxiliary SHOULD may serve as a special means of self-defence used by authors of drug information leaflets for preventing legal action taken against them by unsatisfied or even damaged patients, for instead of providing clear instructions, they only give advice, leaving it to the patients whether they comply with the advice. Furthermore, the passive voice expresses impersonalisation, thus creating a distance between patients and drug manufacturers. Thereby, it also serves as a device for negative politeness.

The second most frequently occurring patterns are s[SY should VP NP] and s[it/they should be VP], both with 9 occurrences. In the first pattern, 8 instances refer to suggestions about using the medicine (e.g. "*You should drink plenty of water while you are taking aspirin...*"), while in one case SHOULD denotes strong probability: "*You should see an improvement in your condition after a few days*". All 9 occurrences of the pattern s[it/they should be VP] provide recommendations about the administration or storage of the medicine, such as "*...it should be stored in a fridge...*" or "*they should be dissolved in a glass of water*".

In all 8 instances of the pattern s[NP should VP], SHOULD indicates strong probability. Examples include "*These should improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine*" and "*Wearing sunglasses or avoiding too much sunlight should help.*" SHOULD is, however, an unmarked, implicit indicator of probability, which may give rise to difficulties in achieving the proper interpretation.

The negative form of SHOULD as a prohibition occurs 10-times. In the most frequently occurring pattern it is used in the active voice in the pattern s[SY should not VP NP]. It occurs in 4 instances, e.g. "*You should not wear contact lenses while you are being treated with this*

preparation." In all 4 instances, SHOULD refers to prohibitions concerning the administration of the medicine, although as a modal auxiliary used for prohibition it has a much weaker illocutionary force than *must not*, other verbs expressing prohibition or the negated imperative. In the example "*You should not donate blood while you are being treated with acitretin...*" a more effective device expressing prohibition - one that has a stronger illocutionary force - than SHOULD NOT would be required because severe, even life-threatening problems can result when an unhealthy person gives blood. In 6 instances it occurs in a passive structure in the patterns s[NP should not be VP] (3 occurrences), s[it should not be VP] (2 occurrences) and s[NP should not ADV be VP] (one occurrence). All 6 instances refer to prohibitions relating to the administration of the medicine but a more powerful modulation device would be required for expressing the function of prohibition in cases such as "*Adapalene should not be used on broken, sunburnt or infected skin*" or "*Because Amoxicillin is a type of penicillin it should not be used by those who are allergic to penicillin.*" If a person uses a medicine he/she is allergic to, life-threatening or even fatal reactions can occur. A simple should not does not serve as an effective warning in this case, thereby the application of an inappropriate modulation device results in the supply of inadequate information. Thus, Grice's maxims of Manner and Quantity are violated.

In cases when SHOULD is applied with the aim of obligation and SHOULD not is used as a prohibition, drug manufacturers refuse to accept responsibility and defend themselves against problems resulting from the misuse of medicines. By using a prohibition of a weaker illocutionary force, they fail to call the attention to the real dangers that inappropriate application of medicines can cause, thereby creating a false confidence in patients. SHOULD would be used in cases when speakers, in this case authors of drug information leaflets, think that an obligation may not be fulfilled, this way they admit the possibility that the event may not occur (Palmer 1993).

Modifying the modal auxiliary SHOULD with an adverb is rare, it occurs in 9 instances, which constitute 14 % of the occurrences. In three cases the adverb is used to add new information (e.g. "*You should also tell your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any other symptoms...*"), in three instances SHOULD co-occurs with an adverb of time (e.g. "*This should soon disappear*"), in one case we can find a frequency adverb in the pattern ("*Acetylcysteine should always be the last preparation used*"), in one case the adverb denotes

restriction ("*Alcohol should only be drunk in moderation*") and once the adverb expresses causal relation ("*Aspirin should not therefore be given to children under the age of 16...*").

In summary, SHOULD in the investigated corpus expresses three functions: strong probability, recommendation and prohibition. However, when it is used as a recommendation or as a prohibition it falls short of representing the severity of problems that misuse of medicines can cause, it merely calls the attentions to the problems. Therefore, in these cases it may serve as defense for drug manufacturers against the possibility of legal action taken against them, and it fails to meet the requirements of supplying sufficient and clear information. As a result, not only does it cause problems in interpretation but may also give rise to inappropriate use of medicines.

6.4 Must

Table 15: Lexico-grammatical patterns of MUST

Pattern	Nr. of occurrence
s[SY must VP NP]	7
s[NP must be VP]	4
s[SY must VP VP]	1

All 12 occurrences of the modal auxiliary MUST refer to deontic necessity with the aim of expressing obligation. They exclusively occur in Move 2 (Pre-administration warning) and Move 3 (Instruction on administration). There were no occurrences of epistemic MUST indicating deduction or logical necessity in the corpus. All instances provide instructions about the administration of the medicine. There are two main structures: in 8 instances MUST is in the active voice with an animate subject which is the personal pronoun *you* in each case, while 4 occurrences of MUST are in the passive voice. The use of the active voice with the pronoun *you* as a subject makes the instruction personal, indicating that it is the patient's interest to comply with the instructions, such as "*You must complete the course of aciclovir...*" or "*You must keep your regular appointment with your doctor or diabetic nurse.*" However, the passive voice denotes impersonalisation and generalisation such as "*...care must be taken to avoid spreading the infection from one eye to the other*" or "*Atovaquone must be taken with a meal...*" As a modal auxiliary, MUST indicates stronger obligation than SHOULD, therefore its application in the instructions is more powerful. The fact that MUST has only 12 occurrences in the investigated corpus as against the 63 occurrences of SHOULD, nevertheless, indicates that authors of drug information leaflets try to avoid providing clear, forceful instructions, thereby concealing the dangers that may result from not conforming to the instructions, with the possible aim of convincing them to use the medicine. There were only 3 occurrences of *have to* to express obligation in the corpus and no occurrences of its derivatives.

6.5 Will

Table 16: Lexico-grammatical patterns of WILL

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
s[who will VP them]	31
s[who will VP NP]	19
s[NP will VP NP]	7
s[SY will ADV VP]	6
s[SY will VP]	5
s[SY will be ADV VP]	4
s[it will VP NP]	3
s[SY will VP NP]	3
s[it will not VP NP]	2
s[NP will VP Ø]	2
s[SY will be VP]	2

s[NP will not VP]	1
s[SY will ADV be VP]	1
s[NP will ADV VP]	1
s[it S will VP NP]	1
s[NP will VP SY VP]	1
s[NP will ADV be NP]	1
s[NP will VP VP]	1

WILL is the most frequently occurring modal auxiliary in the Longman Spoken and Written English Corpus (Biber et al. 2003), but in the present corpus it is only the third most frequent among the modal auxiliaries. WILL as a modal auxiliary is often identified as a marker of future tense, however, futurity is not merely a temporal concept for it inevitably involves an element of prediction and related concepts (Lyons, 1977). WILL is formally a modal auxiliary and, in contrast with *be going to*, which expresses an objective statement about present situations related to the future, WILL refers to future which involves a modal judgment made by the speaker. WILL is used to express volition, power, habit, conditions, implicit condition, planned action and epistemic modality indicating judgments based on known facts (Palmer, 1993).

In the corpus investigated, the most frequently occurring patterns for WILL are s[who will VP them] with 31 occurrences and s[who will VP NP] with 19 occurrences. These two patterns exclusively occur in Move 5 which gives instructions on the storage of medicines and they express volition, indicating the pharmacist's willingness to help the patient discard leftover medicine: "...take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you" or "...take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of them for you".

The third most frequently occurring pattern is s[NP will VP NP] with 7 occurrences, all of which denote epistemic modality expressing prediction or the speaker's judgment on the situation, which is, at present, the effect of some agents. In these cases, the agents are the medicine in question in two instances ("...a 1.25 cm (half an inch) will cover a 5cm ×5cm area..."), alcohol in 4 cases (e.g. "Alcohol will increase any feelings of drowsiness") and physical exercise in one instance ("Check with your doctor before taking up any physical

exercise, as this will have a long lasting effect on your blood sugar levels"). Here the judgments are based on known facts, since the effects of these agents had already been tested before the marketing of the medicine. Obviously, it is not yet fully known what effects these agents will cause in the individual patient in the future, but the predictions rest on reasonable assumptions. However, modification of the VP with WILL still refers to prediction, which means that the proposition is uncertain. In this way, there remains - although a very slight - possibility that an opposite effect will result. Thus, looking at the above-mentioned examples, it might happen that the medication will not cover a 5cm × 5cm area or that physical exercise will not have a long-lasting effect on the patient's blood sugar levels. In the third example, however, the role of alcohol in increasing drowsiness should be clarified. Providing patients with a prediction is insufficient, clear instructions should be given whether they are allowed to drink alcohol during the treatment and if they are, how much.

Adverbial modification of the verb phrase in the pattern s[SY will ADV VP] with 6 occurrences is applied in the investigated corpus to express two main functions. In 5 instances the adverb *probably* is used to express implicit condition. In three cases WILL co-occurs with the infinitive, such as in the example "*Your doctor will probably want you to have blood tests during your treatment.*" Here the prediction is not based on facts but is bound to a condition: it depends on the patient's progress or response to treatment whether the blood test is required. However, the conditions for a blood test are not laid down in the drug information leaflet. In the example "*Stopping the treatment suddenly can cause problems and your doctor will probably want to reduce your dose gradually*" the VP in the first half of the sentence is modified with the modal auxiliary CAN, indicating that in some cases the sudden stoppage of the treatment causes problems, and in these cases the doctor reduces the dose gradually. Most probably, the conditions are the length of treatment and the amount of medicine the patient takes, but instead of providing clear reference to these factors, authors of drug information leaflets give vague, ambiguous information with the multiple modalisation, thus making it difficult for the patient to decipher the message.

In two instances WILL co-occurs with the perfect infinitive signaling that the event will probably have been completed by the time the patient starts using the medicine: "*Your doctor will probably have advised you about using adequate contraceptive methods...*" In these two instances the perfect aspect does not refer to past tense, for it is likely that patients will buy this medicine in the future, too, but it rather expresses distance and detachment, independent

of time. This way, it disturbs the process of interpretation, since patients are not given clear instructions whether they should turn to the doctor for advice on contraception. *Probably* is applied because instructions on contraceptive methods are not always needed, for example they are not absolutely necessary in the case of an old patient or young child. However, what patients should do if they have not been provided with advice on contraception also calls for clarification. The other main function of this pattern is indicating habits. It only occurs in one instance: "...so your doctor or pharmacist will usually advise you to take your dose in the morning..." In this case the frequency adverb *usually* is the other modal operator to denote that it is a habitual act to advise patients to take this particular medicine in the morning. In this way, it is also an indirect instruction that patients should take the medicine in the morning. However, the compound hedge consisting of a modal and an adverb makes it difficult for patients, even if they apply indirect inferential strategies, to decipher the message *the medicine is best taken in the morning* or *take the medicine in the morning*.

In 4 instances *be able to* co-occurs with WILL because the co-occurrence of WILL and CAN would be grammatically incorrect. *Be able to* indicates ability, while WILL is used to refer to assumptions concerning an act in the future. Examples include "...although after proper training and instruction you will be able to do it yourself at home" and "Your doctor or pharmacist will be able to advise you on the diet."

WILL in the passive is rare, it only occurs in two instances in the pattern s[SY will be VP] and once in the pattern s[SY will ADV be VP]. The VP is *tell* in each of the three cases, and the subject is *you*, referring to the patient. In the former pattern WILL co-occurs with the infinitive: "You will be told whether to take the dose again, or wait until the next dose is due." The function of the passive voice in this instance is to emphasise the act of giving information verbally to the patient how to make up for a missed dose, but still, the use of the passive without mentioning the agent may be misleading, for patients receive no information about who they should turn to in this case. Should they ask the family doctor, the specialist, the pharmacist or the nurse in the hospital? Moreover, WILL refers to reasonable prediction about the future, thus its use suggests patients that they will automatically be informed about missed doses without even asking. Still, WILL denotes a prediction based on assumptions but not on facts, consequently its application does not exclude that the event -which is, in this case, receiving information on missed doses - will not result. In the latter pattern WILL is modified by the adverb *probably* and is followed with the perfect infinitive: "You will probably have

been told to use this preparation for 5-10 days." The application of this pattern of WILL implies a function of disclaiming responsibility concerning possible problems arising from the duration of the application of the medicine. No information is provided concerning what should be done if patients have been told otherwise. Furthermore, no agent is mentioned, in this way, patients do not know who determines the dosage. Should they ask the doctor or the pharmacist? Or is the medicine applied until symptoms stop (but usually 5-10 days)? Unfortunately even the examination of the wider context does not yield an answer to these questions. *Probably* is used as an adverb to weaken the illocutionary force of the VP, thus confusing the patient. Also, the perfect infinitive is generally considered to be less objective than the present tense, furthermore, it does not refer to past time but it is a form of creating distance and a sign of the author's attempt at avoiding personal involvement. With the application of multiple modalisation authors of drug information leaflets seem to refuse to provide clear information in connection with the duration of the administration of the medicine.

The pattern WILL VP often occurs in conditional sentences. In the investigated corpus we can find two occurrences for this function: "*Acamprosate will not benefit you if you drink heavily*" and "*If you have any more questions about this or any other medicine your pharmacist will be able to answer them for you.*"

This study has provided evidence that WILL as a modal auxiliary may not merely be considered as a marker of future tense but it has a wide range of functions. In the present corpus the following functions have been identified: assumption or judgments, volition, conditions, implicit conditions and habitual actions. Most frequently it is used to make assumptions or judgments based on facts of the present. In this sense, it falls between MAY, which indicates a possible judgment, and MUST, which denotes the only possible judgment (Palmer, 1993). However, its application may give rise to fuzziness and obscurity, mainly in those instances where it appears with the perfect infinitive. In some cases, it also functions as a negative politeness strategy by creating detachment and signalling Writer's lack of involvement.

6.6 Take

Table 17: Lexico-grammatical patterns of TAKE

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
s[ADV take NP]	56
s[take them NP]	50
s[ADV take A NP]	41
s[how to take NP]	41
s[take NP ADV VP]	40
AP[A for SY to take NP]	37
s[take NP when]	24
s[take it when]	12
s[VP to take NP when]	11
s[do not take NP]	5
s[if SY do VP to take NP]	4
s[it be A to take]	4
s[take care not to VP]	3
s[SY AUX be VP whether to take]	2
s[it AUX take NP (time period)]	2

AP[A to take NP]	2
s[take NP S]	1
s[SY AUX take NP]	1
s[SY AUX take it]	1
s[SY AUX ADV VP to take NP]	1
s[if SY take A NP]	1
s[if SY take NP]	1
s[do not take them]	1
s[take them NP]	1
s[SY AUX take A care]	1
s[it is A that SY take care]	1
s[SY AUX ADV take A care]	1
NP[NP to take NP]	1
s[NP AUX take NP (time period)]	1
s[who AUX not take NP]	1

TAKE and its derivatives TAKING and TAKEN were analysed separately in order to reveal more information on how their patterns are influenced by modality. The high number of their occurrences also justified the separate analysis. There were no instances of the third person singular form *takes* in the corpus. The most frequently occurring pattern is s[ADV take NP], where TAKE is used in the imperative to express obligation, modified by an adverb. The pattern occurs in 56 instances, in 46 of which TAKE is used in the sense *move or carry an entity from one place to another*, e.g. "*Always take the container with you...*" The remaining 10 instances denote instructions on the administration of the medicine, e.g. "*Never take two doses at the same time...*" The adverb which is the left-hand side collocate of TAKE is a frequency adverb with one exception (*instead*). Their function is to intensify the illocutionary force of the VP: *Never take* is more marked as a prohibition than *do not take* and, in a similar way, *always take* is a more marked instruction than the simple imperative *take*. TAKE is used in the imperative in 234 instances, which constitutes 64%, i.e. almost two-thirds of the

occurrences. Although the imperative is a more explicit way of giving instruction than a modal auxiliary (e.g. MUST), it is an unmarked and neutral device expressing obligation. It merely sets out a proposition for action (Palmer, 1993). In the Hallidayian sense (Halliday 1994), the imperative does not involve any modality, since all modalities are realised as indicatives. The imperative becomes modulated when a modal auxiliary is added to it.

In the second most frequently occurring pattern s[take them NP] TAKE is invariably used in the sense of carrying or moving an entity: "...take them (i.e. expired or unwanted medicine) to your local pharmacist who will dispose of them for you." The third most frequently occurring patterns are s[ADV take A NP] and s[how to take NP], both with 41 occurrences. The former is similar to the most frequently occurring pattern s[ADV take NP], the only difference in form is that the NP is modified by the adjective *more*. In all of the instances TAKE refers to instructions concerning the administration of the medicine: "*Never take more than the prescribed dose.*" In the pattern s[how to take NP] TAKE also indicates the manner of administration, it appears in the titles preceding the instructions on administration, e.g. "*How to take Acamprosate?*" In the pattern s[take NP ADV VP], the NP is followed by an adverb indicating the manner of taking the medicine, e.g. "*Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.*"

The most frequently occurring pattern where TAKE does not appear in a clause is AP[A for SY to take NP], instances of which give direction as to what to do if the patient takes more than one medicine simultaneously, e.g. "...check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acarbose." In 47 instances we can find an instruction concerning the time of administration. The most frequently occurring pattern for this is s[take NP when] with 24 occurrences. Examples include "*Take amitriptyline at the same times each day...*" and "...take the next dose at the usual time." The 12 occurrences of the pattern s[take it when] also concern the time of administration, the only difference is that TAKE is followed by the pronoun *it*, e.g. "...take it on the same day each week" or "...take it as soon as possible." A further pattern giving instruction about the time of administration is s[VP to take NP when] with 11 occurrences. In this pattern TAKE is modified by the verb *try*, e.g. "*Try to take this medicine at the same time each day....*" The verb *try* reduces the illocutionary force of TAKE as an order, since it does not entail the accomplishment of the act (taking the medicine at the same time each day), it only involves an attempt at accomplishing the act.

Therefore, the utterance is less effective as an order. When interpreting this utterance, patients may not be able to decipher the degree of the importance of conforming to the instruction.

In 11 cases TAKE is modified by a modal auxiliary. There were 9 patterns for this, all of which with only one or two occurrences. MAY appears in 5 instances, in all of which it indicates possibility, e.g. *"You may have to take this medicine for several weeks or months..."* Three cases, however, refer to the period of time required for the medicine to take effect, e.g. *"It may take several weeks before you begin to feel the benefits..."* SHOULD has three occurrences, which express a mild obligation, e.g. *"...you should take it at the same time as Amiloride."* In two instances when it is modified with SHOULD, TAKE is idiomatic and refers to a slight warning, e.g. *"Drivers should take special care on long journeys..."* The three occurrences of WILL express prediction on an act of the doctor, e.g. *"You will be told whether to take the dose again..."* CAN appears in one instance in the negative and it expresses ability: *"...pneumonia in people who cannot take co-trimoxazole."*

The negative of TAKE was found to express prohibition in 6 instances: the pattern s[do not take NP] occurs five-times in the corpus, while there was one occurrence of the pattern s[do not take them]. All 6 instances give prohibition concerning the administration of the medicine, e.g. *"Do not take aspirin or salicylates or medicines containing aspirin or salicylates while..."* or *"Do not take aluminium hydroxide at the same time as any other medicine..."*

In three instances TAKE indicates the need for a specific amount of time, modified by the modal auxiliary MAY: *"It may take several weeks before you begin to feel the benefits..."* (two occurrences) and *"The colouring will usually fade when you stop taking Amiodarone but this may take several months."*

Idiomatic use of TAKE in the expression *take care* appears in 6 instances. All 6 instances give warning or advice concerning the circumstances of using the medicine besides its actual administration. In the pattern s[take care not to VP], which has three occurrences, it occurs in the imperative as a warning: *"take care not to become overheated during exercise or hot weather."* In the patterns s[SY AUX take A care] and s[SY AUX ADV take A care], which appear only once, TAKE is modified by the modal auxiliary SHOULD and *care* is modified by the adjective *special*. The two instances are *"Drivers should take special care on long journeys"* and *"You should also take special care when brushing your teeth or shaving."* In

these cases the application of a modal auxiliary and the adjective as a compound hedge moderate the illocutionary force of the warning. In the pattern s[it is A that SY take care], the expression occurs in a subjunctive clause: "*it is important that you take care not to knock, cut or bruise yourself...*" The subjunctive in this pattern significantly mitigates the illocutionary force of the utterance, moreover, instead of expressing an obligation or warning it only qualifies to be a recommendation.

TAKE is most frequently used in the imperative with the function of expressing an obligation. The imperative of TAKE was detected in nearly two-thirds of the occurrences. Although the imperative is a more explicit way of giving instructions than a modulated VP, it is neutral and unmarked and, since it has no subject, it is more general and impersonal than a VP modified with a modal auxiliary. In the Hallidayian sense, it does not involve any modality. Also, the imperative form entails no speaker or hearer involvement. The semantic functions of TAKE that have been detected in the investigated corpus are: the administration of the medicine, moving or carrying an entity from one place to another, the need for a specified amount of time and a warning that the patient should be careful in the expression *take care*. The first two meanings, i.e. the administration of the medicine, moving or carrying an entity from one place to another are realised either in an imperative pattern or with animate agents. In the meaning *the need for a specified amount of time* it is accompanied by an inanimate agent in each of the occurrences. TAKE is used idiomatically in the corpus only when it is followed by "care".

6.7 Taking

Table 18: Lexico-grammatical patterns of TAKING

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
ADVP[ADV taking NP]	143
s[SY be taking NP]	87
s[VP taking NP]	16
s[do not VP taking]	14
s[VP taking it]	10
s[SY VP taking NP]	4
NP[NP SY be taking]	4
NP[NP from taking NP]	3
NP[NP be taking place ADV]	1
ADVP[taking NP Ø]	1
ADVP[ADV taking Ø]	1
s[it is A VP taking NP]	1
ADVP[ADV taking up NP]	1
s[ADV VP taking NP]	1
ADVP[ADV SY VP taking NP]	1

In 147 instances, which constitutes 51% of its occurrences, TAKING occurs as part of an adverbial phrase. The most frequently occurring patterns is ADVP[ADV taking NP] with 143 occurrences. All of the occurrences give advice for the patients concerning what they should do before, after or while using the medicine. *Before* occurs as a left-hand side collocate of TAKING in this pattern in 119 cases (e.g. "*Before taking any over-the-counter medicines, check with your pharmacist...*"), *after* appears in 12 cases in this pattern (e.g. "*After taking amantadine for long periods of time...*"), *while* is the left-hand side collocate in 10 instances (e.g. "*...do not use sunbeds while taking this medicine*"), and *when* and *whilst* each have one occurrence in this pattern ("*When taking acarbose do not treat a hypoglycaemic episode...*" and "*A diet rich in potassium should be avoided whilst taking this medicine*"). The second most frequently occurring pattern is s[SY be taking NP], where TAKING appears 85-times in the present continuous tense - e.g. "*...tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking Amiloride*" - and in the present perfect continuous tense in two instances (e.g. "*If you have been taking Amiodarone for a long period of time...*").

TAKING may also follow a verb as part of an instruction or prohibition. In the pattern s[VP taking NP], which has 16 occurrences, it is part of an imperative VP giving instruction concerning the administration of the medicine. Examples include "*...stop taking this preparation and see your doctor for advice*" and "*If you experience indigestion after taking aceclofenac try taking the next dose with a glass of milk.*" In the 14 occurrences of the pattern s[do not VP taking] it is part of a prohibition, e.g. "*Do not stop taking this medicine without speaking to your doctor first.*"

Other, relatively rare, occurrences of TAKING in the corpus include when it is part of an NP (in 8 instances), e.g. "*...unusual reaction from taking aspirin or NSAIDs*" or "*...the type of aspirin you are taking.*" In one instance, TAKING occurs as aprt of the expression "take place", denoting the meaning "occur, or happen": "*If this process is taking place too quickly...*" Once it occurs as part of a phrasal verb: "*Check with your doctor before taking up any physical exercise...*"

The most frequent occurrences of TAKING in the corpus are in an adverbial phrase immediately following a preposition and in the progressive aspect. Its concordances include modalisation or modulation to a much less extent than the occurrences of TAKE.

6.8 Taken

Table 19: Lexico-grammatical patterns of TAKEN

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
s[SY has taken NP]	41
s[NP AUX be taken NP]	3
s[when taken NP]	2
s[which be taken NP]	2
s[NP AUX VP be taken NP]	2
NP[NP to be taken NP]	1
s[NP be ADV taken NP]	1
s[care AUX be taken VP]	1
s[NP AUX be taken ADV]	1
s[NP be taken NP]	1
NP[NP taken by NP]	1

In 55 of its 56 occurrences, TAKEN refers to the administration of the medicine. The only exception is the pattern s[care AUX be taken VP], where TAKEN is in idiomatic usage: "...*care must be taken to avoid spreading the infection from one eye to the other*". The expression *take care* has the meaning "be cautious" and has the function of a warning. The most frequently occurring pattern is s[SY has taken NP] with 41 occurrences, which accounts for 73% of all the occurrences. In this pattern TAKE is in the present perfect tense with an animate subject and the occurrences provide instruction in case the patient has taken an overdose of the medicine, e.g. "*If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acamprosate contact your doctor or go...*" With the use of the present perfect tense authors of drug information leaflets attribute importance to the act (in the present case, the act of taking an overdose), indicating that dosage and not exceeding the maximum dose should be taken seriously, however, the investigation of the wider context has revealed that none of the drug information leaflets included in the corpus provide information concerning the maximum dose, instead, they leave it completely to the doctor, thus disclaiming responsibility from themselves.

Modifying the VP with a modal auxiliary occurs in 7 instances, all of which are in the passive voice. Two occurrences express advice concerning the administration of the medicine, e.g. *"Amphotericin should be taken regularly..."*, two instances denote possibility, e.g. *"Auranofin may need to be taken for four to six months before full benefit is noticed"*, two occurrences denote obligation (*"Atovaquone must be taken with a meal..."*) and one case expresses permission (*"...one further dose can be taken at least two hours after the first dose"*). The passive voice gives emphasis to the activity, denoting the importance of taking the medicine in the right way, but it also expresses impersonalisation, lacking a caring attitude towards patients. Also, passive modified with a modal auxiliary form a negative politeness strategy, indicating the author's lack of involvement.

Four occurrences of TAKEN describe the application of the medicine, three of which lack a modal operator, e.g. *"Allopurinol is taken on a long-term basis to prevent attacks of gout."* These instances denote the truth of a proposition in a neutral, unmarked and impersonal manner, without attributing any judgement towards the proposition, in this way failing to call the patient's attention to the significance of proper administration. In the fourth instance, TAKEN is premodified with a frequency adverb: *"To prevent indigestion, aluminium hydroxide is usually taken between meals and at bedtime"*. This constitutes the proposition of a state of affairs, however, the meaning of the utterance constitutes more than the declaration of the usual time of the administration of the medicine, it also gives rise to two implied, indirect and nonliteral extra meanings. Besides the literal meaning, the primary implied, nonliteral meaning is an instruction that the patient should take the medicine between meals and at bedtime in order to prevent indigestion. However, a secondary nonliteral, indirect meaning may also be triggered, which is the following: *if you do not take the medicine between meals or at bedtime, you may get indigestion*. The patient is supposed to use the right inferential strategies (nonliteral and indirect) to decipher this extra meaning.

6.9 Cause

Table 20: Lexico-grammatical patterns of CAUSE

Pattern	Nr. of occurrence
s[NP AUX cause NP]	86
q[AUX NP cause NP]	50
s[NP AUX cause NP to VP]	11
s[NP AUX cause SY to VP]	7
s[NP AUX ADV cause NP]	5
s[NP be A to cause NP]	4
s[that cause NP]	3
s[which cause NP]	3
s[it AUX cause NP]	2
s[that AUX cause NP]	1
s[NP be A to cause NP to VP]	1
s[NP do not ADV cause NP]	1
s[NP AUX ADV cause SY to VP]	1
s[VP NP ADV AUX cause NP to VP]	1
s[but AUX cause NP]	1
s[it do not cause NP to VP]	1
NP[NP VP to cause NP]	1

Similarly to the method used for the analysis of TAKE and its derivatives, CAUSE and its derivatives are analysed separately. Of its 179 occurrences, CAUSE always occurs as a verb and never as a noun. In 165 instances, a modal auxiliary is used as a modal operator in the concordances of CAUSE. In 164 cases the modal auxiliary is CAN or MAY, the only exception being COULD in one case. However, modifying CAUSE with CAN or MAY has

substantially been discussed in previous sections, for this reason, these cases are not dealt with in detail here.

In 22 instances, CAUSE appears in a causative pattern, in the meaning of producing a negative effect in somebody or in a body part. The most frequently occurring patterns for expressing this function are s[NP AUX cause NP to VP] with 11 occurrences and s[NP AUX cause SY to VP] with 7 occurrences. Contrary to other causative structures (such as "make/have SY/NP VP" or "get SY/NP to VP"), the application of CAUSE implies a negative connotation, the produced act is harmful to the patient in all the 22 instances. Examples include "*Auranofin may cause skin exposed to sunlight to become discoloured*", "*Amlopidine may cause you to sweat more than you usually do*" and "*Eye infections can cause the eyes to become more sensitive to sunlight.*" The negative connotation is moderated to some extent by a modal auxiliary expressing possibility. Furthermore, the causative implies indirect action, thus, in those cases when the agent is the medicine, authors of drug information leaflets use this structure to decline responsibility by denying a direct connection between the medicine and the unpleasant or harmful effect. Also, the complexity of grammatical structure hinders the process of interpretation and the causative and the modal auxiliary together serve as a negative politeness strategy.

Modifying CAUSE with an adjective used as a hedge occurs in 5 instances, in four cases in the pattern s[NP be A to cause NP], e.g. "*Aluminium eye drops are unlikely to cause any side effects*". The adjective is *unlikely* in four cases, indicating that there is only a slight chance that the medicine causes harmful effects. However, this structure does not exclude the occurrence of side effects or harmful effects. Moreover, a closer investigation of the context revealed that authors of drug information leaflets do not indicate exactly what those side effects are that might still appear, neither do they give instructions what the patient should do in these cases. In the fifth instance CAUSE is in a causative function: "*Azapropazone is likely to cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight...*" These adjectives used as hedges demonstrate the unwillingness of authors of drug information leaflets to provide more accurate information. In this way, the function of these modal operators might be to deliberately confuse the patients and to hinder them in reaching the correct interpretation. Hedging also occurs in the only pattern where CAUSE is part of a noun phrase: "*the bacterium believed to cause stomach ulcers.*" The hedge here seems to suggest that the information *the bacterium causes stomach ulcer* has not been proved.

Unmodalised use of CAUSE is rare, it merely occurs in 7 instances, in the patterns s[that cause NP] and s[which cause NP] (both with three occurrences) and s[it do not cause NP to VP] (one occurrence). Examples include "... *in treating other conditions which cause pressure in the eye*" or "... *irritant chemicals that cause pain and inflammation in the body.*"

CAUSE in the investigated corpus invariably indicates the producing or bringing about of a negative effect: diseases, side effect of the medicine and harmful changes in the body. Except for 7 occurrences, modal operators denoting possibility or probability (most frequently modal auxiliaries, but also adverbs, adjectives and personal remarks used as hedges) are applied to moderate its illocutionary force and to tone down the negative connotation associated with it. The possibility that authors of drug information leaflets use modalisation here with the aim of putting patients into false security, lest they retreat from buying the medicine, cannot be excluded. The additional aim of drug manufacturers might be to protect themselves from possible legal action taken against them by unsatisfied patients. Patients are given all the necessary information, but the way of transmitting information (complex grammatical structures, strings of hedges) interferes with the process of deciphering the message.

6.10 Causes

Table 21: Lexico-grammatical patterns of CAUSES

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
s[NP ADV causes NP]	5
s[NP causes NP]	3
s[which causes NP]	3
s[NP causes NP to VP]	3
s[it causes NP]	2
s[which causes NP to VP]	2

There were 18 occurrences of CAUSES in the investigated corpus. The low number of occurrences is explained by the fact that it can only occur in third person singular form. In most cases it remains unmodalised, the conjugated third person singular form excludes modification with a modal auxiliary. In 5 instances it is modalised with a frequency adverb indicating that the negative effect brought about by CAUSES occurs infrequently, thereby toning down the strength of the verb. The left-hand side collocate is *occasionally* in 4 cases and *rarely* in one instance. Examples include "*Aciclovir occasionally causes skin irritation such as stinging, burning, skin rashes...*" and "*Amphotericin taken by mouth rarely causes any problems.*" However, the frequency adverbs *occasionally* and *rarely* give very inaccurate information. Through the process of interpretation, patients can discover information on

neither the incidence of problems nor the range of patients at risk of the problem. Thus, the reason underlying the application of the frequency adverb might be to deliberately confuse patients.

Unmodalised instances of CAUSES in patterns s[NP causes NP] (3 occurrences), s[which causes NP] (3 occurrences) and s[it causes NP] (two occurrences) occur in the first two moves (Description of the drug and Pre-administration warning) in the explanation of a disease or condition. Examples include *"...to treat neuralgia (nerve pain, which causes burning or stabbing pains in the face)"* and *"The release of histamine causes allergic symptoms which can include rashes, sneezing..."*

CAUSES in a causative structure occurs in five cases in the patterns s[NP causes NP to VP] (3 occurrences) and s[which causes NP to VP] (2 occurrences). The causative pattern of CAUSES occurs with the function of explaining a disease or condition in three instances: *"Osteoporosis is a bone disease which causes bones to become brittle and fragile..."*, *"...Cushing's syndrome which occurs when a tumour causes too much corticosteroid hormone to be produced by the body"* and *"An arrhythmia is an irregularity in the heartbeat, which causes the heart to miss a beat..."* In one instance, the causative describes the beneficial effect of the medicine: *"Alprostadiol causes blood vessels to expand, increasing blood flow."* In the fifth instance, the causative concerns a harmful effect of the medicine: *"In a few people, acetazolamide causes the skin to become more sensitive to the sun."* In this case, the fuzziness is triggered by the phrase *in a few people*, which reveals practically nothing. No information is provided on the possible incidence of the skin becoming sensitive to the effects of the medicine and, moreover, the range of those few people whose skin can become sensitive is not mentioned, either.

Most occurrences of CAUSES in the corpus are the unmodalised, third person singular form used for providing explanation. In those cases when it is modalised with an adverb or, in one case, with an NP, it creates obscurity and fuzziness, thus confusing the reader.

6.11 Causing

Table 22: Lexico-grammatical patterns of CAUSING

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
s[causing NP to VP]	2
s[causing NP]	1
s[causing it to VP]	1

There were only four occurrences of CAUSING in the corpus investigated. For this reason, its concordances will not be dealt with in detail. In three of its four occurrences, it appears in a causative structure, in the meaning "make an NP produce a harmful effect", e.g. "*...causing pressure to build up within the eye.*"

6.12 Caused

Table 23: Lexico-grammatical patterns of CAUSED

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
NP[NP caused by NP]	9
s[NP be caused by NP]	5
s[NP AUX be caused by NP]	1
NP[NP ADV caused by NP]	1

CAUSED occurs as part of a noun phrase in 10 of its 16 occurrences, indicating that a medical condition is produced by a malfunction of the body. Examples include "*...medical problems caused by cholesterol and fats building up in blood vessels*" and "*... condition caused by the body's own immune system attacking itself.*" CAUSED is modified by a modal auxiliary in one instance indicating that a disease is a possible effect of a harmful change in the body: "*...migraine can be caused by the swelling of blood vessels around the brain.*" Adverbial modification of CAUSED also occurs in only one case, where the adverb denotes the frequency of certain triggering factors causing the mentioned symptom: "*... mainly used alongside other diuretics to treat oedema (water retention), often caused by liver disease, kidney problems or heart failure.*"

CAUSED occurs only in 6 instances in the passive voice in a clause, indicating the triggering factors of a disease or a symptom with the function of providing explanation, e.g. "*Glaucoma is caused by a blockage in the eye...*" or "*Deficiency is caused by inadequate exposure to sunlight and low consumption of foods...*" In these instances, the function of the passive voice is to emphasise the effect of a process as opposed to its triggering factor. On the contrary, CAUSE and CAUSES occur in the active voice in a clause in 198 instances. In the case of CAUSE and its derivatives, the negligible number of instances in the passive voice in comparison with the instances in the active voice may be accounted for by the fact that authors of drug information leaflets lay emphasis on the triggering factor of a process and the effects brought about by these factors are of secondary importance for them. However, patients are mainly interested in what harmful changes the medicine can produce in them, therefore the effects of the medicine should be focused on. Although the producer of a harmful effect is significant, patient compliance is influenced by the severity and the chances of occurrence of a harmful effect. Due to the inappropriate construction of sentences with

CAUSE and its derivatives information directly affecting patients remains unfocused and concealed.

6.13 VP Use

Table 24: Lexico-grammatical patterns of VP USE

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
s[use NP]	12
s[use NP ADV]	9
s[how to use NP]	9
s[if SY be VP to use NP]	5
s[do not use NP]	4
s[A for SY to use NP]	3
s[SY AUX use NP]	3
s[ADV use A NP]	2
s[use A NP]	2
s[if SY ADV AUX use A NP]	2
s[VP use NP]	2
s[be A to use A NP]	1
s[SY AUX ADV be VP to use NP]	1
s[do not use A NP]	1
s[do not use them S]	1
s[ADV use NP]	1
s[do not ADV use NP]	1

Of its 117 occurrences, USE appears as a verb in 59 instances and as a noun in 58 instances. Concordances of VP USE and NP USE were analysed separately due to the difference of function they perform in the corpus. Similarly to TAKE, USE appears in the imperative in most cases. There are 28 instances of USE in the imperative, which amounts to 47% of its occurrences. All of these instances express obligation: they provide instructions on the

administration of the medicine. The most frequently occurring pattern for this is s[use NP], e.g. "...*use a sun protection cream.*" In 9 cases the imperative form is modified by an adverb in the pattern s[use NP ADV], e.g. "*Use these ear drops once or twice a day...*" The imperative is an unmarked and neutral mode of expressing obligation, it is considered to be more general and impersonal than a modal auxiliary denoting the same function. Since it entails no speaker involvement - the hearer, i.e. the patient receives no information whether it is inevitably necessary, strongly advised or only recommended that he/she conforms to the instruction - it functions as a means of creating distance and obscuring information. The negative imperative occurs in 7 instances, all of which denote prohibition concerning the administration of the medicine or acts that should be avoided during the application of the medicine. The most frequently occurring pattern for this is s[do not use NP], e.g. "*Do not use sunbeds...*"

A very interesting pattern is s[if SY be VP to use NP] with 5 occurrences, where a VP used as hedging provides redundant information with the possible aim of confusing the patient. Examples include "*Repeat in the other eye if you have been instructed to use Adrenaline in both eyes...*" and "*Repeat in the other ear if you have been instructed to use these drops in both ears.*" In these cases, if the doctor instructs the patient to use the drop in both eyes or ears then it is obvious that the medicine must be applied to both eyes and ears, respectively. On the contrary, if the doctor's instruction is to use the medicine only in one eye or ear, in this case this information unnecessarily confuses the patient.

Modification of USE with modal auxiliaries occurs in 6 instances, 5 of which express obligation, while one expresses probability in the past ("*You will probably have been told to use this preparation for 5-10 days.*") The most frequently occurring pattern for this use is s[SY AUX use NP], where the auxiliary denotes a recommendation or a mild obligation concerning the administration of the medicine, e.g. "*To prevent an unwanted pregnancy you should use a barrier method of contraception such as a condom...*" In the pattern s[if SY ADV AUX use A NP] the modal auxiliary expresses a strong obligation embedded in a conditional, e.g. "*If you also have to use any other eye drops or ointments...*" Here the adverb and the conditional tones down the illocutionary force of the auxiliary as an order.

Adverbial modification of the verb appears in 16 occurrences, which constitute 27 % of all the occurrences. Adverbs mainly occur in instructions, the most frequently occurring pattern with

an adverb is s[use NP ADV] with 9 occurrences, which concern the application of the medicine, e.g. *"Use aciclovir eye ointment exactly as directed by your doctor..."* The two instances of the pattern s[ADV use A NP] also give instruction on the dosage, e.g. *"Never use more than the prescribed dose"*. The adverb *never* enhances the illocutionary force of the utterance: *never use* is more marked and it is a more effective way of prohibiting than the negated imperative *do not use*.

6.14 NP use

Table 25: Lexico-grammatical patterns of NP USE

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
s[SY AUX VP the use of NP]	48
ADVP[ADV use]	5
NP[for A use ADV]	2
s[VP the use of NP]	1
NP[the use of NP]	1
s[NP VP the use of NP]	1

83 % of the concordances of USE as a noun is constituted by the pattern s[SY AUX VP the use of NP], e.g. *"You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging..."* However, in these instances USE as a noun is unmodalised, since the modal auxiliary modifies the verb "notice". The second most frequently occurring pattern for USE as a NP is ADVP[ADV use], which is *"...before use"* in each instance, which refer to instructions to be complied with prior to the administration of the medicine. Other occurrences of USE as a NP are also unmodalised, e.g. *"Avoid the use of sun beds."*

In the analysis of the concordances of USE, the following conclusion can be drawn: VP USE is strongly modulated by a modal auxiliary or adverbs. Also, the structure it appears in, i.e. assertive or imperative is also important for its correct interpretation. However, occurrences of NP USE are not modified with a modal operator in the corpus.

6.15 Used

Table 26: Lexico-grammatical patterns of USED

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
s[NP be used VP NP]	23
s[it be used VP NP]	11
s[NP AUX be used VP NP]	10
s[NP AUX ADV be used VP]	4
s[it AUX ADV be used VP]	4
s[NP be ADV used VP]	3
s[it be ADV used VP]	3
s[NP be ADV used NP]	3
s[NP AUX be used NP]	2
s[NP AUX not be used NP]	2
NP[NP used VP NP]	2

NP[A NP used]	1
NP[NP used NP]	1
s[NP be ADV used ADV]	1
s[NP be used NP]	1
s[which be used VP NP]	1
s[it AUX not be used VP NP]	1
s[NP be used VP SY VP]	1
s[it AUX not be used by SY]	1
s[it AUX be used VP NP]	1

The most frequently occurring pattern of USED is s[NP be used VP NP] with 23 occurrences, all of which describe what the medicine is applied for, e.g. *"Aciclovir is used to treat viral infections such as shingles or chickenpox"* or *"Acitretin is used to treat plaque psoriasis."* The second most frequently occurring pattern, which is s[it be used VP NP] with 11 occurrences, is very similar to this pattern, the only difference is that the pronoun "it" stands for the name of the medicine, e.g. *"It is used to treat acne..."* Although these instances lack a modal operator, they still convey additional meaning of neutrality and impersonality, which are expressed by the passive voice and the personal pronoun *it*.

Modification of the VP with a modal auxiliary occurs in 25 cases, which amount to 33 % of its occurrences. The most frequently occurring pattern where a modal auxiliary appears is s[NP AUX be used VP NP] with 10 occurrences and the modal auxiliary is *can* in each case in this pattern. All instances concern what the medicine is applied for, e.g. *"Acebutolol can be used to treat high blood pressure..."* or *"Benzodiazepines can be used to relieve anxiety (worry)."* In these instances, *can* expresses possibility and its use in this pattern may serve as a means of self-defence for drug manufacturers in case the medicine proves to be ineffective. Instead of clearly formulating that a medicine is used for a given purpose, authors of drug information leaflets conceal facts by indicating the possibility of using a medicine for a particular purpose. However, there is no mention of what happens if the medicine fails to take effect or has an adverse effect on the patient's condition. Patterns s[NP AUX ADV be used

VP] and s[it AUX ADV be used VP] also describe what the medicine is used for and the adverb is *also* in each case, indicating that the medicine can be applied for an additional purpose, e.g. "*Acetazolamide can also be used to treat epilepsy.*" The two instances of the pattern s[NP AUX not be used NP] give warning concerning the application of the medicine: "*Adapalene should not be used on broken, sunburnt or infected skin*" and "*Almotriptan should not be used in combination with migraine treatments containing ergotamine.*" However, a modal operator which has a stronger illocutionary force as an order than *should* would more adequately draw the patients' attention to the severity of problems that can arise from inadequate application of the medicine because a modal operator with a weaker illocutionary force only conceals the dangers resulting from improper application. On the other hand, the right choice of the modal operator would probably prevent patients from buying the medicine.

Modification of the VP with an adverb is applied for two purposes: expressing addition and indicating frequency of occurrence. The former is used to denote that besides its main application the medicine can be used for additional purpose(s), e.g. "*It may also be used to prevent altitude sickness*". The second main function of adverbial modification is to indicate how frequently a medicine is applied for a given purpose. Examples include "*Amoxapine is most commonly used to treat depression...*" or "*...and is sometimes used to prevent and treat influenza and shingles.*" In this instance, the frequency adverb gives inaccurate information, thereby infringing the Maxims of Quantity and Manner. The drug information leaflet should state in which cases of the disease the medicine can be applied for. In one instance, two adverbs are used with the possible function of creating fuzziness: "*Amoxicillin is also sometimes used alongside other preparations to get rid of Helicobacter pylori...*" The compound hedge consisting of two adverbs hinders the process of interpretation by providing blurred information and unnecessary prolixity. In one instance, the adverb functions as an implied instruction: "*Aciclovir cream is best used as soon as possible after the symptoms of an infection begin...*" In this case, the patient needs to apply indirect inferencing strategies which helps him/ her to reach the extra meaning that, besides the assertion *the best time for using the cream is as soon as possible after the beginning of an infection*, the utterance is indirectly an instruction implying that the patient should use the medicine immediately after the beginning of an infection.

6.16 Using

Table 27: Lexico-grammatical patterns of USING

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
ADVP[ADV using NP]	24
s[if SY be using NP]	15
s[VP using NP]	7
ADVP[using NP]	3
NP[PREP using NP]	2
NP[NP using NP]	1
ADVP[using it ADV]	1
s[if using NP]	1

USING most frequently occurs as part of an adverbial phrase. The adverbial phrase ADVP[ADV using NP], which constitutes 44 % of the occurrences of USING, denotes what measurements are to be taken before the application of the medicine, e.g. *"Before using any of this preparation make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows..."* or *"...you are advised to urinate immediately before using this method..."* There is one exception which refers to precautions to be taken at the time of applying the medicine: *"Use a soft toothbrush, be gentle when using dental floss and if possible use an electric razor."*

The second most frequently occurring pattern is s[if SY be using NP] with 15 occurrences, all of which are in the present continuous tense. These instances indicate precautions to be taken in the case of simultaneous application of the medicine with other medications, e.g. *"...if you are taking or using any other medicines..."* or *"If you are using any other eye drops or eye ointments, leave at least five minutes..."*

The 7 instances of the pattern s[VP using NP] are applied to give instructions. USING occurs as the right-hand-side collocate of imperative VPs. Four instances order the patient to stop using the medication if side effects appear and persist, e.g. *"...if it becomes severe, stop using this preparation and ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice."* Two occurrences give instruction concerning exposure to the sun, e.g. *"Take extra care in the sun, avoid using a sun*

bed..." , while one occurrence provides instruction on the duration of the administration:
"...continue using aciclovir for 3 days after the eye has completely healed..."

In the pattern ADVP[using NP] two instances provide instruction concerning the method of administration ("*Apply four to five drops into the ear using the dropper*" and "*...it should be placed in the mouth using the pipette...*") while one occurrence warns the patient about an overdose ("*Using too much of this preparation...*").

6.17 Possible

Table 28: Lexico-grammatical patterns of POSSIBLE

Pattern	Nr. of occurrence
s[S if possible S]	88
ADVP[as ADV as possible]	19
s[S if possible Ø]	2
NP[possible N]	1

In 88 instances of the 110 occurrences of POSSIBLE, which accounts for 80 % of the total number of its occurrences, it occurs as a hedge embedded in two clauses, e.g. *"Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty."* or *"Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment."* In this pattern the embedded hedge *if possible* is used to create fuzziness and vagueness: it has a function of toning down the importance of conforming to the instruction. The application of *if possible* implies that it is not crucially important to read the information leaflet before using the medicine or to bring the container to the doctor in the case of an overdose. The hedge *if possible* occurs in sentence-final position twice, with the same function, e.g. *"Always take the container or bottle with you if possible."*

The second most frequently occurring pattern is ADVP[as ADV as possible], where POSSIBLE modifies an adverb. Of its 19 occurrences, in 14 instances it modifies *soon*, e.g. *"If you miss a dose, then apply the missed dose as soon as possible."* The function of modifying the adverb with possible may be to deliberately provide vague information, thus interfering with the process of interpretation. The application of *as soon as possible* does not provide any clues concerning the amount of time it is still possible to make up for a missed dose. Can the patients take a missed dose an hour or two to three hours after the dose was due? Is it still possible to take it days after the dose was due? When is it too late to make up for a missed dose? What should be done in cases when it is time for the next dose? Unfortunately these questions remain unanswered, thus the patients can only rely on two potential interpretations: *a missed dose can be made up for* and *a missed dose cannot be made*

up for. No information is provided as to which interpretation should be deleted and which one should be chosen. And also, the Maxim of Quantity and the Maxim of Manner are infringed, because the patient is not provided with the information necessary for using the medicine and the information provided is blurred and obscure. Furthermore, examination of the wider context revealed that it is not mentioned what should be done if it is too late to make up for a missed dose.

Other occurrences of the pattern *as soon as possible* are applied with the same function of blurring information and providing insufficient information, e.g. "...*Aciclovir is best used as soon as possible after the symptoms of an infection begin...*" In addition to being an assertion that the best time of using the medicine is as soon as possible after the start of the symptoms of an infection, this utterance is also an indirect instruction, ordering the patient to apply the medication as soon as possible after the beginning of an infection. The extra meaning of instruction can be deciphered with indirect inferential strategies. However, the application of the compound hedge *as soon as possible* hinders the interpretation of the utterance. Similar questions arise as in the previous instance: For how long is the medicine still effective after the onset of symptoms? Is there a range of time when the medicine can take effect? What should be done if it is too late for the medicine to take effect on the symptoms being treated? And in this case, should a stronger medicine be used? Or a doctor should be consulted? These questions remain unanswered, thus violating the Maxims of Quantity and Manner. Other instances of the pattern ADVP[as ADV as possible] include "*as dry as possible*", "*as far as possible*" and "*as long as possible*", e.g. "... *they should be held in the mouth for as long as possible and allowed to dissolve slowly.*" Again, the phrase "*for as long as possible*" provides insufficient information. Should it be kept in the mouth for 5 minutes or for two hours? A more accurate description of the duration of the application is required. In conclusion to instances of the pattern ADVP[as ADV as possible] we can state that authors of drug information leaflets violate the Maxims of Quality and Manner by providing insufficient, inaccurate and blurred information, thus misleading patients and interfering with the process of deciphering the message.

There is only one occurrence of the pattern NP[possible N] in the corpus: "*This is because there is a possible association between aspirin and Reye's syndrome...*" The implied meaning of this structure is that aspirin can cause a severe condition called Reye's syndrome. However, reducing the strength of the noun *association* with the modal device *possible* and the

complexity of the formulation of the sentence infringe Grice's maxims, mislead the patients and make it very difficult for them to decipher the implied meaning behind the utterance that *aspirin can cause Reye's syndrome*. Furthermore, no information is given as to the likelihood of the occurrence of Reye's syndrome if aspirin is used.

6.18 Doctor

Table 29: Lexico-grammatical patterns of DOCTOR

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
ADVP[CONJ VP by your doctor]	52
s[VP your doctor]	50
s[VP A your doctor or NP VP]	49
s[VP PREP your doctor or NP/(NP or doctor) S]	31
s[VP them PREP your doctor or NP/(NP or doctor)]	29
s[VP NP PREP your doctor]	29
s[VP the doctor NP or NP/(NP NP or doctor) S]	21
s[CONJ VP PREP your doctor ADV]	15
s[VP PREP your doctor or NP/(NP or doctor)]	13
s[VP your doctor ADV]	13
s[VP your doctor or NP/(NP or doctor) NP]	12
s[VP PREP your doctor S]	12
s[VP your doctor or NP]	9
s[VP PREP your doctor]	8
s[your doctor/(your doctor or NP) AUX ADV VP SY]	6
s[your doctor/(your doctor or NP) AUX VP]	6
s[VP your doctor NP]	5
ADVP[CONJ VP by your doctor or NP]	4
s[VP NP PREP your doctor or NP/(NP or doctor)]	4
s[VP NP VP your doctor]	4
NP[NP than your doctor VP]	2
NP[NP that SY be VP by your doctor]	2

s[NP AUX be VP by a doctor]	2
ADVP[CONJ ADV VP by your doctor]	2
NP[NP that SY AUX be VP by your doctor]	2
s[CONJ VP PREP your doctor or NP ADV]	1
s[SY AUX ADV VP your doctor or NP]	1
ADVP[CONJ your doctor VP]	1
s[your doctor or NP AUX VP SY]	1
s[VP A that your doctor or NP VP]	1
NP[NP than your doctor VP]	1
s[it be VP by a doctor]	1
s[ADV VP NP PREP your doctor]	1
s[CONJ VP it PREP your doctor]	1
s[VP PREP NP doctor NP]	1

Although a first look at the concordances of DOCTOR reveals that it is less modalised than the majority of other target lexical items undergoing concordancing, the fact that it is the most frequently occurring content word in the corpus justifies its inclusion. In 295 instances, which constitute 75 % of its occurrences, DOCTOR appears as part of an imperative clause. In 245 instances, DOCTOR, either in itself or together with other health care provider(s) as a right-hand side or left-hand side collocate, appears as the direct or the indirect object of the clause. These instances warn the patient to visit or inform the doctor, and, in some cases, other health care providers, e.g. pharmacist, dentist, nurse, diabetic nurse, in certain cases. The most frequently occurring pattern for this function is s[VP your doctor] with 50 instances, e.g. "... you or someone else has taken an overdose of acipimox contact your doctor...". The pattern s[VP your doctor or NP/(NP or doctor) NP] with 12 instances is similar, the only difference being that the latter mentions another health care provider as the right-hand side or left-hand side collocate of doctor, e.g. "If you experience this contact your doctor or pharmacist..." Adverbial modification of this pattern occurs in 13 instances in the pattern s[VP your doctor ADV], e.g. "...contact your doctor immediately" or "...contact your doctor at once." In these

instances, the adverb occurs in sentence-final position and an examination of the wider context revealed that no information is provided concerning the disadvantages of not contacting the doctor at the time stipulated by the adverb. Furthermore, three adverbs of time appear in this pattern - *at once*, *immediately* and *as soon as possible* - and none of them give accurate information. A time limit should be specified, because after a while it may not prove sufficient to contact a doctor, but even an ambulance might be needed. Thus, the use of the modal device in this pattern hinders rather than facilitates the process of interpretation by infringing the Maxims of Quantity and Manner.

The second most frequently occurring pattern for the imperative is s[VP ADV your doctor or NP VP], which is "*make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows*" in each instance, e.g. "*Before taking Acitretin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby...*" In these occurrences, DOCTOR appears in an embedded clause after the idiomatic *make sure*. This pattern makes the instruction less obvious, thus rendering the deciphering of the message more difficult for the patient. It may serve as a safeguard for drug manufacturers for cases when the medicine causes damage in someone who is pregnant or trying for a baby, and, due to difficulties in interpreting the drug information leaflet, was not aware that she should not have used the medicine. A suitable paraphrase to avoid ambiguity would be: *inform/tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are pregnant or trying for a baby*. A clearer pattern for this instruction is s[VP the doctor NP or NP/(NP NP or doctor) S], e.g. "*...tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking acipimox.*" However, with its 21 occurrences it is much less frequent than the previous pattern, which implies that drug manufacturers are reluctant to avoid ambiguity and help the process of interpretation. Other frequently occurring patterns where DOCTOR appears are in imperative clauses ordering patients to get into verbal contact with the doctor (and, in many cases, with another health care provider), if they experience adverse effects or their symptoms do not cease. Examples include pattern s[VP PREP your doctor or NP/(NP or doctor) S] with 31 occurrences, e.g. "*Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following symptoms continue or become...*", pattern s[VP them PREP your doctor or NP/(NP or doctor)] with 29 occurrences, e.g. "*...symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist*", pattern s[VP PREP your doctor or NP/(NP or doctor)] with 13 occurrences, e.g. "*If it becomes a problem, speak to your doctor or pharmacist*" or pattern s[VP PREP your doctor S] with 11 occurrences, e.g. "*Speak with your doctor if any of the following symptoms continue or become troublesome.*"

Patterns where DOCTOR appears in an adverbial phrase concern the manner of using the medicine. The most frequently occurring pattern for DOCTOR is ADVP[CONJ VP by your doctor] with 52 occurrences, e.g. *"Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor."* The four instances of the pattern ADVP[CONJ VP by your doctor or NP] have the same function, but here another health care provider is involved: *"Use aciclovir eye ointment exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist."* In these instances the Maxim of Quantity is observed, since the dosage of a prescription medicine is determined by the doctor, and giving any information on the dosage and method of application would mislead the patient. However, the two instances of the pattern ADVP[CONJ ADV VP by your doctor] are ambiguous: *"...these ear drops once or twice a day, unless otherwise directed by your doctor"* and *"...this procedure three or four times a day, unless otherwise directed by your doctor."* In these instances a dosage or frequency of application is specified, with the reservation that the doctor can determine another dosage. Here the patient is faced with two possible interpretations but is not provided with a clue concerning which one to activate. If a medicine is over-the-counter, i.e. available without a prescription, the patient does not have to visit the doctor in order to obtain the medicine and, in this way, the doctor need not determine the dosage. On the other hand, if the medicine is a prescription medicine, i.e. it can only be obtained with a doctor's prescription, then determining a dose different from which the doctor prescribes would be misleading and dangerous. The application of this pattern is probably a way of shifting responsibility on the doctor in case a problem arises as a consequence of the dosage.

Modification with an auxiliary is rare: it occurs in 18 instances, which constitute only five percent of all the occurrences. Four of the 6 occurrences of the pattern s[*your doctor/(your doctor or NP) AUX VP*] express the possibility of an act by the doctor. Examples include *"Your doctor may want you to have a blood test..."* and *"...your doctor can prescribe you another medicine to treat the attack."* In the latter example, however, an interpretation of *can* denoting ability cannot be excluded. One of the remaining two instances of the pattern refers to necessity in the future: *"Your doctor will need to reduce your dose of amantadine gradually before stopping."* The other instance indicates the prediction of an act by the doctor: *"Your doctor will want to reduce the dose that you are taking gradually."* This pattern is further modified with an adverb in the pattern s[*your doctor/(your doctor or NP) AUX ADV VP SY*], which also has 6 occurrences. All 6 occurrences indicate prediction: three of them refers to future (e.g. *"Your doctor will probably want you to have blood tests during your treatment"*),

two patterns include the perfect infinitive (e.g. *"Your doctor will probably have advised you about using sufficient contraceptive..."*), while one of the patterns indicates regularity of action in the present (*"...your doctor or pharmacist will usually advise you to take the dose in the morning..."*). The adverb in these instances refers to probability (and regularity, in one instance) and together with a modal auxiliary indicating prediction they tone down the strength of the utterance and confuse the patient by concealing the significance of measurements connected to the treatment such as monitoring with blood test, advice on contraception and the time of taking the dose. Concerning these measurements, the patient is provided with possible predictions instead of clear instructions. Thus, modal devices here inhibit the activation of the right interpretation. In the two instances of the pattern NP[NP that SY AUX be VP by your doctor] the auxiliary modifies a NP. Both instances are: *"...important to follow any dietary advice that you may have been given by your doctor."* Here the modal auxiliary expresses possibility with the perfect infinitive which creates obscurity, for patients gain no information as to whether they should consult the doctor for dietary advice and what should they do if they have not been provided with dietary advice, thus achieving the right interpretation is difficult.

To sum up this section, it can be concluded that in the majority of the cases, DOCTOR appears as part of an imperative clause. Thus, instead of applying explicit modal operators, authors of drug information leaflets, when formulating the instructions concerning the patient's attitude to and communication with the doctor, resort to the use of the imperatives, which are unmarked from the point of view of modality. The function of the imperative is to create impersonality and distance, thereby serving as a negative politeness strategy. The application of modal operators in the patterns of DOCTOR, however, have been demonstrated to create obscurity and fuzziness.

6.19 Medicines

Table 30: Lexico-grammatical patterns of MEDICINES

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
NP[A medicines]	236
NP[NP of medicines]	51
s[which medicines be A]	42
s[A medicines AUX VP NP]	41
NP[medicines VP NP]	1

The target lexical item MEDICINES most frequently occurs as part of an NP premodified by an adjective. The most frequently occurring left-hand side collocate of MEDICINES in this pattern is *unwanted* in 69 cases, e.g. "...take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you." The application of the adjective *unwanted* is ambiguous: it is not stated whether the medicine is expired or, although it has not yet expired, it is not needed because the patient has recovered. Furthermore, the medicine may also be an over-the-counter medicine which is not needed right now, but might be needed later (e.g. a painkiller). Instead of *unwanted*, a clearer and less obscure premodifier should be used. The second most frequently occurring left-hand side collocate of MEDICINES is *herbal and complementary* in 50 instances, e.g. "...to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines." *Any other* occurs as the left-hand side collocate of MEDICINES in 48 cases, as in "...if you are taking any other medicines..." The fourth most frequently occurring adjective as the left-hand side collocate of MEDICINES is *over-the-counter*, e.g. "Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist..." Other left-hand side collocates of MEDICINE are *all* in 26 instances (e.g. "Keep all medicines out of the reach of children.") and *other* in one case ("Take other medicines at least one hour before...") In this pattern, the target lexical item MEDICINES is premodified by an adjective, but there are no explicit modal devices.

The second most frequently occurring pattern of MEDICINES is NP[NP of medicines]. In this pattern, MEDICINES is also part of an NP, but it occurs in a possessive structure, which

is *group of medicines* in 50 occurrences of the pattern, e.g. *"This belongs to the group of medicines known as GABA analogues."* In the remaining one occurrence, MEDICINES is part of the phrase *"The Committee on Safety of Medicines..."* The third most frequently occurring pattern is s[which medicines be A], where, in all 42 occurrences of the pattern, MEDICINES occurs in a clause embedded in an instruction, e.g. *"...check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acamprosate."*

In the pattern s[A medicines AUX VP NP] the target lexical item MEDICINES is the agent. The VP is modified with an auxiliary, which is *can* in all 41 occurrences and it expresses possibility, e.g. *"Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body..."* This pattern draws the patient's attention to the possibility of adverse effects, it infringes Grice's Maxims of Quantity and Manner, because, although in the section following this sentence it enumerates the side effects that can occur, it gives no information on their frequency and severity. The second part of the sentence is similarly obscure. *Usually improve* is used here to conceal information and may place patients into a state of false security, because the following questions remain unanswered: Do the side effects only get better or disappear? What is the likelihood of side effects persisting or even aggravating? What if they do not disappear or aggravate? The fifth pattern of MEDICINES, NP[medicines VP NP], occurs only once in the corpus: *"...medicines containing aspirin..."*

Although MEDICINES is the second most frequent content word in the corpus, it is the least modalised among the target lexical items undergoing concordancing in this study and in 330 of its 371 occurrences, patterns containing MEDICINES lack explicit modal devices.

6.20 Medicine

Table 31: Lexico-grammatical patterns of MEDICINE

Pattern	Nr. of occurrences
NP[A medicine]	181
NP[NP of your medicine]	49
s[VP A medicine HOW]	8
s[VP A medicine WHEN]	8
s[VP A medicine ADV]	4
s[do not VP A medicine]	4
s[A medicine AUX VP NP]	3
s[A medicine is A VP NP]	2
s[it/this AUX VP the medicine VP]	2
s[VP A medicine]	2

s[medicine be VP S]	1
s[SY AUX VP A medicine NP]	1
s[A medicine AUX be VP]	1

In 230 instances, which constitute 86% of its occurrences, MEDICINE occurs in an NP. In the 181 instances of the most frequently occurring pattern - NP[A medicine] - it is premodified by an adjective. Separate patterns were set up for those instances of MEDICINE premodified by an adjective where it is the direct object of a VP. Examples include *"...if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine..."*, *"This medicine is for you"* and *"These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine."* In 49 cases MEDICINE appears in a possessive structure, 48 instances of which is *"...on the packaging of your medicine"*, the remaining one instance is *"...a dose of your medicine..."*

The third most frequently occurring patterns, both with 8 occurrences, contain instructions concerning the way and time of the administration of the medicine: s[VP A medicine HOW] and s[VP A medicine WHEN]. Examples include *"Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor"* and *"Take your medicine just before going to bed."* In the 4 occurrences of the pattern s[VP A medicine ADV], MEDICINE is premodified by an adjective and postmodified by an adverb, e.g. *"...stop taking this medicine immediately..."* The 4 instances of the pattern s[do not VP A medicine] formulate a prohibition, e.g. *"Do not swallow this medicine."* The two instances of the pattern s[VP A medicine] also formulate an instruction: *"...stop taking this medicine..."*

Modification of MEDICINE with a modal auxiliary occurs in 7 instances. In 3 instances of the pattern s[A medicine AUX VP NP], MEDICINE is the agent and the modal auxiliary is *may*, indicating possibility. In the instance *"This medicine may help prevent medical problems caused by cholesterol..."* the modal auxiliary is used to provide vague information by violating Grice's maxims, thus interfering with the process of interpretation. Every medication has, or at least is expected to have, a beneficial effect, for which purpose patients purchase it. This example is taken from the drug information leaflet of a statin drug, which is used for problems caused by cholesterol. But, in this case, there is only a possibility that the medicine is effective against this problem. Thus, the patient is hindered in achieving the right interpretation of the beneficial effect of the drug, because the author of the drug information

leaflet provides vague information. The next example for this pattern is similarly blurred: *"If you have diabetes this medicine may affect your blood sugar levels."* This sentence means that there is a possibility that the medicine has an effect on the blood sugar level of a diabetic patient. However, no information is given whether the medicine affects it in a positive or negative way. Also, the chances for the blood sugar level being affected should be determined and provided as information. The third example for this pattern draws the attention to the possibility of occurrence of two side effects: *"This medicine may cause drowsiness and dizziness."* In the two instances of the pattern s[it/this AUX VP the medicine VP], the action of the medicine is caused by another agent. In one of the examples the auxiliary expresses possibility: *"...at the same time as any other medicine, as it may stop the medicine working."* However, it is not mentioned what types of medicines neutralise the effect of the given medicine, neither is anything about the chances of inactivation mentioned. Thus, patients are provided with inaccurate and insufficient information. Also, the complexity of the grammatical structure further impedes the decipheration of the message. In the other example the auxiliary expresses future prediction: *"...as this will allow the medicine to act in the mouth for a longer time."*

In the pattern s[A medicine AUX be VP], MEDICINE is the subject of a passive clause, which expresses advice concerning the time of administration: *"This medicine should be used after meals or food..."* In the pattern s[SY AUX VP A medicine NP], the agent is the general subject *you* and MEDICINE is the direct object of the VP. Two modal auxiliaries modify the sentence, expressing the possibility of an obligation: *"You may have to take this medicine for several weeks or months before you feel the full benefit."* Here Grice's maxims are multiply violated: insufficient information is given concerning the start of the beneficial effect of the medicine or the likelihood of the delay in full benefit and the information is rendered in an obscure way. The amount of time it takes for the medicine to take full effect should be specified, for the time adverb *"for several weeks or months"* yields no information: it can indicate a period as long as half a year. Again, the complexity of formulation, i.e. sequence of modals, vague adverb, interferes with the interpretation. An example for a suitable paraphrase which helps triggering the right interpretation would be: *It can take (a specified time period) until the medicine takes full effect.* Also, instructing the patient to contact the doctor would be appropriate in this instance, for the amount of time it takes for a medicine to take effect can vary from individual to individual.

In the two instances of the pattern s[A medicine is A VP NP] MEDICINE is the agent and the VP is modalised by the adjective *unlikely*: "*This medicine is unlikely to cause any side effects.*" *Unlikely* is used in the sense *there is very little, almost no, chance for it*. Obviously, if someone takes a medicine, side effects can occur, thus this modal device gives a false security to the patients by concealing facts in order to convince them to buy the medicine.

Most instances of the lexico-grammatical patterns of MEDICINE are unmodalised: they express a neutral stance. Most instructions connected to the target word MEDICINE are expressed with the neutral and impersonal imperative. Still, patterns of MEDICINE contain more explicit modal devices and thus are more modalised than those of the target lexical item MEDICINES.

CHAPTER 7

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

7. 1 Discussion of the findings

In the previous chapter, lexico-grammatical patterns were set up in an attempt to investigate how authors of drug information leaflets make use of the linguistic phenomenon of modality, with special focus on its effect on the process of constructing and deciphering messages. Twenty lexical items were investigated, including modal auxiliaries (can, may, should, must, will) and the most frequently occurring content words in the corpus: verbs (take, cause, use and their derivatives), nouns (doctor, medicines and medicine) and an adjective (possible). In addition to modal auxiliaries, the other lexical items were selected in order to shed light on other patterns of modality by investigating their linguistic environment, since modality can be realised by other modal markers, too.

Based on the analysis, the two main modal functions detected were possibility and obligation. In the investigated concordances, possibility is expressed by modal auxiliaries (CAN and MAY), frequency adverbs, adjectives (e.g. unlikely) and personal remarks (e.g. "you think"). The function of possibility is most marked in the description of side effects, e.g. "*Acitretin can cause drowsiness and reduced night vision*". A possible reason for the application of a vague (in the sense that it does not provide accurate information) modal auxiliary is lack of evidence to provide more exact data, although deliberate obscuration of information in order to improve sales rates cannot be excluded, especially those patterns seem to give grounds for suspicion where the VP, besides the modal auxiliary, is further modalised with an adverb with a vague meaning, e.g. "*Acrivastine can occasionally cause a dry mouth.*" However, lack of evidence to provide exact data as the purpose of the application of modality in those patterns which describe what the medicine is applied for (e.g. "*Acebutolol can be used to treat high blood pressure...*") is unlikely, for medicines have to undergo a series of clinical trials prior to their marketing.

The other main function of modality revealed by the lexico-grammatical patterns is obligation. This is primarily realised by the imperative. Although the imperative is not modulated in the Hallidayian sense, some degree of modality can be attributed to it because it

involves the attitude of Speaker: it is unmarked (as an instruction or order it does not display how important it is to conform to the instruction), thus it is neutral, creating impersonality and detachment. In a similar way, prohibition is mainly expressed by the negated imperative. The concordances demonstrated that in many instances a frequency adverb is used to enhance the illocutionary force of the imperative VP as an instruction or prohibition, e.g. *"Never take two doses at the same time..."* The most frequently occurring modal auxiliary to express the function of obligation is SHOULD in the corpus. However, in some instances it is not effective as an instruction, but, instead, a device expressing instruction with a stronger illocutionary force would be required. One of the most salient examples for this among the concordances investigated is *"Because Amoxicillin is a type of penicillin it should not be used by those who are allergic to penicillin."* It is part of patients' background knowledge that if they are allergic to the active ingredient of a medicine, they should avoid that medicine and other medicines containing the same active ingredient. However, not every patient is aware that allergic reactions can even be fatal, therefore an effective modal device would be required to draw attention to the severity of the problem. In rare instances, a proposition is used with the function of indirect instruction, e.g. *"To prevent indigestion, aluminium hydroxide is usually taken between meals and at bedtime."* In this instance, the implied meaning is *take this medicine between meals and at bedtime to prevent indigestion*. The meaning of the utterance can only be deciphered with the application of indirect inferential strategies. In some instances, a semi-modal denoting obligation is modalised with a modal auxiliary expressing possibility, e.g. *"You may have to take this medicine for several weeks or months..."*

Other functions expressed by modal operators in the corpus include prediction, assumption, condition and volition realised by the modal auxiliary WILL, e.g. *"Alcohol will increase any feelings of drowsiness..."*, and strong probability expressed by SHOULD, e.g. *"These should improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine..."* However, some instances of WILL used as a prediction or assumption would require clear instructions, e.g. *"You will probably have been told to use this preparation for 5-10 days."* This instance, as was shown in the analysis of the concordances, calls for an exact determination of the duration of the application. Furthermore, although rarely occurring, modal functions detected were permission expressed by MAY, e.g. *"If you find it more comfortable, you may warm the drops to body temperature..."* and ability realised by CAN, e.g. *"The body can make vitamin D when the skin is exposed to sunlight."*

The investigation of the concordances also demonstrated that the application of modality has an effect on the process of Writer-Reader communication. In some instances it promotes the process of interpretation. The imperative - although it is impersonal and neutral, thereby suggesting lack of writer-involvement - is often used to give straightforward and clear instructions. Similarly, the application of MUST as an order or SHOULD as a recommendation and not as an ineffective order may not pose problems in the process of interpretation. However, the investigated concordances show that authors of drug information leaflets often misuse modality to distort information. Readers, even with the application of inferential strategies, face difficulties when interpreting drug information leaflets.

Problems in interpretation are brought about by the infringement of Grice's maxims. The Maxim of Quality is observed, since drug manufacturers are obliged by law not to provide information which they believe to be false or for which they do not have evidence. The Maxim of Relation is also observed in most instances, since all the information contained in the drug information leaflet is connected to the medicine, its application, its possible side effects, its beneficial effects and its storage. An example for the violation of the Maxim of Relation can be found when authors of drug information leaflets draw the attention to the possibility of side effects appearing, but conceal information that would be relevant for the patient, e.g. *"...all medicines can cause unwanted side effects..."*. The Maxim of Quantity, however, is infringed when authors of drug information leaflets are either less informative or more informative than they should be. In the enumeration of side effects they indicate the possibility of occurrence of certain side effects but they are less informative than required by not conveying more accurate information on the likelihood of the appearance of side effects and on the range of people at risk of side effects. Another example when patients receive insufficient information is *"Certain foods may also make you more likely to suffer from gout..."* The expression "certain" foods" may cover practically any food. A range of foods or at least some examples for food that the patient should avoid need to be laid down. Similarly, in the instance *"If you have diabetes this medicine may affect your blood sugar levels"* the Maxim of Quantity is infringed because the patient receives insufficient information for it is not mentioned how and to what extent the medicine can affect the blood sugar level in a diabetic patient. However, the analysis of the concordances also revealed instances when the Maxim of Quantity is violated by giving more information than required. Examples such as *"...these ear drops once or twice a day, unless otherwise directed by your doctor"* are more

informative than necessary, because the dosage of a prescription medicine is determined by a doctor and stipulating an alternative dosage creates fuzziness and ambiguity. The instances of the utterance *"Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects..."* conveys redundant information because it is a presupposition that medicines can cause unwanted effects which patients are aware of.

Among Grice's maxims, the Maxim of Manner is the most violated by drug information leaflets. Its violation is realised by vague adverbs and embedded and compound hedges, which obscure information and create fuzziness, thereby hindering the process of interpretation. E.g. *"This condition may unexpectedly occur again and again."* In this instance, the patient does not receive information concerning the time and way of the occurrence of the condition. In the example *"If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine..."*, the compound hedge consisting of a modal auxiliary (MAY) and a personal remark ("you think") creates fuzziness and hinders the interpretation of the utterance.

As the investigation has demonstrated, drug manufacturers convey all the information they are obliged by law to convey. However, the manner of providing the information gives rise to interpretation problems. Instead of using modality to promote the process of interpretation, they misuse it to hinder the decipheration of the message. A possible reason for this may be the lack of adequate linguistic knowledge, especially concerning modality and pragmatics, however, conscious manipulation of information in order to improve sales rates and protect themselves should legal action be taken against them by unsatisfied patients cannot be excluded.

7.1.1 Types of modality in drug information leaflets based on Halliday's model

As was described in Chapter 4, Halliday (1994) distinguishes between two major categories of modality: modalisation and modulation. Modalisation can be divided into two subcategories: probability and usability. The category of probability is frequently realised in drug information leaflets, primarily with the modal auxiliaries *can* and *may* expressing possibility, e.g. *"Acitretin can cause drowsiness and reduced night vision"*. The modal auxiliary *will* expressing prediction also belongs to this category, e.g. *"Alcohol will increase any feelings of drowsiness"*. Strong probability expressed by *should* provide a further example

for this category: *"These should improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine"*. The second subcategory of modalisation - usuality - is realised by frequency adverbs, e.g. *"...is sometimes used to prevent and treat influenza and shingles."* Instances where the two subcategories of modalisation are combined can also be detected in the corpus, e.g. *"Acrivastine can occasionally cause a dry mouth."* Fewer representations of the category of modulation occur in the corpus than those of the category of modulation, since obligation is mainly expressed with the imperative, which Halliday does not consider as realisation of modality. In the corpus, obligation as a subcategory is expressed with the modal auxiliaries *should* and *must*, e.g. *"You should drink plenty of water while you are taking aspirin..."* The second subcategory of modulation, inclination, is expressed with the modal auxiliary *will*, which, in this instance, indicates willingness of help: *"...take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you"*.

In terms of orientation, Halliday distinguishes between subjective and objective orientation, subdividing both of them into explicit and implicit realisations. Examples for subjective and implicit are the modal auxiliary *will* expressing prediction, e.g. *"Check with your doctor before taking up any physical exercise, as this will have a long lasting effect on your blood sugar levels"*, and *should* denoting probability, e.g. *"This should soon disappear"*. Examples for subjective and implicit were not found in the corpus, the examples Halliday gives are "I think Mary knows" and "I want John to go" (Halliday 1994: 358). Objective implicit is realised by adverbs expressing probability, e.g. *"...your doctor will probably want to reduce your dose gradually"*, and by frequency adverbs, e.g. *"aluminium hydroxide is usually taken between meals and at bedtime"* in the corpus. Objective explicit is expressed by adjectives denoting probability, e.g. *"Certain foods may also make you more likely to suffer from gout..."*.

The third category Halliday posits is the value attached to modal judgments, which can be high, median or low. High value is represented by the modal auxiliary *must* expressing obligation, e.g. *"You must keep your regular appointment with your doctor or diabetic nurse."* The median value is realised by adverbs expressing probability or frequency, e.g. *"Amoxapine is most commonly used to treat depression..."*, and by the modal auxiliary *should* denoting obligation, e.g. *"You should also tell your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any other symptoms..."*. In terms of value, modal judgements of a low value are represented in the corpus to the largest extent. They are primarily realised by the modal auxiliaries *can* and *may*

expressing possibility, e.g. "...all medicines can cause unwanted side effects...", to a lesser extent by frequency adverbs, e.g. "Amphotericin taken by mouth rarely causes any problems", and adjectives expressing possibility, e.g. "Aluminium eye drops are unlikely to cause any side effects", and, rarely, by the modal auxiliary *can* expressing ability, e.g. "The body can make vitamin D when the skin is exposed to sunlight." and by the modal auxiliary *may* expressing ability, e.g. "If you find it more comfortable, you may warm the drops to body temperature..."

The fourth variable in Halliday's model is polarity. He distinguishes between positive polarity, i.e. assertions, and negative polarity, i.e. negations.

7.2 Conclusion

The present study was undertaken to identify, describe and analyse modality in drug information leaflets, with special focus on two factors: the way authors of this genre use modality to manipulate information and the role of modality in the process of interpretation. To accomplish this purpose, the PTE corpus of drug information leaflets was created, which is, to the best of my knowledge, the first corpus containing instances of the genre, therefore it is unique in the field of corpus-based genre analyses. A further innovation of the present study is that, to the best of the author's knowledge, this is the first attempt at detecting, describing and investigating the manifestations of modality in drug information leaflets and also its effect on the process of the construction and decipheration of messages in this genre.

The 4.0 version of WordSmith Tools, which is one of the most widespread softwares for corpus-based analyses, was applied to carry out the analysis. This software provided a quick and reliable way to obtain data on the frequency of lexical items in the corpus and to set up concordances of target lexical items selected for the investigation. Complementing the quantitative analysis with the software, lexico-grammatical patterns of the target lexical items undergoing concordancing were set up manually.

The main function of modality in this genre is to change the truth conditions of information provided by instances of this genre by avoiding explicitness and providing vague information, thereby hindering the process of interpretation of drug information leaflets. The study has also

revealed that authors of drug information leaflets resort to modality either to change the patients' attitude to the drug he or she is taking: they manipulate information to conceal the dangers of the application of the medicine by providing vague, inaccurate information concerning adverse effects, to create fuzziness and to provide inaccurate information with the aim of calming or confusing the patient. Another possible aim of the application of modality detected in the present corpus is declining responsibility or attempting to prevent legal action taken by unsatisfied or damaged patients by refusing to state explicitly the possible consequences of taking a particular drug.

In this way, modality is a source of ambiguity in drug information leaflets. This may be due to the authors' insufficient linguistic knowledge or conscious manipulation of information by drug companies, but most probably a combination of the two.

Although this study was meant to be descriptive rather than prescriptive, some suggestions can be drawn from the study for authors of drug information leaflets. They should provide less obscure and more accurate information in order to improve patient compliance with the medicine and the drug information leaflet. In order to achieve this, they need to acquire sufficient linguistic knowledge, such as. proper application of modal devices and acquisition of pragmatic knowledge, with special regard to conversational principles. Modality, as one of the most salient linguistic phenomena applied in drug information leaflets, should promote the process of the interpretation of drug information leaflets and not hinder it. Accurate, precise and unambiguous formulation of information is more essential than in the case of most other medical genres, because drug information leaflets are written for a wide range of audience, with huge varieties in education, literacy, social status, employment status and age.

7.3 Implications for further research

This dissertation was meant to be a small scale study providing insight into the realisation of modality in drug information leaflets, with special regard to the way authors of the genre apply it for the unintentional or conscious manipulation of information and to the role it plays in the process of interpreting instances of the genre. This investigation is unique in this field, because most probably it is the first corpus-based investigation of drug information leaflets, and it may serve as a starting point for other related investigations.

Among its implications for further research, of primary importance is the need to compare the results with a corpus of drug information leaflets written in Hungarian. The recent governmental decree that over-the-counter medicines, i.e. those which are available without a doctor's prescription, can be purchased outside the pharmacies (e.g. at petrol stations or in supermarkets) gives special concern for a Hungarian - English comparative-contrastive study of drug information leaflets. In this way, the pharmacist's and the doctor's role in giving information concerning the medicine is relegated to the background and the drug information leaflet becomes the primary provider of information in the case of over-counter-medicines.

Also, the present corpus, which is, to the best of the author's knowledge, the first corpus on instances of the genre of drug information leaflets requires extension, so that larger scale studies could be carried out which investigate other linguistic phenomena besides modality and involve the application of statistical methods.

The multifold phenomenon of modality may be investigated on other biomedical genres with corpus-based methods and the obtained results should be compared and contrasted with the results of this study.

Furthermore, a sociolinguistical investigation with questionnaires involving a carefully selected population of readers of drug information leaflets (with special focus on how they interpret drug information leaflets) could confirm and complement the results of the present study. A survey involving the inquiry of authors of instances of the genre would be more interesting. It could possibly reveal whether the way authors of drug information leaflets use modality reflects their way of thinking or it is part of conscious manipulation by drug companies.

Although the compilation of a spoken corpus of pharmacist-customer dialogues is technically more difficult to implement, it would provide invaluable insight into the process of creation and interpretation of messages concerning medications and information and instructions concerning their application.

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APPENDICES

Concordances of CAN

- 1 Acarbose can be used with other treatments to treat Type 2 (non-insulin dependent)
- 2 Acebutolol can be used to treat high blood pressure, angina (chest pain) and irregular heart
- 3 Aceclofenac can be used to relieve pain and inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis
- 4 Acemetacin can be used to relieve pain and inflammation in rheumatic disease, backache and
- 5 events fluid leaving the eye, causing pressure to build up within the eye. This can cause pain and discomfort.
- Acetazolamide works by reducing the production
- 6 Acetazolamide can also be used to treat epilepsy. It may also be used to prevent altitude sickness
- 7 blood vessels. Eventually this leads to a narrowing of the blood vessels and can even block them completely.
- 8 High levels of cholesterol do not make people feel ill but can cause problems if left untreated. This medicine may help prevent medical problems
- 9 Acitretin can also be used to treat other conditions which cause scaling of the skin. Acitretin
- 10 Exposure to pollen, pet fur, house dust or an insect bite can cause the body to produce a chemical called histamine. The release of histamine
- 11 called histamine. The release of histamine causes allergic symptoms which can include rashes, sneezing, watery eyes and a running or blocked nose.
- 12 the oily substance produced by the skin. Sebum can block pores leading to spots, blackheads and inflammation.
- 13 prevents fluid draining away, causing pressure to build up within the eye. This can cause pain and discomfort.
- Adrenaline works by opening up the drainage
- 14 Adrenaline can also be useful in treating other conditions which cause pressure in the eye.
- 15 bones begin to lose density because old bone is being lost faster than new bone can replace it.
- 16 reduces the absorption of calcium from the gut and is used to make bones. The body can make vitamin D when the skin is exposed to sunlight. Deficiency is caused by
- 17 vitamin D and phosphate, which results in the softening of the bones. In children this can cause abnormal bone development (rickets) and in adults it can cause osteoporosis
- 18 In children this can cause abnormal bone development (rickets) and in adults it can cause osteoporosis, backache, muscle weakness, bone pain and fractures.
- 19 Enlargement of the prostate gland can reduce the flow of urine from the bladder and can lead to other urinary problems.
- 20 Enlargement of the prostate gland can reduce the flow of urine from the bladder and can lead to other urinary problems.
- Alfuzosin helps to treat these symptoms by relaxing
- 21 these symptoms by relaxing muscles around the bladder and prostate so that urine can be passed more easily.
- 22 Research has shown that migraine can be caused by the swelling of blood vessels around the brain. Almotriptan
- 23 Alpha-Tocopherol deficiency can lead to anaemia, listlessness, fatigue, shortness of breath and palpitations
- 24 deficiency, listlessness, fatigue, shortness of breath and palpitations. In children it can cause irritability and fluid retention. The best natural sources are found in
- 25 Benzodiazepines can be used to relieve anxiety (worry). Alprazolam works by affecting the brain
- 26 Alprostadil can be used to treat erectile dysfunction
- 27 is useful in treating irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and similar conditions. It can also be used to help relieve period pain.
- 28 Amitriptyline can also be used to treat enuresis (bedwetting) in children and occasional
- 29 ear, or dental abscesses, by killing or stopping the growth of bacteria. It can also be used to prevent infections occurring in high-risk patients.
- 30 infections of the chest and ear, by killing or stopping the growth of bacteria. It can also be used to prevent infections occurring in high-risk patients.
- 31 Aspirin can be used to relieve pain and inflammation caused by rheumatic and muscular pain
- 32 Aspirin can also be used to treat cold and 'flu-like' symptoms and reduce
- 33 Atenolol can be used to treat high blood pressure, angina (chest pain) and irregular heart
- 34 rate. Loperamide is used to relieve cramps or spasms of the stomach and intestines (gut). It can be used to relieve the symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and similar
- 35 Auranofin can be used to relieve pain and inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis
- 36 Auranofin can be used to relieve pain and inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis
- 37 Azapropazone can be used to relieve pain caused by rheumatoid arthritis
- 38 used in some autoimmune illnesses, such as rheumatoid arthritis, where it can reduce the damage that occurs in the joints.
- 39 Start taking the medicine as you feel a migraine starting. If your migraine returns, one further dose can be taken at least two hours after the first dose. If your migraine is not eased
- 40 Amitriptyline without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems and your doctor will probably want to reduce your dose gradually
- 41 do not reduce the dose that you are taking gradually, as stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems.
- 42 Do not drink alcohol while taking the medicine. Do not use other medicines without speaking to your doctor. Signs of an overdose can include severe drowsiness and weakness, loss of co-ordination, slurred speech
- 43 Keep your regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be checked.
- 44 Amoxicillin without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems and your doctor will probably want to reduce your dose gradually
- 45 This medicine should be used after meals or food, so that it can act in the mouth for a longer period of time

46 Keep your regular doctors appointments so your progress can be monitored.
47 ou have diabetes: Check your blood glucose levels regularly as this preparation can affect the levels of sugar in
your blood.
48 Keep your regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be checked.
49 Keep your regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be checked.
50 Canging your diet suddenly can affect your acenocoumarol levels, especially if you begin to eat more vegeta
51 Alcohol should only be drunk in moderation. Alcohol can also affect the levels of acenocoumarol in your body.
52 ortant to keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked. You may need to
have blood tests while you are taking acetazolam
53 When first instilled, the eye drops may cause blurred vision. Make sure you can see clearly before you drive,
operate machinery or do other jobs which could
54 Eye infections can cause the eyes to become more sensitive to sunlight. Wearing dark glasses ma
55 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be checked.
56 drinking too much alcohol while you are being treated with acipimox. Alcohol can also increase your cholesterol
levels.
57 Acitretin can cause drowsiness and reduced night vision. Make sure your reactions are norm
58 Acitretin can cause dry eyes. This could cause problems if you wear contact lenses.
59 Acitretin can cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try chewing sugar-free gum or suck
60 Acrivastine can occasionally cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try chewing sugar-free
61 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked.
62 your eyesight when lighting conditions are poor. You should make sure that you can see well before you drive at
night-time.
63 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be monitored. You will need to have
blood tests while taking this medicine.
64 Alfuzosin can cause drowsiness, make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operat
65 Alfuzosin can occasionally cause a dry mouth. If you experience this, try chewing sugar-fr
66 If you do suffer from a gout attack your doctor can prescribe you another medicine to treat the attack.
67 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be monitored.
68 Almotriptan can cause drowsiness or dizziness. Make sure you know how you react to this medi
69 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked.
70 Alprazolam can cause people to feel drowsy, dizzy, light-headed, clumsy, unsteady or less a
71 Alprazolam is a drug that can cause dependence and therefore is used for short-term therapy only.
72 Alprostadil can cause dry mouth. If you experience this, try chewing sugar-free gum, sucking i
73 sease you must keep your regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be monitored.
74 Aluminium hydroxide may cause constipation. Constipation can often be eased by eating plenty of fibre such as
fruit, vegetables and bran
75 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor, so your progress can be monitored.
76 Amantadine can cause dizziness and blurred vision. Make sure you know how you react to this
77 Amfebutamone can cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try chewing sugar-free gum, or suck
78 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be monitored.
79 Avoid excessive consumption of alcohol. Too much alcohol can cause a big drop in blood pressure and may lead to
fainting.
80 high blood pressure do not feel unwell, but left untreated, high blood pressure can damage the heart, arteries and
blood vessels resulting in a heart attack, st
81 taking Amiloride unless instructed to do so by your doctor. Too much potassium can be harmful. Your doctor or
pharmacist will be able to advise you on your d
82 Amiloride can cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try chewing sugar-free gum, suckin
83 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored.
84 Aminoglutethimide may cause constipation. Constipation can often be eased by eating plenty of fibre such as fruit,
vegetables, potatoes
85 Aminoglutethimide can cause dizziness, particularly when getting up from a sitting or lying positi
86 Keep your appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked. You will need to have regular
blood tests while you are taking A
87 Amiodarone can affect your eyesight, this is especially a problem when driving at night as
88 Amisulpride can cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before d
89 Amisulpride can cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try try chewing sugar-free gum, su
90 Amitriptyline can cause drowsiness and blurred vision. Make sure your reactions are normal bef
91 Amitriptyline can cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try chewing sugar-free gum, suckin
92 Amitriptyline can cause some people to become more sensitive to sunlight than they usually are
93 make sure you check your blood sugar levels regularly as amitriptyline can affect the levels of sugar in your blood.
94 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be checked.
95 Amlodipine can occasionally cause a dry mouth. This can be relieved by chewing sugar-free g
96 Amlodipine can occasionally cause a dry mouth. This can be relieved by chewing sugar-free gum, sucking sugar-
free sweets or pieces o
97 Amobarbital can cause drowsiness and dizziness which can continue to the following day. Make
98 Amobarbital can cause drowsiness and dizziness which can continue to the following day. Make sure you know
how you react to this medi

- 99 Amoxapine can cause drowsiness and blurred vision. Make sure your reactions are normal before
- 100 Amoxapine can occasionally cause a dry mouth. To relieve this, try chewing sugar-free gum
- 101 free gum or sucking ice or sugar-free sweets. Alternatively a saliva substitute can be purchased from your pharmacist. If your mouth becomes too dry, discuss this with your pharmacist.
- 102 Amoxapine can cause some people to become more sensitive to sunlight than they usually are
- 103 If you have diabetes, check your blood sugar levels regularly as Amoxapine can affect the levels of sugar in your blood.
- 104 Oral contraceptives can be less effective when taken with Amoxicillin. To prevent an unwanted pregnancy
- 105 Oral contraceptives can be less effective when taken with Ampicillin. To prevent an unwanted pregnancy
- 106 Reye's syndrome when given to children. Reye's syndrome is a very rare disease that can be fatal.
- 107 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored.
- 108 If you have diabetes: Check your blood glucose levels regularly as this preparation can affect the levels of sugar in your blood.
- 109 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor, so your progress can be monitored.
- 110 Atropine can cause a dry mouth. For relief try sucking sugar-free sweets, pieces of ice or
- 111 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored, you will have regular blood tests while taking this medicine.
- 112 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored, you will have regular blood tests while taking this medicine.
- 113 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be monitored.
- 114 Keep your regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be checked.
- 115 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored. You will need regular blood tests while taking this medicine.
- 116 Can Acamprosate cause problems
- 117 Along with their needed effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to them
- 118 Can Acarbose cause problems?
- 119 Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body adjusts to them
- 120 Can Acebutolol cause problems?
- 121 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to them
- 122 Can Aceclofenac cause problems?
- 123 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to them
- 124 Can Acemetacin cause problems?
- 125 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to them
- 126 Can Acenocoumarol cause problems?
- 127 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any of these
- 128 Can Acetazolamide cause problems?
- 129 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any of these
- 130 Can Acetylcysteine eye drops cause problems?
- 131 Can Aciclovir cause problems?
- 132 Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to them
- 133 Can Aciclovir eye ointment cause problems?
- 134 When first applied, this may cause blurred vision. Make sure you can see clearly before you drive, operate machinery or do any other jobs which require good vision
- 135 Can Aciclovir Topical cause problems?
- 136 Can Acipimox cause problems?
- 137 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any of these
- 138 Can Acitretin cause problems?
- 139 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to them
- 140 Can Acrivastine cause problems?
- 141 Can Adapalene cause problems?
- 142 Can Adrenaline Eye Drops cause problems?
- 143 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any of these
- 144 Can Alendronic Acid cause problems?
- 145 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to them
- 146 Can Alfacalcidol cause problems?

- 147 Can Alfuzosin cause problems?
- 148 Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 149 Can Allopurinol cause problems?
- 150 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of th
- 151 Can Almotriptan cause problems?
- 152 Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 153 Can Alpha Tocopheryl cause problems?
- 154 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 155 Can Alprazolam cause problems?
- 156 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, these usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 157 Can Alprostadil cause problems?
- 158 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 159 Can Aluminium Acetate Ear Drops cause problems?
- 160 Can Aluminium hydroxide cause problems?
- 161 Can Alverine Citrate cause problems?
- 162 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of th
- 163 Can Amantadine cause problems?
- 164 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 165 Can Amfebutamone cause problems?
- 166 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 167 Can Amiloride cause problems?
- 168 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of th
- 169 , dry mouth, skin rashes, confusion, light-headedness, muscle cramps. Amiloride can occasionally cause you to lose too much sodium from the body, which is essen
- 170 Can Aminoglutethimide cause problems?
- 171 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 172 Can Amiodarone cause problems?
- 173 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 174 Can Amisulpride cause problems?
- 175 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 176 Can Amitriptyline cause problems?
- 177 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 178 Can Amlodipine cause problems?
- 179 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These should improve as your body adjusts to th
- 180 Can Amobarbital cause problems?
- 181 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 182 Can Amorolfine cream cause problems?
- 183 Can Amoxapine cause problems?
- 184 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 185 Can Amoxicillin cause problems?
- 186 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 187 Can Amphotericin cause problems?
- 188 Along with its useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually go away as your body adjusts to t
- 189 Can Ampicillin cause problems?
- 190 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 191 Can aspirin cause problems?

- 192 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 193 Can Atenolol cause problems?
- 194 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 195 Can Atovaquone cause problems?
- 196 Along with their needed effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 197 Can Atropine eye preparations cause problems?
- 198 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of th
- 199 Can Atropine oral cause problems?
- 200 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of th
- 201 Can Auranofin cause problems?
- 202 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of th
- 203 Can Auranofin cause problems?
- 204 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of th
- 205 Can Azapropazone cause problems?
- 206 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 207 Can Azathioprine cause problems?
- 208 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to t
- 209 have been given the urethral stick it should be stored in a fridge, however it can be kept at room temperature for up to 14 days before use.

Concordances of MAY

- 1 It is also sometimes known as: Campral EC. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 2 It is also sometimes known as: Glucobay. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 3 It is also sometimes known as: Sectral. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 4 It is also sometimes known as: Preservex. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 5 It is also sometimes known as: Emflex. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 6 Acenocoumarol is also known as nicoumalone. You may notice either name used on packaging.
- 7 It is also sometimes known as: Sinthrome. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 8 Acetazolamide can also be used to treat epilepsy. It may also be used to prevent altitude sickness.
- 9 It is also sometimes known as: Diamox; Diamox SR. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 10 Your eye drops may also contain hypromellose, which is used to increase lubrication and re
- 11 It is also sometimes known as: Ilube. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 12 It is also sometimes known as: Virovir; Zovirax. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 13 Aciclovir is also sometimes spelt acyclovir. You may notice the use of either spelling on the packaging of your medicine.
- 14 It is also sometimes known as: Zovirax. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 15 "known as: Zovirax; Soothelip; Virasorb; Clear sore; Herpetad; Viralief. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 16 ot make people feel ill but can cause problems if left untreated. This medicine may help prevent medical problems caused by cholesterol and fats building up in
- 17 It is also sometimes known as: Olbetam. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 18 available in capsule form. It is also sometimes known as: Ligason. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 19 It is also sometimes known as: Benadryl Allergy Relief. You may notice the use of either of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 20 It is also sometimes known as: Differin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 21 Adrenaline is also known as Epinephrine. You may notice either name on the packaging of your eye drops
- 22 It is also sometimes known as: Fosamax; Fosamax Once Weekly. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 23 Long-term Vitamin D deficiency may cause low blood levels of calcium and phosphate, which results in the soften
- 24 Alfacalcidol is also sometimes known as hydroxycholecalciferol. You may notice the use of either spelling on your container.
- 25 It is also sometimes known as: One-Alpha. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 26 It is also sometimes known as: Xatral; Xatral XL. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 27 It is also sometimes known as: Caplenal; Cosuric; Zyloric. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 28 It is also sometimes known as: Almogran. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 29 It is also sometimes known as: Xanax. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 30 " sometimes known as: Caverject; Caverject Dual Chamber; Muse; Viridal. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 31 It is also sometimes known as: Alu-Cap; Aludrox. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 32 It is also sometimes known as: Spasmonal. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 33 It is also sometimes known as: Lysovir; Symmetrel. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

34 Amfebutamone is also sometimes known as bupropion. You may notice the use of either name on the packaging of your medicine.

35 It is also sometimes known as: Zyban. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

36 It is also sometimes known as: Orimeten. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

37 It is also sometimes known as: Concorde X; Amyben. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

38 It is also sometimes known as: Solian. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

39 It is also sometimes known as: Istin; Amlostin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

40 Amobarbital is also sometimes known as amylobarbitone. You may notice the use of either name on the packaging of your medicine.

41 It is also sometimes known as: Amytal; Sodium Amytal. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

42 Tinea infections may be caught from another person, from an animal, from soil, from the floors of

43 It is also sometimes known as: Asendis. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

44 Amoxicillin is also sometimes written as amoxycillin. You may notice the use of either spelling on the packaging of your medicine.

45 It is also sometimes known as: Amix; Amoxil; Galenamox; Amoram; Rimoxallin; Amoxident. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

46 It is also sometimes known as: Fungilin; Fungilin Lozenges. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

47 It is also sometimes known as: Penbritin; Rimacillin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

48 It is also sometimes known as: Angettes; Aspro; Aspro clear; Caprin; Disprin; Nu-seals aspirin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

49 It is also sometimes known as: Antipressan; Atenix; Tenormin; Tenormin LS. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

50 It is also sometimes known as: Wellvone; . You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

51 It is also sometimes known as: Isopto Atropine. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

52 It is also sometimes known as: Ridaura. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

53 It is also sometimes known as: Ridaura. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

54 It is also sometimes known as: Rheumox. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

55 It is also sometimes known as: Immunoprin; Imuran. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

56 You must complete the course of aciclovir, otherwise your infection may come back.

57 If the eye(s) have an obvious discharge or 'crust' they may be bathed with boiled and cooled water before treating with aciclovir.

58 If you find it more comfortable, you may warm the drops to body temperature by holding the bottle in your hand for a

59 You may have to take this medicine for several weeks or months before you feel the f

60 begin to feel better without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment may cause your symptoms to return.

61 If you stop taking Amisulpride too soon may cause your symptoms to return.

62 It may take several weeks before you begin to feel the benefits of this treatment.

63 It may take several weeks before you begin to feel the benefits of this treatment. Stopping treatment may cause your symptoms to return.

64 It may take several weeks before you begin to feel the benefits of this treatment.

65 It may take several weeks before you begin to feel the benefits of this treatment. Stopping treatment may cause your symptoms to return.

66 You must keep your regular appointment with your doctor or diabetic nurse. Your doctor may want you to have a blood test or adjust the dose of acarbose you are taking.

67 You must avoid drinking large amounts of alcohol or drinking alcohol on an empty stomach. Alcohol may produce low blood sugar and affects the control of your condition.

68 You must avoid drinking alcohol on an empty stomach. Alcohol may produce low blood sugar and affects the control of your condition. Check with your doctor or diabetic nurse straight away, because you may get further attacks over the next few days. The dose of your tablets may need to be altered.

69 You must avoid drinking alcohol on an empty stomach. Alcohol may produce low blood sugar and affects the control of your condition. Check with your doctor or diabetic nurse straight away, because you may get further attacks over the next few days. The dose of your tablets may need to be altered. Severe symptoms of hypoglycaemia such as convulsion

70 symptoms usually appear more slowly than those of low blood sugar. These symptoms may occur if you over eat, if you miss a dose of your medicine, if you do not follow your diet.

71 urination (passing water), loss of appetite or unusual thirst. Severe symptoms may include rapid pulse and heavy breathing.

72 It is very important to follow any dietary advice that you may have been given by your doctor.

73 Aceclofenac may cause dizziness and drowsiness. Make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which require concentration.

74 Aceclofenac may cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to avoid sunbathing and sunbeds.

75 Acemetacin may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which require concentration.

76 Acemetacin may cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to avoid sunbathing and sunbeds.

77 regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked. You may need to have blood tests while you are taking acetazolamide.

78 Acetazolamide may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which require concentration.

79 When first instilled, the eye drops may cause blurred vision. Make sure you can see clearly before you drive, operate machinery or do any other jobs which require concentration.

80 Aciclovir may cause dizziness and drowsiness. Make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which require concentration.

81 Aciclovir may cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to avoid sunbathing and sunbeds.

82 Sunbathing and sunbeds can cause the eyes to become more sensitive to sunlight. Wearing dark glasses may help prevent this.

83 Acipimox is less effective if you are greatly overweight. It may be very important for you to go on a weight reducing diet. However, check with your doctor first. When you stop taking acipimox, your fat levels may increase again.

84 checking with your doctor first. When you stop taking acipimox, your fat levels may increase again.

85 with acitretin has finished. If at any time during your treatment you think you may be pregnant, stop taking acitretin and contact your doctor for advice.

86 Your skin may become more sensitive to sunlight while you are being treated with acitretin.

87 Acrivastine is a non-sedating antihistamine however some people may still find that it causes drowsiness and blurred vision. Make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which require concentration.

88 This preparation may cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to avoid sunbathing and sunbeds during your treatment. If at any time during your treatment you think you may be pregnant, stop using adapalene and contact your doctor for advice.

90 Your skin may become more sensitive to sunlight while you are being treated with adapalene.

91 You may notice a slight change of colour of the skin you are applying this preparation.

92 Adrenaline eye preparations may cause blurred vision. Do not drive, operate machinery or do any other jobs which require concentration.

93 You may also experience problems with your eyesight when lighting conditions are poor.

94 Alendronic Acid may cause some people's skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually, especially when getting up from a lying or sitting position. Getting up slowly may help this problem. If you begin to feel dizzy, lie down so that you do not fall.

96 If you are overweight this may increase the levels of uric acid in your blood. Certain foods may also make you more likely to suffer from gout, ask your pharmacist or doctor for advice.

97 If you are overweight this may increase the levels of uric acid in your blood. Certain foods may also make you more likely to suffer from gout, ask your pharmacist or doctor for advice.

98 while being treated with Allopurinol, unless prescribed by your doctor. Aspirin may bring on an attack of gout.

Note: Some cough and cold preparations contain codeine.

99 Allopurinol may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which require concentration.

100 Alprostadil may cause dizziness, particularly when getting up from a sitting or lying position.

101 Do not take aluminium hydroxide at the same time as any other medicine, as it may stop the medicine working. Take other medicines at least one hour before or after.

102 Aluminium hydroxide may cause constipation. Constipation can often be eased by eating plenty of fibre.

103 Alverine may cause dizziness. Make sure you are unaffected before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which require concentration.

104 the ability to move and their muscles do not seem to work. This loss of movement may last from a few minutes to several hours. After this time the patient is then able to move as before. This condition may unexpectedly occur again and again. If you experience this problem, speak with your doctor.

105 s. After this time the patient is then able to move as before. This condition may unexpectedly occur again and again. If you experience this problem, speak with your doctor.

106 consumption of alcohol. Too much alcohol can cause a big drop in blood pressure and may lead to fainting.

107 advice that you have been given by your doctor. If you are overweight, your doctor may want you to follow a weight reducing diet.

108 Diuretics help you to lose water. On occasions you may lose too much and become dehydrated, leaving you feeling thirsty and your skin dry.

109 Amiloride may cause you to feel faint or dizzy when getting up from a lying or sitting position.

110 Aminoglutethimide may cause drowsiness. Make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which require concentration.

111 Aminoglutethimide may cause constipation. Constipation can often be eased by eating plenty of fibre.

112 You may also be given steroids to take with Aminoglutethimide to prevent some side effects.

113 If you have diabetes this medicine may affect your blood sugar levels. Test your urine or blood regularly and report any changes to your doctor.

114 sunbathing and sunbeds or alternatively use a sunscreen higher than factor 15. Your skin may continue to be sensitive to sunlight for several months after you have stopped using this medicine.

115 affect your eyesight, this is especially a problem when driving at night as you may be dazzled by oncoming headlights. Make sure that you know how your eyes react to bright light.

116 If you have been taking Amiodarone for a long period of time, your skin may turn a blue-grey colour, especially in areas exposed to the sun, such as the face and hands.

117 arms. This colouring will usually fade when you stop taking Amiodarone but this may take several months. If you are worried, ask your pharmacist or doctor for

118 Amisulpride may cause lightheadness and dizziness when getting up from a lying or sitting po

119 Amitriptyline may cause some people to sweat more than they usually do. If you experience this

120 Amlodipine may cause drowsiness, dizziness and problems with eyesight. Make sure you know h

121 When you first start taking Amlodipine you may experience headaches, hot flushes and swollen ankles, this usually goes away

122 Amlodipine may cause you to sweat more than you usually do. Take care not to become overhea

123 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor. Your doctor may want to adjust the dose that you are taking.

124 Amoxapine may cause some people to sweat more than they usually do. If you experience this

125 ng any 'over-the-counter' medicines, especially cold and flu preparations which may also contain aspirin, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe fo

126 aspirin may cause dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operati

127 It is very important to follow any dietary advice that you may have been given by your doctor.

128 e the full course of Atovaquone even if you feel better otherwise the infection may come back.

129 Atropine may cause your eyes to become more sensitive to light than they are normally. We

130 Auranofin may need to be taken for four to six months before full benefit is noticed.

131 You may find you have diarrhoea while taking auranofin. A high fibre diet will help,

132 Auranofin may cause skin exposed to sunlight to become discoloured. Avoid exposing the ski

133 Auranofin may need to be taken for four to six months before full benefit is noticed.

134 You may find you have diarrhoea while taking auranofin. A high fibre diet will help,

135 Auranofin may cause skin exposed to sunlight to become discoloured. Avoid exposing the ski

136 This medicine may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before

137 Azathioprine may cause dizziness, vomiting or diarrhoea. Make sure you are feeling well

138 first. Azathioprine lowers the body's resistance and there is a chance that you may get an infection fr om the vaccine

139 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor.

140 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

141 If you experience any other worrying side effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

142 If you experience any other worrying side effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

143 you experience any other worrying or troublesome side effects, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

144 If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist

145 side effects. However, if you experience any worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

146 If you experience any other worrying side effects which you think may be due to this medicine.

147 When first applied, this may cause blurred vision. Make sure you can see clearly before you drive, operat

148 Aciclovir eye ointment may cause irritation and puffiness of the eyes. If however, this is severe, your

149 your condition worsens or if you experience any other symptoms which you think may be due to this preparation ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

150 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this preparation, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

151 If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

152 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

153 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor.

154 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

155 If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

156 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

157 side effects. If however, you experience any worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

158 If you experience any other worrying side effects, which you think may be due to this medicine, not mentioned in this leaflet, discuss them with yo

159 If you experience any other symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

160 You may also experience sensations of tingling, heat, heaviness, pressure or tightne

161 If you experience any other worrying side effects, which you think may be due to this medicine, not mentioned in this leaflet, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

162 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

163 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

164 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

165 If your condition worsens or you experience any worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this preparation, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

166 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

167 If you experience any other symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

168 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor.

169 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

170 You may experience dizziness, lightheadedness or fainting, especially when getting up from the body, which is essential for good health. Severe sickness and diarrhoea may increase your chances of sodium loss. If you experience this contact your doctor or pharmacist.

171 If you think you may be suffering from a lack of sodium or if you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

172 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

173 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

174 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

175 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

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178 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

179 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

180 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this cream, consult your doctor or pharmacist.

181 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

182 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

183 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

184 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

185 Aspirin may sometimes cause allergic reactions, this is most common in people who have a history of allergic reactions.

186 If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to aspirin, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

187 If you experience any other worrying side effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

188 If you experience any other worrying symptoms which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

189 If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

190 If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

191 If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

192 If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist.

193 If you experience any other worrying side effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

194 Azathioprine works by suppressing the body's immune or defence system, this may make you more prone to infections. If you develop an infection of any kind, discuss it with your doctor or pharmacist.

195 If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

Concordances of SHOULD

- 1 Drivers should take special care on long journeys. It is recommended that blood sugar le
- 2 hat blood sugar levels be checked every two hours. If hypoglycaemia occurs, you should wait at least fifteen
- minutes before continuing on your journey. Driving
- 3 You should carry your treatment booklet with you at all times, ideally in your walle
- 4 ocoumarol. Inform your doctor if you suffer any falls, blows or injuries. Y ou should also take special care when
- brushing your teeth or shaving. Use a soft to
- 5 and salad or if you change the amount of fatty foods you have been eating. You should not begin a weight reducing
- diet without discussing it wi th your doctor
- 6 Alcohol should only be drunk in moderation. Alcohol can also affect the levels of acenoc
- 7 e drops or ointments, leave about five minutes between each one. Acetylcysteine should always be the last
- preparation used.
- 8 You should not wear soft contact lenses while you are being treated with acetylcyste
- 9 The affected areas should be kept clean and as dry as possible. Wearing loose-fitting clothing shou
- 10 eas should be kept clean and as dry as possible. Wearing loose-fitting clothing should help to avoid irritating the
- affected area.
- 11 It should be applied five times a day.
- 12 Affected areas should be kept as clean and dry as possible. It is also advisable to wear loose-
- 13 You should see an improvement in your condition after a few days. If your condition
- 14 sed you about using sufficient contraceptive methods during your treatment. You should also ensure that you do not
- become pregnant for at least two years afte
- 15 You should not donate blood while you are being treated with acitretin and for at le
- 16 Adapalene should not be used on broken, sunburnt or infected skin.
- 17 ur of the skin you are applying this preparation to. This is only temporary and should return to normal soon after
- finishing treatment with adapalene.
- 18 o experience problems with your eyesight when lighting conditions are poor. You should make sure that you can
- see well before you drive at night-time.
- 19 Almotriptan should not be used in combination with migraine treatments containing ergotamine
- 20 The injection is administered at the base of the penis. The first injection should be given by a doctor or nurse,
- although after proper training and instruc 21 as this moistens the urethra making insertion more comfortable. The first
- dose should be given by a doctor or nurse, although after proper training and inst r
- 22 If you are using the urethral stick and your partner is pregnant, you should use a condom during sexual intercourse
- to avoid vaginal irritation and gu
- 23 articularly when getting up from a sitting or lying position. Getting up slowly should help.
- 24 A diet rich in potassium should be avoided whilst taking this medicine. Salt substitutes contain potassi
- 25 nt or dizzy when getting up from a lying or sitting position. Getting up slowly should help. If this becomes too
- troublesome ask your doctor for advice.
- 26 articularly when getting up from a sitting or lying position. Getting up slowly should help.
- 27 e increases your skin's sensitivity to sunlight, causing it to burn easily. You should try to avoid exposure to the sun
- and sunbeds or alternatively use a sunsc
- 28 g or sitting position, particularly when you begin treatment. Getting up slowly should help.
- 29 ess effective when taken with Amoxicillin. To prevent an unwanted pregnancy you should use a barrier method of
- contraception (e.g. condoms) while you are taking
- 30 otic course runs into your pill free week, the next pack of oral contraceptives should be started immediately,
- without a break. If you are taking the form of co
- 31 You should try to avoid food and drink for an hour after taking this medicine, parti
- 32 Amphotericin should be taken regularly at equally spaced intervals. Try to get into the habit
- 33 less effective when taken with Ampicillin. To prevent an unwanted pregnancy you should use a barrier method of
- contraception such as a condom while you are taki
- 34 otic course runs into your pill free week, the next pack of oral contraceptives should be started immediately,
- without a break. If you are taking the form of co
- 35 Safety of Medicines (CSM) has recommended that preparations containing aspirin should not be given to children
- under the age of 16 unless it has been prescribe
- 36 unless it has been prescribed by a doctor to treat specific conditions. aspirin should not therefore be give n to
- children under the age of 16 to treat mi
- 37 You should not wear contact lenses while you are being treated with this preparation
- 38 ight than they are normally. Wearing sunglasses or avoiding too much sunlight should help.
- 39 Allopurinol is taken on a long-term basis to prevent attacks of gout. It should not be used to treat a sudden gout
- attack as it could increase the s
- 40 Because Amoxicillin is a type of penicillin it should not be used by those who are allergic to penicillin.
- 41 Acamprosate tablets should be swallowed whole, not crushed or chewed, with or immediately after food
- 42 Tablets should be chewed with first mouthful of food or swallowed whole with a little li
- 43 You should have been given a treatment booklet with your tablets. Read and follow th
- 44 If you have been prescribed the dispersible tablet form of aciclovir they should be dissolved in a glass of water.
- 45 If you have been given the modified release tablet, it should be swallowed whole and not chewed.

- 46 Your first dose of Alfuzosin should be taken at bedtime.
- 47 Amfebutamone tablets should be swallowed whole, not crushed or chewed, with a glass of water.
- 48 If you are taking another diuretic (water tablet) you should take it at the same time as Amiloride.
- 49 Amorolfine cream should be applied once a day (usually in the evening), after cleaning the affected area.
- 50 usually in the evening), after cleaning the affected area, as directed. Treatment should be continued until the infection clears and then for a further three to five days.
- 51 This medicine should be used after meals or food, so that it can act in the mouth for a longer time.
- 52 If you have been given the liquid form of amphotericin it should be placed in the mouth using the pipette and held in the mouth in contact with the tongue.
- 53 If you have been given the lozenges they should be held in the mouth for as long as possible and allowed to dissolve slowly.
- 54 If you have been supplied amphotericin tablets they should be swallowed whole with a drink of water.
- 55 You should drink plenty of water while you are taking aspirin to avoid dehydration.
- 56 If you have been supplied the enteric coated tablets, they should be swallowed whole, not crushed or chewed.
- 57 You should also tell your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any other symptoms.
- 58 as stinging, burning, skin rashes, itching or drying of the affected area. This should soon disappear. If it doesn't or if it becomes severe, stop using aciclovir.
- 59 skin irritation, such as burning, stinging, itching, dry or peeling skin, which should soon disappear. If it doesn't or if it becomes severe, stop using this product.
- 60 with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These should improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor.
- 61 y causes skin irritation such as redness, itching, or a burning sensation. This should soon disappear. If it doesn't or if it becomes severe, stop using amorolfine.
- 62 away from direct heat and light. If you have been given the urethral stick it should be stored in a fridge, however it can be kept at room temperature for up to 30 days.
- 63 If you have been given the suspension it should be discarded four days after opening the bottle.

Concordances of MUST

- 1 You must keep your regular appointment with your doctor or diabetic nurse. Your doctor
- 2 You must test for sugar in the blood or urine regularly to check your diabetes is being
- 3 If only the one eye is infected, care must be taken to avoid spreading the infection from one eye to the other.
- 4 tablets containing ergotamine. If you have been taking an ergotamine preparation you must leave a gap of 24 hours
before taking Almotriptan. A gap of 6 hours after taking
- 5 If you have been prescribed aluminium hydroxide for the management of kidney disease you must keep your regular
appointment with your doctor so your progress can be monitored
- 6 To make exercise become easier, be careful not to overdo physical activities. Physical activities must be increased gradually to allow
your body to adjust to changing balance, circulation
- 7 You must avoid getting pregnant while taking Aminoglutethimide, ask your doctor or pharmacist
- 8 You must complete the full course of Atovaquone even if you feel better otherwise than
- 9 You must complete the course of aciclovir, otherwise your infection may come back.
- 10 You must follow the printed instructions you have been given with your medication.
- 11 The whole course must be completed even if you feel better. If you stop taking amphotericin too
- 12 Atovaquone must be taken with a meal, preferably with a high fat content

46 m safely out of the reach of children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

47 rd them safely out of the reach of children or take them to your pharmacist who will dispose of them for you.

48 m safely out of the reach of children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of them for you.

49 m safely out of the reach of children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of them for you.

50 m safely out of the reach of children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of them for you.

51 m safely out of the reach of children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of them for you.

52 ps relieves the symptoms and slow down the progress of rheumatoid arthritis; it will not cure the disease.

53 ps relieves the symptoms and slow down the progress of rheumatoid arthritis; it will not cure the disease.

54 cover all the sores (blisters). As a rough guide, a 1.25cm (half an inch) strip will cover a 5cm x 5cm area (2 inch square

55 ing too much of this preparation or using it more often than you have been told will increase your chances of experiencing side effects.

56 Try to avoid drinking alcohol whilst you are taking Alfuzosin, as it will increase drowsiness. If you do drink alcohol, only drink a little and be aw

57 stop taking amantadine without speaking to your doctor first. Your doctor will need to reduce your dose of amantadine gradually before stopping.

58 Amiloride will make you urinate (pass water) more often, so your doctor or pharmacist

59 ill make you urinate (pass water) more often, so your doctor or pharmacist will usually advise you to take your dose in the morning so as not to disturb yo

60 shortly after taking a dose, or you forget a dose, check with your doctor. You will be told whether to take the dose again, or wait until the next dose is due.

61 ur doctor first. Stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems and your doctor will probably want to reduce your dose gradually.

62 ot stop taking Amobarbital without speaking with your doctor first. Your doctor will want to reduce the dose that you are taking gradually, as stopping treatmen

63 ued until the infection clears and then for a further three to five days. This will generally be two to three weeks for most infections, but up to six weeks

64 ur doctor first. Stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems and your doctor will probably want to reduce your dose gradually.

65 formation leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Dosage instructions will vary depending on the type of aspirin you are taking and the condition bein

66 shortly after taking a dose, or you forget a dose, check with your doctor. You will be told whether to take the dose again, or wait until the next dose is due.

67 Acamprosate will not benefit you if you drink heavily.

68 Check with your doctor before taking up any physical exercise, as this will have a long lasting effect on your blood sugar levels.

69 s attend your regular appointments with the doctor or anticoagulant clinic. You will need to have regular blood tests, especially during the first few weeks of

70 treatment with aciclovir, otherwise your infection is likely to come back. You will probably have been told to use this preparation for 5-10 days.

71 Keep your regular appointments with your doctor. Your doctor will probably want you to have blood tests during your treatment.

72 do not become pregnant while you are being treated with acitretin. Your doctor will probably have advised you about using sufficient contraceptive methods duri

73 Alcohol will increase any feelings of drowsiness. If you do drink alcohol, do so in mode

74 do not become pregnant while you are being treated with adapalene. Your doctor will probably have advised you about using adequate contraceptive methods during

75 gular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be monitored. You will need to have blood tests while taking this medicine.

76 Alcohol will increase any feelings of drowsiness. If you do drink alcohol, do so only in

77 given by a doctor or nurse, although after proper training and instruction you will be able to do it yourself at home. Try to use a slightly different injectio

78 iven by a doctor or nurse, although after proper training and inst ruction you will be able to do it yourself at home.

79 so by your doctor. Too much potassium can be harmful. Your doctor or pharmacist will be able to advise you on your diet.

80 Alcohol will increase any feelings of drowsiness. If you do drink alcohol, drink only a

81 ep your appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked. You will need to have regular blood tests while you are taking Amiodarone.

82 ly in areas exposed to the sun, such as the face, neck and arms. This colouring will usually fade when you stop taking Amiodarone but this may take several mo

83 Try to avoid alcohol as it will increase feelings of drowsiness. If you do drink alcohol, drink only in mod

84 Try to avoid alcohol as it will increase feelings of drowsiness. If you do drink alcohol, drink only in mod

85 Alcohol will increase any feelings of drowsiness. If you do drink alcohol, drink only a

86 y if you are using amphotericin to treat thrush of the mouth or throat, as this will allow the medicine to act in the mouth for a longer time

87 ur regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored, you will have regular blood tests while taking this medicine.

88 You may find you have diarrhoea while taking auranofin. A high fibre diet will help, if in doubt ask your pharmacist for advice.

89 ur regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored, you will have regular blood tests while taking this medicine.

90 You may find you have diarrhoea while taking auranofin. A high fibre diet will help, if in doubt ask your pharmacist for advice.

91 ur regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored. You will need regular blood tests while taking this medicine

Concordances of TAKE

- 1 How to Take Acamprosate
- 2 Take acamprosate exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 3 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
- 4 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.
- 5 How to Take Acarbose
- 6 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 7 Try to take this medicine at the same time each day to avoid missing any doses.
- 8 If you miss a dose, do not take the tablets between meals but, instead, wait until your next dose and meal
- 9 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
- 10 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty.
- 11 How to take Acebutolol
- 12 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 13 Try to take your medicine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses.
- 14 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
- 15 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty.
- 16 How to Take Aceclofenac
- 17 Take aceclofenac exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 18 Take aceclofenac with or immediately after food.
- 19 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
- 20 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty.
- 21 How to Take Acemetacin
- 22 Take acemetacin exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 23 Take acemetacin capsule with or immediately after food.
- 24 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
- 25 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty.
- 26 How to Take Acenocoumarol
- 27 Take acenocoumarol exactly as directed by your doctor or anticoagulant clinic.
- 28 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
- 29 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.
- 30 How to Take Acetazolamide
- 31 Take acetazolamide exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 32 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
- 33 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.
- 34 How to Take Aciclovir
- 35 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 36 If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember and continue taking it at the usual times. If it
- 37 l times. If it is nearly time for your next dose, leave out the missed dose and take the next dose on time. If in doubt speak to your pharmacist, doctor or dent
- 38 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
- 39 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty.
- 40 How to Take Acipimox
- 41 Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 42 Take acipimox with or just after food.
- 43 Try to take acipimox at the same time each day to avoid missing any doses.
- 44 If you do miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember and continue taking it at the usual times. If it
- 45 l times. If it is nearly time for your next dose, leave out the missed dose and take the next dose on time.
- 46 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
- 47 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.
- 48 How to Take Acitretin
- 49 Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 50 Take acitretin capsules with or immediately after food.
- 51 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
- 52 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.
- 53 How to take acrivastine
- 54 Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor.

55 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
56 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if it is empty.

57 How to Take Alendronic Acid
58 Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor.
59 Never take Alendronic Acid tablets at bedtime or before getting up in the morning.
60 If you have been given the Once Weekly tablet, take it on the same day each week.
61 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
62 accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once . Always take the container with you, if possible,
even if it is empty.

63 How to Take Alfacalcidol
64 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
65 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
66 accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once . Always take the container with you, if possible,
even if empty.

67 How to Take Alfuzosin
68 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
69 Try not to miss any doses. If you do forget to take a dose, leave out the missed dose and take the next dose on time.
Never tak
70 miss any doses. If you do forget to take a dose, leave out the missed dose and take the next dose on time. Never
take two doses together.
71 to take a dose, leave out the missed dose and take the next dose on time. Never take two doses together.
72 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
73 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if empty.

74 How to Take Allopurinol
75 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
76 Take Allopurinol with or immediately after food, and with a full glass of water.
77 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
78 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if empty.

79 How to Take Almotriptan
80 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
81 Take one dose, as directed by your doctor, as soon as you feel a migraine starti
82 after the first dose. If your migraine is not eased after the first dose do not take the second d ose. No more than two
doses to be taken in 24 hours.

83 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
84 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if empty.

85 How to Take Alpha Tocopheryl
86 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
87 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
88 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with yo u, if
possible, even if empty.

89 How to Take Alprazolam
90 Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor.
91 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
92 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if it is empty. Signs of overdo
93 How to Take Aluminium hydroxide
94 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
95 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
96 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if it is empty.

97 How to Take Alverine Citrate
98 Take Alverine exactly as directed by your doctor.
99 Try to take Alverine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses.
100 If you miss a dose of Alverine, take it as soon as possible. If it is almost time for your next dose, then skip
101 t dose, then skip the missed dose and continue taking at the usual times. Never take two doses at the same time to
make up.

102 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
103 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you if po
ssible, even if it is empty.

104 How to Take Amantadine
105 Take amantadine exactly as directed by your doctor.
106 You may have to take this medicine for several weeks or months before you feel the full benefit.
107 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has

108 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.

109 How to Take Amfebutamone

110 Take amfebutamone exactly as directed by your doctor.

111 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has

112 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.

113 How to Take Amiloride

114 Take Amiloride exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist.

115 If you are taking another diuretic (water tablet) you should take it at the same time as Amiloride.

116 pass water) more often, so your doctor or pharmacist will usually advise you to take your dose in the morning so as not to disturb your sleep. If you take more

117 se you to take your dose in the morning so as not to disturb your sleep. If you take more than one dose per day, take the last dose before 6pm in the evening.

118 orning so as not to disturb your sleep. If you take more than one dose per day, take the last dose before 6pm in the evening.

119 If you miss a dose of Amiloride take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is after 6pm in the evening skip

120 e evening skip the missed dose and continue taking it at the usual times. Never take two doses at the same time.

121 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has

122 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.

123 How to Take Aminoglutethimide

124 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.

125 dose, or you forget a dose, check with your doctor. You will be told whether to take the dose again, or wait until the next dose is due.

126 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has

127 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty.

128 How to Take Amiodarone

129 Take Amiodarone exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist

130 Try to take Amiodarone at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses.

131 If you miss a dose of Amiodarone take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is almost time for your next dose,

132 ext dose, skip the missed dose and continue taking it at the usual times. Never take two doses at the same time to make up. If in doubt speak to your doctor o

133 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect you or someone else has taken

134 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with, if possible, even if it is empty.

135 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Amiodarone.

136 How to take Amisulpride

137 Take Amisulpride exactly as directed by your doctor and always read the manufact

138 Try to take Amisulpride at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you do

139 ride at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you do forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember then continue taking it at the usual

140 ame times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you do forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember then continue taking it at the usual times. Howev

141 e for your next dose, leave out the missed dose and continue as normal. Never take two doses at the same time to make up.

142 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has

143 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.

144 How to take Amitriptyline

145 Take amitriptyline exactly as directed by your doctor.

146 It may take several weeks before you begin to feel the benefits of this treatment.

147 Take amitriptyline at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you

148 line at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you do forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember and take the next dose at the usual

149 ame times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you do forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember and take the next dose at the usual time. If it

150 any doses. If you do forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember and take the next dose at the usual time. If it is almost time for your next dose, l

151 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has

152 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.

153 How to Take Amlodipine
154 Take Amlodipine exactly as directed by your doctor.
155 Try to take Amlodipine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses.
156 If you miss a dose of Amlodipine take it as soon as you remember. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue taking it at the usual times. Never take two doses at the same time to make up.
157
158 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
159 had an accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.
160 How to Take Amobarbital
161 Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor.
162 Take your medicine just before going to bed.
163 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
164 had an accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Signs of an overdose
165 How to Take Amoxapine
166 Take Amoxapine exactly as directed by your doctor.
167 It may take several weeks before you begin to feel the benefits of this treatment.
168 Take Amoxapine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you do
169 not remember to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember and take the next dose at the usual
170 same times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you do forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember and take the next dose at the usual time. If it
171 is almost time for your next dose, take it as soon as you remember and take the next dose at the usual time.
172 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
173 had an accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.
174 How to Take Amoxicillin
175 Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor.
176 Take this medicine at regular intervals and complete the prescribed course. It is
177 important to take the full course, even if you feel your infection has cleared up, to prevent
178 relapse. Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
179 had an accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.
180 How to Take Amphotericin
181 Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor
182 Never take more than your doctor has told you to. If you suspect that you or someone else
183 has had an accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you if possible, even if it is empty
184 How to Take Ampicillin
185 Take Ampicillin exactly as directed by your doctor.
186 Take this medicine at regular intervals and complete the prescribed course. It is
187 important to take the full course, even if you feel your infection has cleared up, to prevent
188 relapse. Take Ampicillin an hour before food or on an empty stomach.
189 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
190 had an accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.
191 How to take aspirin
192 Always take aspirin exactly as directed by your doctor.
193 Take aspirin with or after food to avoid stomach irritation.
194 If you are taking aspirin for arthritis or rheumatism, it is important to take it at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses.
195 If you take indigestion remedies, do not take them at the same time of day as the
196 enteric coated tablets. Take them
197 at least one hour before or two hours after a dose of aspirin.
198 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
199 had an accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty.
200 How to take Atenolol
201 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
202 Try to take your medicine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses.

203 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
204 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if empty.

205 How to Take Atovaquone

206 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.

207 Try to take your medicine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you
208 cine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember and
continue taking it at the usual times. If it
209 imes. If it is nearly time for your next dose, leave out the missed dose; never take t wo doses at the same time to
make up. If in doubt speak to your pharmaci

210 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
211 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if empty.

212 How to Take Atropine oral

213 Take atropine exactly as directed by your doctor.

214 Try to take atropine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses.

215 If you miss a dose of atropine, take it as soon as possible. If it is almost time for your next dose, then skip
216 t dose, then skip the missed dose and continue taking at the usual times. Never take two doses at the same time to
compensate.

217 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
218 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you if possible,
even if it is empty.

219 How to Take Auranofin

220 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.

221 Take auranofin with or immediately after food.

222 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
223 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if empty.

224 How to Take Auranofin

225 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.

226 Take auranofin with or immediately after food.

227 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
228 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if empty.

229 How to Take Azapropazone

230 Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.

231 Take Azapropazone with or immediately after food.

232 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
233 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, i f
possible, even if empty.

234 How to Take Azathioprine

235 Take Azathioprine exactly as directed by your doctor.

236 Take Azathioprine tablets with or immediately after food.
237 dose, or you forget a dose, check with your doctor. You will be told whether to take the dose again, or wait until the
next dose is due.

238 Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has
239 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if
possible, even if empty.

240 est and airways called Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia in people who cannot take co-trimoxazole.
241 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acamprostate.

242 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acarbose. It is
IMPORTANT that you follow any dietary instru

243 Do not take indigestion remedies at the sa

244 not treat a hypoglycaemic episode with ordinary sugar (sucrose). Instead take some glucose (also known as
dextrose) tablets, syrup, or sweets, available

245 Drivers should take special care on long journeys. It is recommended that blood sugar levels be

246 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acebutolol.

247 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside aceclofenac.

248 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acemetacin.

249 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acenocoumarol.

250lood clots forming and therefore thins the blood, it is important that you take care not to knock, cut or bruise
yourself while you are taking acenocoumaro

251 nform your doctor if you suffer any falls, blows or injuries. You should also take special care when brushing your
teeth or shaving. Use a soft toothbrush, be

252 Try to take this medicine at the same time each day to avoid missing any doses.

253 nter' medicines check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acetazolamide.

254 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside aciclovir.

255 r or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty.

256 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acipimox.

257 in preparations, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acitretin.

258 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acrivastine.

259 r or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital. Always take the container or bottle with you if possible.

260 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Alendronic Acid.

261 use some people's skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Take extra care in the sun, avoid using a sun bed and use a sun cream of at least

262 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Alfacalcidol.

263 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Alfuzosin.

264 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Allopurinol.

265 Do not take aspirin or salicylates or medicines containing aspirin or salicylates while

266 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Almotriptan.

267 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Alpha Tocopheryl.

268 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Alprostadil.

269 e accident and emergency department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty.

270 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside aluminium hydroxide.

271 Do not take aluminium hydroxide at the same time as any other medicine, as it may

272 the same time as any other medicine, as it may stop the medicine working. Take other medicines at least one hour before or at least one hour after a dose

273 ounter medicines check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Alverine.

274 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside amantadine.

275 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside amfebutamone.

276 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Amiloride.

277 It is very important to take Amiloride exactly as your doctor has instructed and to not

278 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Aminoglutethimide.

279 You may also be given steroids to take with Aminoglutethimide to prevent some side effects.

280 This colouring will usually fade when you stop taking Amiodarone but this may take several months. If you are worried, ask your pharmacist or doctor for adv

281 e-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe to take alongside Amisulpride.

282 e-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe to take alongside amitriptyline.

283 y cause some people to sweat more than they usually do. If you experience this, take care not to become overheated during exercise or hot weather.

284 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Amlodipine.

285 Amlodipine may cause you to sweat more than you usually do. Take care not to become overheated in hot weather or during exercise.

286 cines, check with your doctor or pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Amobarbital.

287 y cause some people to sweat more than they usually do. If you experience this, take care not to become overheated during exercise or hot weather.

288 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Amoxicillin.

289 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Ampicillin.

290 contain aspirin, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside aspirin.

291 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Atenolol.

292 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Atovaquone.

293 r or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital. Always take the container or bottle with you if possible.

294 ounter medicines check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside atropine.

295 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside auranofin.

Concordances of TAKING

- 1 Before Taking Acamprosate
- 2 Before taking acamprosate make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 3 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 4 Before Taking Acarbose
- 5 Before taking acarbose make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 6 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 7 Before taking Acebutolol
- 8 Before taking acebutolol make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 9 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 10 Before Taking Aceclofenac
- 11 Before taking aceclofenac make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 12 if you have ever had an unusual reaction from taking aspirin or NSAIDs
- 13 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 14 Before Taking Acemetacin
- 15 Before taking acemetacin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 16 if you have ever had an unusual reaction from taking aspirin or NSAIDs
- 17 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 18 Before Taking Acenocoumarol
- 19 Before taking acenocoumarol make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 20 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 21 Before Taking Acetazolamide
- 22 Before taking acetazolamide make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 23 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 24 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy witho
- 25 Before Taking Aciclovir
- 26 Before taking Aciclovir make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 27 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 28 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy witho
- 29 Before Taking Acipimox
- 30 Before taking acipimox make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 31 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 32 Before Taking Acitretin
- 33 Before taking Acitretin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 34 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 35 Before taking acrivastine
- 36 Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 37 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 38 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 39 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy witho
- 40 Before Taking Alendronic Acid
- 41 Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 42 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 43 Before Taking Alfacalcidol
- 44 Before taking Alfacalcidol make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 45 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 46 Before Taking Alfuzosin
- 47 Before taking Alfuzosin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 48 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 49 Before Taking Allopurinol
- 50 Before taking Allopurinol make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 51 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 52 Before Taking Almotriptan
- 53 Before taking Almotriptan make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 54 if you have ever had an allergic reaction after taking a type of antibiotic called sulphonamides
- 55 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 56 Before Taking Alpha Tocopheryl
- 57 Before taking Alpha Tocopheryl make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 58 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 59 Before Taking Alprazolam
- 60 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 61 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
- 62 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy witho
- 63 Before Taking Aluminium hydroxide
- 64 Before taking aluminium hydroxide make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 65 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescript

66 Before Taking Alverine Citrate
67 Before taking Alverine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
68 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy witho
69 Before Taking Amantadine
70 Before taking amantadine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
71 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
72 Before Taking Amfebutamone
73 Before taking amfebutamone make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
74 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
75 Before Taking Amiloride
76 Before taking Amiloride make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
77 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
78 Before Taking Aminoglutethimide
79 Before taking Aminoglutethimide make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
80 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
81 Before Taking Amiodarone
82 Before taking Amiodarone make sure that your doctor or pharmacist knows:
83 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
84 Before taking Amisulpride
85 Before taking Amisulpride make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
86 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
87 Before taking Amitriptyline
88 Before taking amitriptyline make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
89 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
90 Before Taking Amlodipine
91 Before taking Amlodipine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
92 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
93 Before Taking Amobarbital
94 Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
95 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
96 Before Taking Amoxapine
97 Before taking Amoxapine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
98 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
99 Before Taking Amoxicillin
100 Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
101 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
102 Before Taking Amphotericin
103 Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
104 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
105 Before Taking Ampicillin
106 Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
107 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
108 Before taking aspirin
109 Before taking aspirin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
110 if you have ever had an unusual or allergic type reaction from taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Other NSAIDs
include ibuprofen, diclofenac and n
111 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
112 Before taking Atenolol
113 Before taking Atenolol make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
114 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
115 Before Taking Atovaquone
116 Before taking Atovaquone make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
117 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
118 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy witho
119 Before Taking Atropine oral
120 Before taking atropine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
121 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy witho
122 Before Taking Auranofin
123 Before taking auranofin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
124 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
125 Before Taking Auranofin
126 Before taking auranofin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
127 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
128 Before Taking Azapropazone
129 Before taking Azapropazone make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
130 if you have ever had an unusual reaction after taking aspirin or NSAIDs
131 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres

132 Before Taking Azathioprine
133 Before taking Azathioprine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
134 if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a pres
135 uickly. As new skin cells are produced, old ones are shed. If this process is taking place too quickly, old skin cells
build up on the skin surface causing re
136 Do not stop taking this medicine without speaking to your doctor first.
137 Do not stop taking acenocoumarol without speaking to your doctor first.
138 If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember and continue taking it at the usual times. If it is nearly time for
your next dose, leave out
139 If you do miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember and continue taking it at the usual times. If it is nearly time
for your next dose, leave out
140 least 30 minutes before eating breakfast, having any drink other than water, or taking any other medication). Stand
or sit upright for at least 30 minutes and
141 Do not stop taking Alfuzosin without speaking with your doctor first.
142 Try to avoid drinking alcohol whilst you are taking Alfuzosin, as it will increase drowsiness. If you do drink
alcohol, only
143 Do not stop taking Allopurinol unless advised by your doctor.
144 If it is almost time for your next dose, then skip the missed dose and continue taking at the usual times. Never take
two doses at the same time to make up.
145 Do not stop taking amantadine without speaking to your doctor first. Your doctor will need
146 If you are taking another diuretic (water tablet) you should take it at the same time as Am
147 However, if it is after 6pm in the evening skip the missed dose and continue taking it at the usual times. Never take
two doses at the same time.
148 If you are sick shortly after taking a dose, or you forget a dose, check with your doctor. You will be told wh

149 Do not stop taking Amiodarone, even if you begin to feel better without speaking to your doc
150 ver, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue taking it at the usual times. Never take
two doses at the same time to make up.
151 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
152 If you do forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember then continue taking it at the usual times. However,
if it is nearly time for your next dose,
153 Do not stop taking Amisulpride, even if you are feeling better, without speaking to your doc
154 Do not stop taking amitriptyline without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment s
155 it is almost time for your next dose, leave out the missed dose and cont inue taking it at the normal times.
156 ver, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue taking it at the usual times. Never take
two doses at the same time to make up.
157 Do not stop taking Amlodipine without speaking to your doctor first.
158 Important: Do not stop taking Amobarbital without speaking with your doctor first. Your doctor will wan
159 g with your doctor first. Your doctor will want to reduce the dose that you are taking gradually, as stopping
treatment suddenly can cause problems.
160 Do not stop taking Amoxapine without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment sudde
161 it is almost time for your next dose, leave out the missed dose and continue taking it at the normal times.
162 ied Amoxicillin oral powder sachets, dissolve the contents in water before taking.
163 The whole course must be completed even if you feel better. If you stop taking amphotericin too soon the
symptoms may return
164 eatment. Dosage instructions will vary depending on the type of aspirin you are taking and the condition being
treated.
165 You should drink plenty of water while you are taking aspirin to avoid dehydration, at least 6 glasses a day.
166 If you are taking aspirin for arthritis or rheumatism, it is important to take it at t
167 Do not stop taking this medicine without speaking to your doctor first.
168 ing any doses. If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember and continue taking it at the usual times. If it is
nearly time for your next dose, leave out
169 If it is almost time for your next dose, then skip the missed dose and continue taking at the usual times. Never take
two doses at the same time to compensate.
170 However it is important to keep taking this medicine at regular dosage times even if you begin to feel unwell.

171 If you vomit shortly after taking a dose, or you forget a dose, check with your doctor. You will be told wh
172 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
173 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
174 Check with your doctor before taking up any physical exercise, as this will have a long lasting effect on your

175 doctor may want you to have a blood test or adjust the dose of acarbose you are taking. Do not stop taking this
medicine without speaking to your doctor or
176 ve a blood test or adjust the dose of acarbose you are taking. Do not stop taking this medicine without speaking to
your doctor or diabetic nurse first
177 When taking acarbose do not treat a hypoglycaemic episode with ordinar
178 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici

179 dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon that you are taking acebutolol.
180 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
181 if you experience indigestion after taking aceclofenac try taking the next dose with a glass of milk.
182 if you experience indigestion after taking aceclofenac try taking the next dose with a glass of milk.
183 ding dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking aceclofenac.
184 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
185 If you experience indigestion after taking acemetacin try taking the next dose with a glass of milk.
186 If you experience indigestion after taking acemetacin try taking the next dose with a glass of milk.
187 ding dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking acemetacin.
188 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
189 first few weeks of treatment, to ensure that the dose of acenocoumarol you are taking is correct for you.
190 ding dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking acenocoumarol and show the
person carrying out the tests or treatment you
191 mportant that you take care not to knock, cut or bruise yourself while you are taking acenocoumarol. Inform your
doctor if you suffer any falls, blows or injur
192 at your progress can be checked. You may need to have blood tests while you are taking acetazolamide.
193 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines check with your pharmacist which medicin
194 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
195 While you are taking aciclovir it is important that you drink plenty of fluids (six to eight p
196 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
197 Even if you do not feel unwell, never stop taking acipimox without checking with your doctor first. When you stop
taking ac
198 ver stop taking acipimox without checking with your doctor first. When you stop taking acipimox, your fat levels
may increase again.
199 ding dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking acipimox.
200 ished. If at any time during your treatment you think you may be pregnant, stop taking acitretin and contact your
doctor for advice.
201 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, including vitamin preparations, check w
202 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
203 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
204 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
205 so that your progress can be monitored. You will need to have blood tests while taking this medicine.
206 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
207 ding dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking Alfuzosin.
208 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
209 Try to drink plenty of water while you are taking Allopurinol, ideally about 6-8 pints a day.
210 ing dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking Allopurinol.
211 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
212 in combination with migraine treatments containing ergotamine. If you have been taking an ergotamine preparation
you must leave a gap of 24 hours before taking
213 e been taking an ergotamine preparation you must leave a gap of 24 hours before taking Almotriptan. A gap of 6
hours after taking Almotriptan is also ne eded b
214 must leave a gap of 24 hours before taking Almotriptan. A gap of 6 hours after taking Almotriptan is also ne eded
before taking ergotamine. If in doubt ask yo
215 Almotriptan. A gap of 6 hours after taking Almotriptan is also ne eded before taking ergotamine. If in doubt ask
your doctor or pharmacist.
216 ding dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking Almotriptan.
217 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
218 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
219 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
220 ncluding dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor or dentist that you are taking amantadine.
221 After taking amantadine for long periods of time, such as one year or more, some patie
222 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
223 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
224 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
225 to take Amiloride exactly as your doctor has instructed and to not stop taking it without speaking to your doctor
first, even if you feel quite well.
226 A diet rich in potassium should be avoided whilst taking this medicine. Salt substitutes contain potassium.
227 g this medicine. Salt substitutes contain potassium. Do not use them while taking Amiloride unless instructed to do
so by your doctor. Too much potassium c
228 dental or emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking Amiloride.
229 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medici
230 You must avoid getting pregnant while taking Aminoglutethimide, ask your doctor or pharmacist about suitable
contracep
231 tment and emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking Aminoglutethimide.
232 rogress can be checked. You will need to have regular blood tests while you are taking Amiodarone.
233 dental or emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking Amiodarone.

234 continue to be sensitive to sunlight for several months after you have stopped taking Amiodarone.
235 If you have been taking Amiodarone for a long period of time, your skin may turn a blue-grey color
236 such as the face, neck and arms. This colouring will usually fade when you stop taking Amiodarone but this may
take several months. If you are worried, ask your doctor.
237 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
238 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
239 dental and emergency treatment, tell your doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking amitriptyline.
240 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
241 When you first start taking Amlodipine you may experience headaches, hot flushes and swollen ankles,
242 dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking Amlodipine.
243 treatments with your doctor. Your doctor may want to adjust the dose that you are taking.
244 dental and emergency treatment, tell your doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking Amoxicillin.
245 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
246 Some people develop thrush after taking a course of antibiotics. If you think you have thrush speak to your doctor.

247 You should use a barrier method of contraception (e.g. condoms) while you are taking Amoxicillin and for at least
7 days after the course of treatment has ended.
248 Oral contraceptives should be started immediately, without a break. If you are taking the form of contraceptive pill
which is taken every day or need further advice, see your doctor.
249 You should try to avoid food and drink for an hour after taking this medicine, particularly if you are using
amphotericin to treat thrush.
250 It should be taken regularly at equally spaced intervals. Try to get into the habit of taking this medicine at the same times
each day to avoid missing any doses.
251 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
252 Some people develop thrush after taking a course of antibiotics. If you think you have thrush speak to your doctor.

253 You should use a barrier method of contraception such as a condom while you are taking Ampicillin and for at least
7 days after the course of treatment has ended.
254 Oral contraceptives should be started immediately, without a break. If you are taking the form of contraceptive pill
which is taken every day or need further advice, see your doctor.
255 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, especially cold and flu preparations which
256 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
257 dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon that you are taking Atenolol.
258 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
259 dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon that you are taking this medicine.
260 Do not stop taking atropine without speaking to your doctor first.
261 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
262 doctor so your progress can be monitored, you will have regular blood tests while taking this medicine.
263 treatment and emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking auranofin.
264 You may find you have diarrhoea while taking auranofin. A high fibre diet will help, if in doubt ask your
pharmacist for advice.
265 skin may become discoloured. Avoid exposing the skin to the sun and do not use sunbeds while taking this medicine.
266 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
267 doctor so your progress can be monitored, you will have regular blood tests while taking this medicine.
268 treatment and emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking auranofin.
269 You may find you have diarrhoea while taking auranofin. A high fibre diet will help, if in doubt ask your
pharmacist for advice.
270 skin may become discoloured. Avoid exposing the skin to the sun and do not use sunbeds while taking this medicine.
271 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
272 If you experience indigestion after taking Azapropazone try taking the next dose with a glass of milk.
273 If you experience indigestion after taking Azapropazone try taking the next dose with a glass of milk.
274 dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking Azapropazone.
275 Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines
276 doctor so your progress can be monitored. You will need regular blood tests while taking this medicine.
277 While you are taking Azathioprine, and for a while after you stop treatment, do not have any
278 treatment and emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking Azathioprine.
279 sore throat, pain in the abdomen, localised swelling or difficulty in breathing stop taking this medicine immediately and
consult your doctor or accident and emergency.
280 headache, vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach pain and disturbances of your vision, stop taking this preparation and see
your doctor for advice.
281 Difficulty when swallowing, new or worsening heartburn, or black or bloody stools, stop taking Alendronic Acid and
contact your doctor as soon as possible.
282 If you experience the following symptoms while you are taking this medicine make an appointment to see your
doctor.
283 Difficulty swallowing, including the throat and chest. If this sensation becomes too intense, stop taking Almotriptan and contact your
doctor.

284 (high temperature), joint pains, swelling of the tongue, throat or face, stop taking Amoxicillin and contact your doctor immediately.

285 (high temperature), joint pains, swelling of the tongue, throat or face; stop taking Ampicillin and contact your doctor immediately.

286 h; wheezing or breathing problems, a high temperature with a sore throat stop taking this medicine and consult your doctor or accident and emergency department

287 eafness or ringing in the ears, dizziness, confusion or swollen lower legs stop taking this medicine and contact your doctor.

288 mouth ulcers, metallic taste in the mouth, brea thlessness or cough stop taking auranofin immediately and contact your doctor

289 mouth ulcers, metallic taste in the mouth, brea thlessness or cough stop taking auranofin immediately and contact your doctor

Concordances of TAKEN

- 1 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acamprosate contact your doctor or go to the accident and e
- 2 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acarbose contact your doctor or go to the accident and emer
- 3 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acebutolol contact your doctor or go to the accident and em
- 4 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of aceclofenac contact your doctor or go to the accident and e
- 5 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acemetacin contact your doctor or go to the accident and em
- 6 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acenocoumarol contact your doctor or go to the accident and
- 7 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acetazolamide contact your doctor or go to the accident and
- 8 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of aciclovir contact your doctor or go to the accident and eme
- 9 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acipimox contact your doctor or go to the accident and emer
- 10 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acitretin contact your doctor or go to the accident and eme
- 11 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acrivastine contact your doctor or go to the accident and e
- 12 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Alendronic Acid contact your doctor or go to the accident a
- 13 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Alfacalcidol contact your doctor or go to the accident and
- 14 Your first dose of Alfuzosin should be taken at bedtime.
- 15 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Alfuzosin contact your doctor or go to the accident and eme
- 16 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Allopurinol contact your doctor or go to the accident and e
- 17 you feel a migraine starting. If your migraine returns, one further dose can be taken at least two hours after the first dose. If your migraine is not eased aft
- 18 fter the first dose do not take the second d ose. No more than two doses to be taken in 24 hours.
- 19 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Almotriptan contact your doctor or go to the accident and e
- 20 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Alpha Tocopheryl contact your doctor or go to the accident
- 21 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of alprazolam contact your doctor or go to the accident and em
- 22 To prevent indigestion, aluminium hydroxide is usually taken between meals and at bedtime.
- 23 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of aluminium hydroxide contact your doctor or go to the accide
- 24 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Alverine, contact your doctor or go to the accident and eme
- 25 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of amantadine contact your doctor or go to the accident and em
- 26 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of amfebutamone contact your doctor or go to the accident and
- 27 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amiloride contact your doctor or go to the accident and eme
- 28 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Aminoglutethimide contact your doctor or go to the accident
- 29 ever take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amiodarone contact your doctor or go to the accident and em
- 30 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amisulpride contact your doctor or go to the accident and e
- 31 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of amitriptyline contact your doctor or go to the accident and
- 32 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of this preparation contact your doctor or go to the accident
- 33 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amobarbital contact your doctor or go to the accident and e
- 34 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amoxapine contact your doctor or go to the accident and eme

35 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amoxicillin
contact your doctor or go to the accident and e

36 e than your doctor has told you to. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of amphotericin
contact your doctor or go to the accident and

37 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Ampicillin
contact your doctor or go to the accident and em

38 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of aspirin contact
your doctor or go to the accident and emerg

39 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Atenolol
contact your doctor or go to the accident and emer

40 Atovaquone must be taken with a meal, preferably with a high fat content.

41 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Atovaquone
contact your doctor or go to the accident and em

42 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of atropine,
contact your doctor or go to the accident and eme

43 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of auranofin
contact your doctor or go to the accident and eme

44 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of auranofin
contact your doctor or go to the accident and eme

45 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Azapropazone
contact your doctor or go to the accident and

46 take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Azathioprine
contact your doctor or go to the accident and

47 Allopurinol is taken on a long-term basis to prevent attacks of gout. It should

48 If only the one eye is infected, care must be taken to avoid spreading the infection from one eye to the other.

49 Oral contraceptives can be less effective when taken with Amoxicillin. To prevent an unwanted pregnancy you
should use a barrie

50 ely, without a break. If you are taking the form of contraceptive pill which is taken every day o r need further
advice, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

51 Amphotericin should be taken regularly at equally spaced intervals. Try to get into the habit of taking

52 Oral contraceptives can be less effective when taken with Ampicillin. To prevent an unwanted pregnancy you
should use a barrier

53 ely, without a break. If you are taking the form of contraceptive pill which is taken every day o r need further
advice, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

54 Auranofin may need to be taken for four to six months before full benefit is noticed.

55 Auranofin may need to be taken for four to six months before full benefit is noticed.

56 These usually go away as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Amphotericin taken by mouth rarely causes any
problems. Speak with your pharmacist or doctor

Concordances of CAUSE

- 1 Can Acamprosate cause problems?
- 2 Along with their needed effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 3 Can Acarbose cause problems?
- 4 Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new m
- 5 Can Acebutolol cause problems?
- 6 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 7 Can Aceclofenac cause problems?
- 8 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 9 Can Acemetacin cause problems?
- 10 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 11 Can Acenocoumarol cause problems?
- 12 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 13 Can Acetazolamide cause problems?
- 14 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 15 Can Acetylcysteine eye drops cause problems?
- 16 Acetylcysteine eye drops are unlikely to cause side effects. However, if you experience any worrying symptoms, which you
- 17 Can Aciclovir cause problems?
- 18 Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 19 Can Aciclovir eye ointment cause problems?
- 20 When first applied, this may cause blurred vision. Make sure you can see clearly before you drive, operate ma

- 21 Aciclovir eye ointment may cause irritation and puffiness of the eyes. If however, this is severe, your con
- 22 Can Aciclovir Topical cause problems?
- 23 Can Acipimox cause problems?
- 24 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 25 Can Acitretin cause problems?
- 26 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 27 Can acrivastine cause problems?
- 28 Acrivastine does not generally cause any significant side effects, however speak to your doctor or pharmacist i
- 29 Can Adapalene cause problems?
- 30 Can Adrenaline Eye Drops cause problems?
- 31 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 32 Can Alendronic Acid cause problems?
- 33 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 34 Can Alfacalcidol cause problems?
- 35 This medicine is unlikely to cause any side effects. If however, you experience any worrying symptoms, which

- 36 Can Alfuzosin cause problems?
- 37 Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 38 Can Allopurinol cause problems?
- 39 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 40 Can Almotriptan cause problems?
- 41 Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 42 Can Alpha Tocopheryl cause problems?
- 43 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 44 Can Alprazolam cause problems?
- 45 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, these usually improve as your body adjusts to the n

- 46 Can Alprostadil cause problems?
- 47 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 48 Can Aluminium Acetate Ear Drops cause problems?
- 49 Aluminium ear drops are unlikely to cause any side effects. If however, your condition worsens or you experience any
- 50 Can Aluminium hydroxide cause problems?
- 51 This medicine is unlikely to cause any side effects except for a mild upset tummy or constipation.
- 52 Can Alverine Citrate cause problems?
- 53 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 54 Can Amantadine cause problems?
- 55 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new m
- 56 Can Amfebutamone cause problems?
- 57 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 58 Can Amiloride cause problems?
- 59 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 60 rashes, confusion, light-headedness, muscle cramps. Amiloride can occasionally cause you to lose too much sodium from the body, which is essential for good hea
- 61 Can Aminoglutethimide cause problems?
- 62 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 63 Can Amiodarone cause problems?
- 64 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 65 Can Amisulpride cause problems?
- 66 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 67 Can Amitriptyline cause problems?
- 68 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 69 Can Amlodipine cause problems?
- 70 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These should improve as your body adjusts to the ne
- 71 Can Amobarbital cause problems?
- 72 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 73 Can Amorolfine cream cause problems?
- 74 Can Amoxapine cause problems?
- 75 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 76 Can Amoxicillin cause problems?
- 77 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new m
- 78 Can Amphotericin cause problems?
- 79 Along with its useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually go away as your body adjusts to the n
- 80 Can Ampicillin cause problems?
- 81 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new m
- 82 Can aspirin cause problems?
- 83 Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new m
- 84 aspirin may sometimes cause allergic reactions, this is most common in people who have asthma. If you
- 85 Can Atenolol cause problems?
- 86 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 87 Can Atovaquone cause problems?
- 88 Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new m
- 89 Can Atropine eye preparations cause problems?
- 90 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 91 Can Atropine oral cause problems?

- 92 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 93 Can Auranofin cause problems?
- 94 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 95 Can Auranofin cause problems?
- 96 As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the fo
- 97 Can Azapropazone cause problems?
- 98 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 99 Can Azathioprine cause problems?
- 100 Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the n
- 101 Aceclofenac may cause dizziness and drowsiness. Make sure your reactions are normal before drivi
- 102 Aceclofenac may cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to
- 103 Acemetacin may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before drivi
- 104 Acemetacin may cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to
- 105 Acetazolamide may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before drivi
- 106 When first instilled, the eye drops may cause blurred vision. Make sure you can see clearly before you drive, operate ma
- 107 Aciclovir may cause dizziness and drowsiness. Make sure your reactions are normal before drivi
- 108 Aciclovir may cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to
- 109 Eye infections can cause the eyes to become more sensitive to sunlight. Wearing dark glasses may he
- 110 Acitretin can cause drowsiness and reduced night vision. Make sure your reactions are normal b
- 111 Acitretin can cause dry eyes. This could cause problems if you wear contact lenses.
- 112 Acitretin can cause dry eyes. This could cause problems if you wear contact lenses.
- 113 Acitretin can cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try chewing sugar-free gum or sucking
- 114 This preparation may cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to
- 115 Acrivastine can occasionally cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try chewing sugar-free gum or sucking
- 116 Adrenaline eye preparations may cause blurred vision. Do not drive, operate machinery or do any other jobs which
- 117 Alendronic Acid may cause some people's skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually
- 118 Alfuzosin can cause drowsiness, make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operating
- 119 Alfuzosin can occasionally cause a dry mouth. If you experience this, try chewing sugar-free gum, sucking s
- 120 Allopurinol may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before drivi
- 121 Almotriptan can cause drowsiness or dizziness. Make sure you know how you react to this medicine
- 122 Alprazolam can cause people to feel drowsy, dizzy, light-headed, clumsy, unsteady or less alert
- 123 Alprazolam is a drug that can cause dependence and therefore is used for short-term therapy only.
- 124 Alprostadil can cause dry mouth. If you experience this, try chewing sugar-free gum, sucking sug
- 125 Alprostadil may cause dizziness, particularly when getting up from a sitting or lying position.
- 126 Aluminium hydroxide may cause constipation. Constipation can often be eased by eating plenty of fibre su
- 127 Alverine may cause dizziness. Make sure you are unaffected before driving, operating machiner
- 128 Amantadine can cause dizziness and blurred vision. Make sure you know how you react to this med
- 129 Amfebutamone can cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try chewing sugar-free gum, or sucking
- 130 Avoid excessive consumption of alcohol. Too much alcohol can cause a big drop in blood pressure and may lead to fainting.
- 131 Amiloride can cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try chewing sugar-free gum, sucking su
- 132 Amiloride may cause you to feel faint or dizzy when getting up from a lying or sitting positio
- 133 Aminoglutethimide may cause drowsiness. Make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operating
- 134 Aminoglutethimide may cause constipation. Constipation can often be eased by eating plenty of fibre su
- 135 Aminoglutethimide can cause dizziness, particularly when getting up from a sitting or lying position.
- 136 Amisulpride can cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before drivi
- 137 Amisulpride may cause lightheadness and dizziness when getting up from a lying or sitting positi
- 138 Amisulpride can cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try try chewing sugar-free gum, suckin
- 139 Amitriptyline can cause drowsiness and blurred vision. Make sure your reactions are normal before
- 140 Amitriptyline can cause a dry mouth. If you experience this try chewing sugar-free gum, sucking pi
- 141 Amitriptyline may cause some people to sweat more than they usually do. If you experience this, ta
- 142 Amitriptyline can cause some people to become more sensitive to sunlight than they usually are. Tr
- 143 Amlodipine may cause drowsiness, dizziness and problems with eyesight. Make sure you know how y
- 144 Amlodipine may cause you to sweat more than you usually do. Take care not to become overheated

145 Amlodipine can occasionally cause a dry mouth. This can be relieved by chewing sugar-free gum, sucking sugar

146 Amobarbital can cause drowsiness and dizziness which can continue to the following day. Make sur

147 Amoxapine can cause drowsiness and blurred vision. Make sure your reactions are normal before

148 Amoxapine can occasionally cause a dry mouth. To relieve this, try chewing sugar-free gum or sucking ice or

149 Amoxapine may cause some people to sweat more than they usually do. If you experience this, ta

150 Amoxapine can cause some people to become more sensitive to sunlight than they usually are. Tr

151 aspirin may cause dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before driving, operating m

152 Atropine may cause your eyes to become more sensitive to light than they are normally. Wearin

153 Atropine can cause a dry mouth. For relief try sucking sugar-free sweets, pieces of ice or ch

154 Auranofin may cause skin exposed to sunlight to become discoloured. Avoid exposing the skin to

155 Auranofin may cause skin exposed to sunlight to become discoloured. Avoid exposing the skin to

156 Azapropazone is likely to cause your skin to become more sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Avoid d

157 This medicine may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are normal before drivi

158 Azathioprine may cause dizziness, vomiting or diarrhoea. Make sure you are feeling well and

159 Aceclofenac works by preventing the production of irritant chemicals that cause pain and inflammation in the body.

160 Acemetacin works by preventing the production of irritant chemicals that cause pain and inflammation in the body.

161 ts fluid leaving the eye, causing pressure to build up within the eye. This can cause pain and discomfort.

Acetazolamide works by reducing the production of f

162 High levels of cholesterol do not make people feel ill but can cause problems if left untreated. This medicine may help prevent medical problem

163 Acitretin can also be used to treat other conditions which cause scaling of the skin. Acitretin is available in capsule form. It is also so

164 Exposure to pollen, pet fur, house dust or an insect bite can cause the body to produce a chemical called histamine. The release of histamine

165 ents fluid draining away, causing pressure to build up within the eye. This can cause pain and discomfort.

Adrenaline works by opening up the drainage c hannel

166 Adrenaline can also be useful in treating other conditions which cause pressure in the eye.

167 Long-term Vitamin D deficiency may cause low blood levels of calcium and phosphate, which results in the softening

168 nd phosphate, which results in the softening of the bones. In children this can cause abnormal bone development (rickets) and in adults it can cause osteoporosi

169 hildren this can cause abnormal bone development (rickets) and in adults it can cause osteoporosis, backache, muscle weakne ss, bone pain and fractures.

170 listlessness, fatigue, shortness of breath and palpitations. In children it can cause irritability and fluid retention. The best natural sources are found in wh

171 a potassium-sparing diuretic because, unlike some other diuretics, it does not cause your body to lose potassium.

172 preparations to get rid of Helicobacter pylori, the bacterium believed to cause stomach ulcers.

173 ons, before or after eye surgery and also to treat certain eye conditions which cause inflammation in the eye.

174 Azapropazone works by preventing the production of irritant chemicals that cause pain and inflammation in the body.

175 in to feel better without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment may cause your symptoms to return.

176 etter, without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping Amisulpride too soon may cause your symptoms to return.

177 iptylene without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems and your doctor will probably want to reduce your dose gradually.

178 duce the dose that you are taking gradually, as stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems.

179 moxapine without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems and your doctor will probably want to reduce your dose gradually.

Concordances of CAUSES

- 1 Can Aciclovir Topical cause problems? Aciclovir occasionally causes skin irritation such as stinging, burning, skin rashes, itching or dryin
- 2 use the body to produce a chemical called histamine. The release of histamine causes allergic symptoms which can include rashes, sneezing, watery eyes and a
- 3 s a non-sedating antihistamine however some people may still find that it causes drowsiness and blurred vision. Make sure your reactions are normal l
- 4 adapalene. Can Adapalene cause problems? Adapalene occasionally causes skin irritation, such as burning, stinging, itching, dry or peeling skin
- 5 ed to treat and prevent osteoporosis. Osteoporosis is a bone disease which causes bones to become brittle and fragile, making them prone to breakage and f
- 6 intain an erection long enough to perform sexual intercourse. Alprostadil causes blood vessels to expand, increasing blood flow. When Alprostadil is admi
- 7 and digest. When the acid goes back up the tube which leads to the stomach it causes indigestion, heartburn and other stomach upsets. Antacids neutralise thi
- 8 "of a chemical messenger in the brain known as dopamine; this lack of dopamine causes the symptoms of parkinsonism such as loss of muscle control and stiffnes "
- 9 lp people give up smoking. Stopping smoking in somebody who smokes regularly causes a reduction of certain chemicals in the brain, which leads to cravings,
- 10 r kidney problems if you suffer from epilepsy or any other condition which causes seizures (fits) if you have ever suffered from an eating disorder, su
- 11 ancens. It is also used to treat Cushing's syndrome which occurs when a tumour causes too much corticosteroid hormone to be produced by the body. Aminogl
- 12 at heart arrhythmias. An arrhythmia is an irregularity in the heartbeat, which causes the heart to miss a beat, beat irregularly, or beat at the wrong speed.
- 13 edwetting) in children and occasionally to treat neuralgia (nerve pain, which causes burning or stabbing pains in the face). Amitriptyline is available
- 14 site. The most common type is tinea pedis, also called athlete's foot, which causes cracking and itching between the toes. Tinea corporis shows as itchy pat
- 15 rolfine. Can Amorolfine cream cause problems? Amorolfine occasionally causes skin irritation such as redness, itching, or a burning sensation. This s
- 16 y as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Amphotericin taken by mouth rarely causes any problems. Speak with your pharmacist or doctor if the following sid
- 17 thioprine tablets with or immediately after food. Azathioprine occasionally causes nausea (feeling sick) or vomiting (being sick). However it is important
- 18 d be dangerous if you were not fully alert. In a few people, acetazolamide causes the skin to become more sensitive to the sun. Be very careful with expos

Concordances of CAUSING

- 1 ocess is taking place too quickly, old skin cells build up on the skin surface causing red, scaly patches. Acitretin helps to control psoriasis by slowing dow
- 2 ucoma is caused by a blockage in the eye, which prevents fluid draining away, causing pressure to build up within the eye. This can cause pain and discomfort
- 3 king Amiodarone. Amiodarone increases your skin's sensitivity to sunlight, causing it to burn easily. You should try to avoid exposure to the sun and sunb
- 4 is caused by a blockage in the eye, which prevents fluid leaving the eye, causing pressure to build up within the eye. This can cause pain and discom

Concordances of CAUSED

1 al eye preparations. Aciclovir is used to treat viral infections of the eye caused by the Herpes simplex virus. Aciclovir is also sometimes spelt acyclo

2 the group of medicines known as antivirals. It is used to treat infections caused by the Herpes simplex virus, such as cold sores or genital herpes.

3 problems if left untreated. This medicine may help prevent medical problems caused by cholesterol and fats building up in blood vessels, such as heart dise

4 tretin is used to treat plaque psoriasis. Plaque psoriasis is a skin disorder caused by cells in the outer layer of the skin multiplying too quickly. As new

5 preparations. Adrenaline Eye Drops are used to treat glaucoma. Glaucoma is caused by a blockage in the eye, which prevents fluid draining away, causing pr

6 e body can make vitamin D when the skin is exposed to sunlight. Deficiency is caused by inadequate exposure to sunlight and low consumption of foods containi

7 t or treat kidney stones. Gout is an inflammatory condition of the joints caused by a build up of a substance called uric acid within the joints. The mos

8 is used to treat migraine attacks. Research has shown that migraine can be caused by the swelling of blood vessels around the brain. Almotriptan eases the

9 ecial tissues which conduct electricity. Some cases of irregular heartbeat are caused by these tissues conducting electricity too quickly. Acebutolol works by

10 mainly used alongside other diuretics to treat oedema (water retention), often caused by liver disease, kidney problems or heart failure. It is also used to

11 lammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Aspirin can be used to relieve pain and inflammation caused by rheumatic and muscular pain, sprains, strains, backache, headache,

12 ecial tissues which conduct electricity. Some cases of irregular heartbeat are caused by these tissues conducting electricity too quickly. Atenolol works by

13 "d arthritis; it will not cure the disease. Rheumatoid arthritis is a condition caused by the body's own immune system attacking itself. Auranofin works by sup "

14 "d arthritis; it will not cure the disease. Rheumatoid arthritis is a condition caused by the body's own immune system attacking itself. Auranofin works by sup "

15 id. There are several others as well. Azapropazone can be used to relieve pain caused by rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis and gout when alternativ

16 Acetazolamide is a sulphonamide used to treat glaucoma. Glaucoma is caused by a blockage in the eye, which prevents fluid leaving the eye, causi

Concordances of USE

- 1 It is also sometimes known as: Campral EC. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 2 If the body does not make enough insulin to meet its needs, or does not properly use the insulin it makes, this results in the condition called diabetes mell
- 3 It is also sometimes known as: Glucobay. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 4 It is also sometimes known as: Sectral. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 5 It is also sometimes known as: Preservex. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 6 It is also sometimes known as: Emflex. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 7 It is also sometimes known as: Sinthrome. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 8 It is also sometimes known as: Diamox; Diamox SR. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 9 It is also sometimes known as: Ilube. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 10 It is also sometimes known as: Virovir; Zovirax. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 11 Aciclovir is also sometimes spelt acyclovir. You may notice the use of either spelling on the packaging of your medicine.
- 12 It is also sometimes known as: Zovirax. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 13 Zovirax; Soothelip; Virasorb; Clear sore; Herpetad; Viralief. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 14 It is also sometimes known as: Olbetam. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 15 Capsule form. It is also sometimes known as: Neotigason. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 16 It is also sometimes known as: Benadryl Allergy Relief. You may notice the use of either of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 17 It is also sometimes known as: Differin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 18 It is also sometimes known as: Fosamax; Fosamax Once Weekly. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 19 Calcitriol is also sometimes known as hydroxycholecalciferol. You may notice the use of either spelling on your container.
- 20 It is also sometimes known as: One-Alpha. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 21 It is also sometimes known as: Xatral; Xatral XL. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 22 It is also sometimes known as: Caplrenal; Cosuric; Zyloric. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 23 It is also sometimes known as: Almogran. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 24 It is also sometimes known as: Xanax. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 25 Caverject Dual Chamber; Muse; Viridal. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 26 It is also sometimes known as: Alu-Cap; Aludrox. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 27 It is also sometimes known as: Spasmonal. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 28 It is also sometimes known as: Lysovir; Symmetrel. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 29 Amfebutamone is also sometimes known as bupropion. You may notice the use of either name on the packaging of your medicine.
- 30 It is also sometimes known as: Zyban. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 31 It is also sometimes known as: Orimeten. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 32 It is also sometimes known as: Cordarone X; Amyben. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.

- 33 It is also sometimes known as: Solian. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 34 It is also sometimes known as: Istin; Amlostin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 35 Amobarbital is also sometimes known as amylobarbitone. You may notice the use of either name on the packaging of your medicine.
- 36 It is also sometimes known as: Amytal; Sodium Amytal. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 37 It is also sometimes known as: Asendis. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 38 Amoxicillin is also sometimes written as amoxycillin. You may notice the use of either spelling on the packaging of your medicine.
- 39 Amix; Amoxil; Galenamox; Amoram; Rimoxallin; Amoxident. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 40 s also sometimes known as: Fungilin; Fungilin Lozenges. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 41 It is also sometimes known as: Penbritin; Rimacillin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 42 tes; Aspro; Aspro clear; Caprin; Disprin; Nu-seals aspirin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 43 s known as: Antipressan; Atenix; Tenormin; Tenormin LS. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 44 It is also sometimes known as: Wellvone. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 45 It is also sometimes known as: Isopto Atropine. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 46 It is also sometimes known as: Ridaura. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 47 It is also sometimes known as: Ridaura. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 48 It is also sometimes known as: Rheumox. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 49 It is also sometimes known as: Immunoprin; Imuran. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine.
- 50 n a fridge, however it can be kept at room temperature for up to 14 days before use.
- 51 How to use Acetylcysteine eye drops
- 52 How to use Aciclovir eye ointment
- 53 Wash your hands well before use
- 54 Repeat in the other eye if you have been instructed to use aciclovir in both eyes
- 55 How to use Aciclovir Topical
- 56 Use aciclovir exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 57 How to use Adapalene
- 58 Use this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 59 Never use more than the prescribed dose. Using too much of this preparation or using
- 60 How to use Adrenaline Eye Drops
- 61 Wash your hands well before use
- 62 Repeat in the other eye if you have been instructed to use Adrenaline in both eyes
- 63 How to use Alprostadil
- 64 Use your medication exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 65 If you have been prescribed the urethral stick use a maximum of two doses in any twenty four hours and not more than seven dose
- 66 If you have been prescribed the injection use a maximum of two or three times a week with at least twenty four hours betwe
- 67 Never use more than the prescribed dose.
- 68 How to use Aluminium Acetate Ear Drops
- 69 Repeat in the other ear if you have been instructed to use these drops in both ears
- 70 How to use Amorolfine cream
- 71 Use this cream exactly as directed by your doctor.
- 72 How to use Atropine eye preparations
- 73 Wash your hands well before use
- 74 Repeat in the other eye if you have been instructed to use atropine in both eyes
- 75 Wash your hands well before use
- 76 Repeat in the other eye if you have been instructed to use atropine in both eyes
- 77 sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to avoid sunlight and sunbeds or use a sun protection cream higher than factor 15 until you know how your skin re
- 78 sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to avoid sunlight and sunbeds or use a sun protection cream higher than factor 15 until you know how your skin re

79 uries. You should also take special care when brushing your teeth or shaving. Use a soft toothbrush, be gentle when using dental floss and if possible use an

80 aying. Use a soft toothbrush, be gentle when using dental floss and if possible use an electric razor.

81 If you also have to use any other eye drops or ointments, leave about five minutes between each one.

82 sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to avoid sunlight and sun beds or use a sun protection cream higher than factor 15 until you know how your skin reacts.

83 Use aciclovir eye ointment exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist.

84 Do not use aciclovir eye ointment more often or for a longer period than your doctor has

85 Be careful to use separate towels to other members of your household.

86 Aciclovir eye ointment is for external use only. If you suspect someone has swallowed any aciclovir, contact your doctor

87 wise your infection is likely to come back. You will probably have been told to use this preparation for 5-10 days.

88 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to use alongside aciclovir.

89 ght while you are being treated with acitretin. Try to avoid strong sunlight or use a sun cream higher than factor 15. Avoid the use of sun beds.

90 ry to avoid strong sunlight or use a sun cream higher than factor 15. Avoid the use of sun beds.

91 ive to sunlight than it is usually. Try to avoid bright sunlight and sunbeds or use a sun cream higher than factor 15 until you know how your skin reacts.

92 Do not use any harsh soaps or exfoliants while you are being treated with adapalene.

93 hile you are being treated with adapalene. Try to avoid strong sunlight and the use of sun beds or use a sun cream higher than factor 15.

94 treated with adapalene. Try to avoid strong sunlight and the use of sun beds or use a sun cream higher than factor 15.

95 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to use alongside adapalene.

96 Use this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor and always read the manual

97 If you also have to use any other eye drops or ointments, leave at least five minutes between each

98 Try to use this preparation at regular intervals as directed by your doctor and try not

99 light than it is usually. Take extra care in the sun, avoid using a sun bed and use a sun cream of at least factor 15 until you know how your skin reacts.

100 per training and instruction you will be able to do it yourself at home. Try to use a slightly different injection site each time to prevent skin problems. 101 If you are using the urethral stick and your partner is pregnant, you should use a condom during sexual intercourse to avoid vaginal irritation and guard against

102 Use these ear drops once or twice a day, unless otherwise directed by your doctor

103 Apply this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist. Do not use this preparation more often, or for a longer period than your doctor has directed

104 This preparation is for external use only. If you suspect someone has swallowed any of this medicine, contact your doctor

105 ed whilst taking this medicine. Salt substitutes contain potassium. Do not use them while taking Amiloride unless instructed to do so by your doctor. Too much

106 asily. You should try to avoid exposure to the sun and sunbeds or alternatively use a sunscreen higher than factor 15. Your skin may continue to be sensitive to

107 e driving at night or in weather conditions when poor visibility requires the use of headlights.

108 nsitive to sunlight than they usually are. Try to avoid sunlight and sunbeds or use a sunscreen higher than factor 15 until you know how your skin reacts.

109 nter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to use alongside amorolfine.

110 nsitive to sunlight than they usually are. Try to avoid sunlight and sunbeds or use a sunscreen higher than factor 15 until you know how your skin reacts.

111 ective when taken with Amoxicillin. To prevent an unwanted pregnancy you should use a barrier method of contraception (e.g. condoms) while you are taking Amoxicillin

112 ective when taken with Ampicillin. To prevent an unwanted pregnancy you should use a barrier method of contraception such as a condom while you are taking Ampicillin

113 Use this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist.

114 Use this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor and always read the manual

115 o sunlight to become discoloured. Avoid exposing the skin to the sun and do not use sunbeds while taking this medicine.

116 o sunlight to become discoloured. Avoid exposing the skin to the sun and do not use sunbeds while taking this medicine.

117 sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Avoid direct sunlight and sunbeds and use a sun protection cream higher than factor 15.

Concordances of USED

- 1 Acamprosate is used to prevent the need for alcohol in people who have successfully overcome
2 Acarbose can be used with other treatments to treat Type 2 (non-insulin dependent)
3 Acebutolol can be used to treat high blood pressure, angina (chest pain) and irregular heartbeat.
4 Aceclofenac can be used to relieve pain and inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and
5 Acemetacin can be used to relieve pain and inflammation in rheumatic disease, backache and for pain
6 Acenocoumarol is used to prevent and treat the formation of harmful blood clots within the body.
7 Acenocoumarol is also known as nicoumalone. You may notice either name used on packaging.
8 Acetazolamide is a sulphonamide used to treat glaucoma. Glaucoma is caused by a blockage in the eye, which
9 Acetazolamide can also be used to treat epilepsy. It may also be used to prevent altitude sickness.
10 Acetazolamide can also be used to treat epilepsy. It may also be used to prevent altitude sickness.
11 Your eye drops may also contain hypromellose, which is used to increase lubrication and relieve irritation
associated with dry eyes.
12 Aciclovir is used to treat viral infections such as shingles and chickenpox. It is also useful
13 Aciclovir is used to treat viral infections of the eye caused by the Herpes simplex
14 It is used to treat infections caused by the Herpes simplex virus, such as cold sores
15 Acipimox is used to lower levels of cholesterol and other lipids (fats) in the blood. C
16 This belongs to the group of medicines known as retinoids. Acitretin is used to treat plaque psoriasis. Plaque
psoriasis is a skin disorder caused by cells
17 Acitretin can also be used to treat other conditions which cause scaling of the skin. Acitretin is available
18 It is used to prevent and relieve allergic conditions such as hay fever and some
19 It is used to treat acne and works by reducing the production of sebum, the
20 Adrenaline Eye Drops are used to treat glaucoma. Glaucoma is caused by a blockage in the eye, which
21 It is used to treat and prevent osteoporosis.
22 Vitamin D is a fat-soluble vitamin. It controls the absorption of calcium from the gut and is used to make bones. The body can
make vitamin D when the skin is exposed to sunlight
23 Alfacalcidol is used to treat Vitamin D deficiency and conditions where there is not enough calcium
24 Alfuzosin is used to treat enlargement of the prostate gland in men.
25 Allopurinol is used to prevent gout. It is also used to prevent or treat kidney stones.
26 Allopurinol is used to prevent gout. It is also used to prevent or treat kidney stones.
27 It is taken on a long-term basis to prevent attacks of gout. It should not be used to treat a sudden gout attack as it
could increase the symptoms of the attack
28 Almotriptan is used to treat migraine attacks.
29 Benzodiazepines can be used to relieve anxiety (worry). Alprazolam works by affecting the part of
30 Alprostadil can be used to treat erectile dysfunction.
31 This preparation is used to treat short-term inflammatory conditions of the skin within the ear.
32 Aluminium hydroxide is used to relieve acid indigestion, heartburn and other stomach upsets. Acid occurs
33 Aluminium hydroxide is also used to control phosphate levels in the blood in people suffering from kidney failure
34 Alverine is used to relieve cramps or spasms of the stomach and intestines (gut). It is
35 used to treat irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and similar conditions. It can also be used to help relieve period pain.
36 Amantadine is used to relieve the symptoms of Parkinson's disease.
37 Amantadine has been found to have an effect on the growth of certain viruses and is sometimes used to prevent and treat influenza
and shingles.
38 Amfebutamone is used to help people give up smoking.
39 Amiloride is mainly used alongside other diuretics to treat oedema (water retention), often caused
40 often caused by liver disease, kidney problems or heart failure. It is also used to treat hypertension (high blood
pressure). It prevents the build up of fluid
41 Aminoglutethimide is used to treat breast or prostate cancer. It works by blocking the effects of oestrogen
42 which is thought to encourage the growth of breast and prostate cancers. It is also used to treat Cushing's syndrome
which occurs when a tumour causes the body to produce too much cortisol
43 Amiodarone is used to treat heart arrhythmias. An arrhythmia is an irregularity in
44 Amitriptyline is used to treat depression, especially when the patient is experiencing difficulty
45 Amitriptyline can also be used to treat enuresis (bedwetting) in children and occasionally to treat
46 Amlodipine is used to treat hypertension (high blood pressure) and
47 It is used to treat severe insomnia (difficulty sleeping).
48 It is used to treat tinea (fungal) infections of the skin. Tinea infections are a
49 Amoxicillin is most commonly used to treat depression, especially when the patient is experiencing difficulty
50 It is used to treat bacterial infections of the chest and ear, or dental abscesses, by
51 dental abscesses, by killing or stopping the growth of bacteria. It can also be used to prevent infections occurring in
high-risk patients.
52 Amoxicillin is also sometimes used alongside other preparations to get rid of
53 Amoxicillin is a type of penicillin it should not be used by those who are allergic to penicillin.

54 It is used to kill, or stop the growth of, a wide variety of yeasts and yeast-like fun
55 of yeasts and yeast-like fungi including *Candida albicans* (thrush). It is used to treat and prevent *Candida albicans*
within the mouth, the throat or
56 It is used to treat bacterial infections, such as infections of the chest and ear, by
57 he chest and ear, by killing or stopping the growth of bacteria. It can also be used to prevent infections occurring in
high-risk patients.
58 Aspirin can be used to relieve pain and inflammation caused by rheumatic and muscular pain, spr
59 Aspirin can also be used to treat cold and 'flu-like' symptoms and reduce fever (high temperatu
60 Aspirin is also used in low doses to help thin the blood, for more information see the separate
61 Atenolol can be used to treat high blood pressure, angina (chest pain) and irregular heartbeat.
62 Atovaquone is used to treat an infection of the chest and airways called
63 Atropine is an antimuscarinic used to open up the pupil of the eye before eye examinations, before or after ey

64 Atropine is used to relieve cramps or spasms of the stomach and intestines (gut). It can be
65 used to relieve cramps or spasms of the stomach and intestines (gut). It can be used to relieve the symptoms of
irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and similar condi
66 Auranofin can be used to relieve pain and inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis
67 Auranofin can be used to relieve pain and inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis
68 Azapropazone can be used to relieve pain caused by rheumatoid arthritis,
69 Azathioprine is used to prevent the rejection of new organs following a transplant operation. So
70 This medicine should be used after meals or food, so that it can act in the mouth for a longer period of
71 Acenocoumarol is used to prevent blood clots forming and therefore thins the blood, it is
72 minutes between each one. Acetylcysteine should always be the last preparation used.
73 Aciclovir cream is best used as soon as possible after the symptoms of an infection begin (e.g. tingling
74 Adapalene should not be used on broken, sunburnt or infected skin.
75 Almotriptan should not be used in combination with migraine treatments containing ergotamine. If you have

76 Alprazolam is a drug that can cause dependence and therefore is used for short-term therapy only.

Concordances of USING

- 1 Before using Acetylcysteine eye drops
- 2 Before using any of this preparation make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 3 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a presc
- 4 Before using Aciclovir eye ointment
- 5 Before using aciclovir eye ointment make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 6 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a presc
- 7 Before using Aciclovir Topical
- 8 Before using aciclovir cream make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 9 if you are using any other preparations, including those available to buy without a pr
- 10 Before using Adapalene
- 11 Before using any of this preparation make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 12 Before using Adrenaline Eye Drops
- 13 Before using any of the eye drops make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 14 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a presc
- 15 Before using any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 16 Before using Alprostadil
- 17 Before using Alprostadil make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 18 if you are using any other products to help treat erectile dysfunction.
- 19 Before using Aluminium Acetate Ear Drops
- 20 Before using this preparation make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 21 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a presc 22 if you are taking
or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a presc
- 23 if you are a woman using a hormonal method of contraception such as the pill, injection, implant or
- 24 Before using Amorolfine cream
- 25 Before using any of this cream make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 26 if you are using any other preparations, including those available to buy without a pr
- 27 Before using Atropine eye preparations
- 28 Before using any of this preparation make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows:
- 29 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a presc
- 30 if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a presc
- 31 Never use more than the prescribed dose. Using too much of this preparation or using it more often than you have
been tol
- 32 Never use more than the prescribed dose. Using too much of this preparation or using it more often than you have
been told will increase your chances of experi
- 33 Apply four to five drops into the ear using the dropper. Try not to touch the inside of the ear with the dropper.

- 34 given the liquid form of amphotericin it should be placed in the mouth using the pipette and held in the mouth in
contact with the affected areas for a
- 35 Remove the outer cap or the tip of the vial (if using unit dose vials)
- 36 care when brushing your teeth or shaving. Use a soft toothbrush, be gentle when using dental floss and if possible
use an electric razor.
- 37 careful with exposure to the sun until you know how your skin reacts and avoid using sunbeds.
- 38 If you are using any other eye drops or eye ointments, leave at least five minutes between
- 39 It is important to continue using aciclovir for 3 days after the eye has completely healed to ensure that al

- 40 Before using any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicin
- 41 being treated with acitretin. Your doctor will probably have advised you about using sufficient contraceptive
methods during your treatment. You should also en
- 42 being treated with adapalene. Your doctor will probably have advised you about using adequate contraceptive
methods during your treatment. If at any time durin
- 43 ent. If at any time during yo ur treatment you think you may be pregnant, stop using adapalene and contact your
doctor for advice.
- 44 Before using any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicin
- 45 ore sensitive to sunlight than it is usually. Take extra care in the sun, avoid using a sun bed and use a sun cream of
at least factor 15 until you know how you
- 46 If you are using the urethral stick you are advised to urinate immediately before using thi
- 47 you are using the urethral stick you are advised to urinate immediately before using this method as this moistens
the urethra making insertion more comfortable
- 48 If you are using the urethral stick and your partner is pregnant, you should use a condom
- 49 Before using any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicin
- 50 food and drink for an hour after taking this medicine, particularly if you are using amphotericin to treat thrush of
the mouth or throat, as this will allow th
- 51 If you are using any other eye drops or ointments, leave at least five minutes between each
- 52 This should soon disappear. If it doesn't or if it becomes severe, stop using aciclovir and ask your doctor or
pharmacist for advice.

53 skin, which should soon disappear. If it doesn't or if it becomes severe, stop using this preparation and ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

54 This should soon disappear. If it doesn't or if it becomes severe, stop using amorolfine and ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.

Concordances of POSSIBLE

- 1 doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Acamprosate tablets should be swallowed
- 2 treatment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Acamprosate is for you. Never give it to others
- 3 Aciclovir eye ointment Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. If the eye(s) have an obvious discharge
- 4 do not miss doses. If you do miss a dose, then apply the missed dose as soon as possible. It is important to continue using aciclovir for 3 days after the 5 department of your local hospital. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. Can Aciclovir eye ointment cause problems
- 6 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Aciclovir preparations are usually applied
- 7 Get the most from your treatment Aciclovir cream is best used as soon as possible after the symptoms of an infection begin (e.g. tingling, pain, burning or blisters). Affected areas should be kept as clean and dry as possible. It is also advisable to wear loose-fitting clothing to avoid
- 9 ipimox Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment Take this medicine exactly as directed
- 10 your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Getting the most from your treatment
- 11 your doctor or accident and emergency department of your local hospital as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which
- 12 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take acitretin capsules with or immediately
- 13 treatment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
- 14 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Never take more than the prescribed dose
- 15 treatment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
- 16 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Apply adapalene thinly to the affected
- 17 by your doctor and always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Keep your regular appointments
- 18 treatment of your local hospital. Always take the container or bottle with you if possible. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their
- 19 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Swallow Alendronic Acid tablets whole
- 20 treatment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
- 21 bloody stools, stop taking Alendronic Acid and contact your doctor as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think
- 22 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Never take more than the prescribed
- 23 treatment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
- 24 you are taking this medicine make an appointment to see your doctor as soon as possible: Loss of appetite, weakness, feeling sick, being sick,
- 25 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. If you have been given the modified release
- 26 treatment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
- 27 directed by your doctor. Always read the printed information leaflet, if possible before beginning treatment. Tablets should be chewed with food
- 28 treatment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
- 29 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Do not stop taking Allopurinol unless
- 30 treatment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
- 31 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take one dose, as directed by your doctor
- 32 treatment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
- 33 comes too intense, stop taking Almotriptan and contact your doctor as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying side effects, which

34 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Never take more than the prescribed

35 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others

36 your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Signs of overdose include persistent

37 Acetate Ear Drops Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. If you find it more comfortable, you

38 doctor has directed. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. If your symptoms do not improve within

39 nt of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. Can Aluminium Acetate Ear Drops cause

40 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. To prevent indigestion, aluminium

41 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to

42 missing any doses. If you miss a dose of Alverine, take it as soon as possible. If it is almost time for your next dose, then skip the missed dose a

43 your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you if possible, even if it is empty. Getting the most from your treatment

44 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. You may have to take this medicine for

45 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Amantadine is for you. Never give it to

46 utamone Always read the manufacture's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take amfebutamone exactly as directe

47 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to

48 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Do not stop taking this medicine

49 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others

50 loride Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take Amiloride exactly as directed

51 your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Getting the most from your treatment

52 ium loss. If you experience this contact your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible. Signs of excessive sodium loss are confusion, convulsions (fits),

53 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. If you are sick shortly after taking a

54 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others

55 darone Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take Amiodarone exactly as directed

56 department of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with, if possible, even if it is empty. Before taking any 'over-the-counter'

57 by your doctor and always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Try to take Amisulpride at the

58 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to 7

59 tyline Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take amitriptyline exactly as direct

60 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to

61 dipine Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take Amlodipine exactly as directed

62 of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Getting the most from your treatment

63 ted by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take your medicine just before going

64 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Signs of an overdose can include severe drowsine

65 ted by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Amorolfine cream should be applied

66 f your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it

67 directed by your doctor. Always read the printed information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. If you have been supplied

68 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Amoxicillin is for you. Never give it to

69 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take aceclofenac with or immediately a

70 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. Aceclofenac is for you. Never give it to others 71 doctor or accident and emergency department of your local hospital as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying side effects which you think

72 ipette and held in the mouth in contact with the affected areas for as long as possible, before swallowing. Note: amphotericin suspension is sugar-free If

73 u have been given the lozenges they should be held in the mouth for as long as possible and allowed to dissolve slowly If you have been supplied amphoteric

74 ment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you if possible, even if it is empty Getting the most from your treatment You

75 directed by your doctor. Always read the printed information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take this medicine at regular

76 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Ampicillin is for you. Never give it to

77 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Dosage instructions will vary

78 f your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Follow the instructions below if you have been

79 k passage), pointed end first. The suppository should be inserted as far as possible, pushing the end of the suppository sideways to ensure contact with

80 n under the age of 16 to treat minor illnesses. This is because there is a possible association between aspirin and Reye's syndrome when given to

81 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Do not stop taking this medicine

82 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others

83 directed by your doctor. Always read the printed information leaflet, if possible before beginning treatment. Atovaquone must be taken with a

84 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others

85 cted by your doctor and always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. If your symptoms do not improve withi

86 rtment of your local hospital. Always take the container or bottle with you if possible. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their

87 missing any doses. If you miss a dose of atropine, take it as soon as possible. If it is almost time for your next dose, then skip the missed dose a

88 of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you if possible, even if it is empty. Getting the most from your treatment Keep

89 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take auranofin with or immediately

90 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others

91 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take auranofin with or immediately

92 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others

93 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take Azapropazone with or immediately

94 your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. Getting the most from your treatment Before

95 doctor or accident and emergency department of your local hospital as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying side effects which you think

96 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take acemetacin capsule with or

97 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. Acemetacin is for you. Never give it to others

98 doctor or accident and emergency department of your local hospital as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying side effects which you think

99 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take Azathioprine tablets with or

100 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. Azathioprine is for you. Never give it to others

101 ions. If you develop an infection of any kind, contact your doctor as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may

102 umarol Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take acenocoumarol exactly as direct

103 your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. Getting the most from your treatment

104 th or shaving. Use a soft toothbrush, be gentle when using dental floss and if possible use an electric razor. Changing your diet suddenly can affect your

105 ctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Swallow acetazolamide modified release

106 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to

107 your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. If you have been prescribed the

108 rtment of your local hospital at once. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others

109 aciclovir. The affected areas should be kept clean and as dry as possible. Wearing loose-fitting clothing should help to avoid irritating

110 in and whites of the eyes) and severe sickness contact your doctor as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying side effects which you think

Concordances of DOCTOR

1 Before Taking Acamprosate Before taking acamprosate make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are
pregnant, trying for a
2 how to Take Acamprosate Take acamprosate exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's
information leaflet, if
3 ct that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acamprosate contact your doctor or go to the accident and
emergency department of your
4 ese usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the
following symptoms continue or become
5 think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor. How to store Acamprosate Keep
out of reach of children.
6 Aciclovir eye ointment Before using aciclovir eye ointment make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you
have ever had an allergic
7 ur treatment Use aciclovir eye ointment exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist. It should be applied five
times a day.
8 Do not use aciclovir eye ointment more often or for a longer period than your doctor had directed. If your
symptoms do not improve within a few days or if
9 toms do not improve within a few days or if they become worse, check with your doctor. Strict attention to hygiene
and cleanliness is important to prevent
10 se only. If you suspect someone has swallowed any aciclovir, contact your doctor or go to the accident and
emergency department of your local
11 nce any other symptoms which you think may be due to this preparation ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice.
How to store Aciclovir eye ointment
12 Before using Aciclovir Topical Before using aciclovir cream make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you
have ever had an allergic
13 to use Aciclovir Topical Use aciclovir exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's
information leaflet, if
14 f your condition does not seem to be getting better after seven days, ask your doctor for advice. Avoid contact with
the eyes. If any of this preparation
15 pear. If it doesn't or if it becomes severe, stop using aciclovir and ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. If you
experience any other worrying
16 rrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this preparation, speak to your doctor or pharmacist. How to store
Aciclovir Topical Keep out
17 edicine. Before Taking Acipimox Before taking acipimox make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are
pregnant, trying for a baby
18 before beginning treatment Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Take acipimox with or just after
food. Try to take acipimox at
19 you or someone else has taken an overdose of acipimox contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency
department of your local
20 take alongside acipimox. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be checked. Many
people are able to
21 important for you to go on a weight reducing diet. However, check with your doctor before going on any diet. Even
if you do not feel unwell, never stop
22 you do not feel unwell, never stop taking acipimox without checking with your doctor first. When you stop taking
acipimox, your fat levels may increase again
23 ng any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking
acipimox. Can Acipimox
24 ir useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the
following side effects continue or become
25 ifficulty in breathing stop taking this medicine immediately and consult your doctor or accident and emergency
department of your local hospital as soon as
26 icine. Before Taking Acitretin Before taking Acitretin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are
pregnant, trying for a baby
27 ow to Take Acitretin Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's
information leaflet, if
28 pect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acitretin contact your doctor or go to the accident and
emergency department of your local hospital at
29 most from your treatment Keep your regular appointments with your doctor. Your doctor will probably want you to
have blood tests during your
30 our treatment Keep your regular appointments with your doctor. Your doctor will probably want you to have blood
tests during your treatment.
31 ot become pregnant while you are being treated with acitretin. Your doctor will probably have advised you about
using sufficient contraceptive
32 ent you think you may be pregnant, stop taking acitretin and contact your doctor for advice. You should not donate
blood while you are being treated

33 mouth becomes too troublesome discuss the problem with your pharmacist or doctor. Can Acitretin cause problems? Along with their useful

34 These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

35 in and disturbances of your vision, stop taking this preparation and see your doctor for advice. If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you

36 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Acitretin Keep out of reach

37 before taking acrivastine Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

38 to take acrivastine Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

39 ct that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acrivastine contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

40 or pieces of ice. If your mouth becomes too dry, discuss the problem with your doctor or pharmacist. Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines,

41 does not generally cause any significant side effects, however speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

42 you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor. How to store acrivastine Keep out of reach of children.

43 Before using Adapalene Before using any of this preparation make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

44 to use Adapalene Use this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

45 ot become pregnant while you are being treated with adapalene. Your doctor will probably have advised you about using adequate contraceptive

46 ment you think you may be pregnant, stop using adapalene and contact your doctor for advice. Do not use any harsh soaps or exfoliants while you are

47 it doesn't or if it becomes severe, stop using this preparation and ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. If you experience any other worrying

48 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Adapalene Keep out of reach

49 sing Adrenaline Eye Drops Before using any of the eye drops make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

50 Wash your hands Insert one to two drops daily or as directed by your doctor. Getting the most from your treatment Use this

51 rom your treatment Use this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor and always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible

52 before beginning treatment. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked. If you also have to use a

53 one. Try to use this preparation at regular intervals as directed by your doctor and try not to miss any doses. Adrenaline eye preparations may cause

54 medicine. If you or someone else has swallowed this preparation, contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital.

55 ir useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

56 Taking Alendronic Acid Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

57 Take Alendronic Acid Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

58 hat you or someone else has taken an overdose of Alendronic Acid contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

59 These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

60 tburn, or black or bloody stools, stop taking Alendronic Acid and contact your doctor as soon as possible . If you experience any other worrying symptoms,

61 Before Taking Alfacalcidol Before taking Alfacalcidol make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

62 Take Alfacalcidol Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

63 t that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Alfacalcidol contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

64 ke alongside Alfacalcidol. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be monitored. You will need to have blood

65 any worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. IMPORTANT: if you experience the following

66 ng symptoms while you are taking this medicine make an appointment to see your doctor as soon as possible: Loss
of appetite, weakness, feeling sick, being
67 icine. Before Taking Alfuzosin Before taking Alfuzosin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are
pregnant, trying for a baby
68 to Take Alfuzosin Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's
information leaflet, if
69 two doses together. Do not stop taking Alfuzosin without speaking with your doctor first. Try to avoid drinking
alcohol whilst you are taking Alfuzosin
70 spect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Alfuzosin contact your doctor or go to the accident and
emergency department of your local hospital at
71 ng any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking
Alfuzosin. Alfuzosin can
72 sweets or pieces of ice. If this becomes a problem, speak with your doctor or pharmacist. Can Alfuzosin cause
problems? Along with
73 mprove as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your pharmacist or doctor if any of the following
side effects continue or become troublesome.
74 medicine, not mentioned in this leaflet, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor. How to store Alfuzosin Keep
all medicines out of the
75 edicine. Before Taking Acarbose Before taking acarbose make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are
pregnant, trying for a baby
76 to Take Acarbose Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the printed information
leaflet, if possible
77 spect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acarbose contact your doctor or go to the accident and
emergency department of your local hospital at
78 that you follow any dietary instructions that you have been given by your doctor or diabetic nurse. Check with your
doctor before taking up any
79 hat you have been given by your doctor or diabetic nurse. Check with your doctor before taking up any physical
exercise, as this will have a long
80 blood sugar levels. You must keep your regular appointment with your doctor or diabetic nurse. Your doctor may
want you to have a blood test or
81 ou must keep your regular appointment with your doctor or diabetic nurse. Your doctor may want you to have a
blood test or adjust the dose of acarbose you are
82 ose you are taking. Do not stop taking this medicine without speaking to your doctor or diabetic nurse first. You
must test for sugar in the blood or
83 tablets, syrup, or sweets, available from your local pharmacy. Check with your doctor or diabetic nurse straight
away, because you may get further attacks
84 ng. If you experience any of the symptoms mentioned check with your doctor or diabetic nurse immediately. Can
Acarbose cause problems?
85 hich usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following
symptoms continue or become
86 the skin and whites of the eyes), swelling. You should also tell your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any
other symptoms not mentioned in
87 Before Taking Allopurinol Before taking Allopurinol make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are
pregnant, trying for a baby
88 Take Allopurinol Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's
information leaflet, if
89 beginning treatment. Do not stop taking Allopurinol unless advised by your doctor. Take Allopurinol with or
immediately after food, and with a full
90 ct that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Allopurinol contact your doctor or go to the accident and
emergency department of your local hospital at
91 may also make you more likely to suffer from gout, ask your pharmacist or doctor for advice on diet. If you do
suffer from a gout attack your doctor
92 ist or doctor for advice on diet. If you do suffer from a gout attack your doctor can prescribe you another medicine
to treat the attack. Do not take
93 or salicylates while being treated with Allopurinol, unless prescribed by your doctor. Aspirin may bring on an
attack of gout. Note: Some cough and cold prepa
94 rous if you were not fully alert. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be
monitored. Before having any kind of
95 any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking
Allopurinol. Can
96 ir useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the
following side effects continue or become
97 enlargement of breasts in both men and women. Important: Check with your doctor immediately if you develop a
skin rash. If you experience any other
98 Before Taking Almotriptan Before taking Almotriptan make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are
pregnant, trying for a baby

99 Take Almotriptan Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take one dose, as directed by your doctor, as soon as you feel a migraine starting. If your migraine returns, one

100 ct that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Almotriptan contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

101 king Almotriptan is also needed before taking ergotamine. If in doubt ask your doctor or pharmacist. Before having any kind of surgery, including dental

102 ng any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking Almotriptan. Can

103 mprove as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your pharmacist or doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

104 this sensation becomes too intense, stop taking Almotriptan and contact your doctor as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying side

105 medicine, not mentioned in this leaflet, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor. How to store Almotriptan Keep all medicines out of the

106 fore Taking Alpha Tocopheryl Before taking Alpha Tocopheryl make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby 108 Alpha Tocopheryl Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

109 at you or someone else has taken an overdose of Alpha Tocopheryl contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

110 which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome:

111 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Alpha Tocopheryl Keep all

112 Before Taking Alprazolam Before using any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant or breast-feeding¹⁵

113 to Take Alprazolam Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if

114 you or someone else has taken an overdose of alprazolam contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

115 most from your treatment Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked. Alprazolam can cause

116 usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

117 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Alprazolam Keep out of the

118 ine. Before using Alprostadil Before using Alprostadil make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you suffer from priapism (prolonged

119 to use Alprostadil Use your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. You must follow the printed instructions you have been given

120 experience an erection which lasts for four hours or more, contact your doctor immediately. The injection is administered at the base of the penis.

121 dministered at the base of the penis. The first injection should be given by a doctor or nurse, although after proper training and instruction you will be abl

122 rethra making insertion more comfortable. The first dose should be given by a doctor or nurse, although after proper training and instruction you will be

123 from your pharmacist. If dry mouth becomes too troublesome speak with your doctor. Alprostadil may cause dizziness, particularly when getting up

124 hich usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

125 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Alprostadil Keep all

126 Aluminium Acetate Ear Drops Before using this preparation make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you have a perforated eardrum

127 these ear drops once or twice a day, unless otherwise directed by your doctor. Apply this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor or

128 irected by your doctor. Apply this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist. Do not use this preparation more often, or for a

129 Do not use this preparation more often, or for a longer period than your doctor has directed. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

130 ove within seven days or if they become worse, make an appointment to see your doctor. This preparation is for you. Never give it to others even if their

131 If you suspect someone has swallowed any of this medicine, contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

132 worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this preparation, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. How to store Aluminium Acetate Ear Drops

133 Taking Aluminium hydroxide Before taking aluminium hydroxide make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

134 Aluminium hydroxide Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

135 you or someone else has taken an overdose of aluminium hydroxide contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

136gement of kidney disease you must keep your regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be monitored. Do not take aluminium hydroxide at

137 plenty of water. If constipation continues to be a problem speak to your doctor or pharmacist. Can Aluminium hydroxide cause problems?

138ther worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. How to store Aluminium hydroxide

139 Before Taking Alverine Citrate Before taking Alverine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

140 to Take Alverine Citrate Take Alverine exactly as directed by your doctor. Try to take Alverine at the same times each day to avoid

141 you or someone else has taken an overdose of Alverine, contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

142most from your treatment Keep your regular appointments with your doctor, so your progress can be monitored. Before buying any over

143useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

144 Before Taking Amantadine Before taking amantadine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

145 How to Take Amantadine Take amantadine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

146el the full benefit. Do not stop taking amantadine without speaking to your doctor first. Your doctor will need to reduce your dose of amantadine

147 Do not stop taking amantadine without speaking to your doctor first. Your doctor will need to reduce your dose of amantadine gradually before stopping.

148 ect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of amantadine contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

149ng any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor or dentist that you are taking amantadine. Amantadine can

150ctedly occur again and again. If you experience this problem, speak with your doctor. Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with

151 These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following symptoms continue or become

152 you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor. How to store Amantadine Keep out of reach of children.

153 Before Taking Amfebutamone Before taking amfebutamone make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby,

154 before beginning treatment. Take amfebutamone exactly as directed by your doctor. Amfebutamone tablets should be swallowed whole, not crushed or chew

155 that you or someone else has taken an overdose of amfebutamone contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

156ugar-free sweets or pieces of ice. If your mouth becomes too dry ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. Can Amfebutamone cause problems

157 hich usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

158 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amfebutamone Keep out of

159 ine. Before taking Acebutolol Before taking acebutolol make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

160 to take Acebutolol Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

161 nning treatment. Do not stop taking this medicine without speaking to your doctor first. Try to take your medicine at the same times each day to avoid

162 ect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acebutolol contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

163 having any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon that you are taking acebutolol. It is very impor

164 important to follow any dietary advice that you may have been given by your doctor. If you have diabetes: Check your blood glucose levels

165 which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the side effects below continue or become

166 form. Before Taking Amiloride Before taking Amiloride make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

167 before beginning treatment. Take Amiloride exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist. If you are taking another diuretic (water tablet

168 miloride. Amiloride will make you urinate (pass water) more often, so your doctor or pharmacist will usually advise you to take your dose in the morning

169 you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amiloride contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

170 take alongside Amiloride. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be monitored. Avoid excessive

171 e or kidney failure. It is very important to take Amiloride exactly as your doctor has instructed and to not stop taking it without speaking to your

172 your doctor has instructed and to not stop taking it without speaking to your doctor first, even if you feel quite well. It is important to follow any

173 It is important to follow any dietary advice that you have been given by your doctor. If you are overweight, your doctor may want you to follow a weight

174 ry advice that you have been given by your doctor. If you are overweight, your doctor may want you to follow a weight reducing diet. A diet rich in

175 ium. Do not use them while taking Amiloride unless instructed to do so by your doctor. Too much potassium can be harmful. Your doctor or pharmacist will be a

176 instructed to do so by your doctor. Too much potassium can be harmful. Your doctor or pharmacist will be able to advise you on your diet. Diuretics

177 pieces of ice. If your mouth becomes too dry, discuss the problem with your doctor or pharmacist. Amiloride may cause you to feel faint or dizzy when

178 ition. Getting up slowly should help. If this becomes too troublesome ask your doctor for advice. Before having any kind of treatment, including dental

179 nt, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking Amiloride. Can Amiloride cause

180 ir useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

181 may increase your chances of sodium loss. If you experience this contact your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible. Signs of excessive sodium loss a

182 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amiloride Keep out of reach

183 Taking Aminoglutethimide Before taking Aminoglutethimide make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

184 Aminoglutethimide Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

185 ou are sick shortly after taking a dose, or you forget a dose, check with your doctor. You will be told whether to take the dose again, or wait until the next

186 you or someone else has taken an overdose of Aminoglutethimide contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

187 You must avoid getting pregnant while taking Aminoglutethimide, ask your doctor or pharmacist about suitable contraception. Keep your regular

188 bout suitable contraception. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored. Aminoglutethimide may cause

189 cluding dental treatment and emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking Aminoglutethimide. If you have diabetes this

190 Test your urine or blood regularly and report any extreme changes to your doctor. Can Aminoglutethimide cause problems? Along with their

191 which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

192 xperience shortness of breath or any unusual bruising or bleeding contact your doctor immediately. If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which

193 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Aminoglutethimide Keep all

194 Before Taking Amiodarone Before taking Amiodarone make sure that your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

195 before beginning treatment. Take Amiodarone exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist Swallow Amiodarone tablets whole with a glass of

196 taking Amiodarone, even if you begin to feel better without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment may cause your symptoms to return. Try to

197 Never take two doses at the same time to make up. If in doubt speak to your doctor or pharmacist. Amiodarone is for you. Never give it to others, even

198 suspect you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amiodarone contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

199 getting the most from your treatment Keep your appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked. You will need to have regular

200 treatment, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking Amiodarone. Amiodarone increases your skin

201 this may take several months. If you are worried, ask your pharmacist or doctor for advice. Can Amiodarone cause problems? Along

202 with side effects continue or become troublesome speak with your pharmacist or doctor. Problems with eyesight, pins and needles, muscle pains, feeling

203 Important: If you experience any of the following side effects contact your doctor immediately. Jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes), extreme

204 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amiodarone Keep out of the

205 refrigerator. Before taking Amisulpride Before taking Amisulpride make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

206 how to take Amisulpride Take Amisulpride exactly as directed by your doctor and always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible

207 stopping taking Amisulpride, even if you are feeling better, without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping Amisulpride too soon may cause your symptoms to return.

208 If you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amisulpride contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

209 If dry mouth becomes too troublesome, discuss the problem with your doctor or pharmacist. Can Amisulpride cause problems? Along with

210 symptoms which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

211 Irritation, abnormal paleness, leaking bladder and a racing heartbeat contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital

212 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amisulpride Keep all

213 the tablets in the original container. Before taking Amitriptyline Before taking amitriptyline make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

214 before beginning treatment. Take amitriptyline exactly as directed by your doctor. It may take several weeks before you begin to feel the benefits of

215 this treatment. Do not stop taking amitriptyline without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems and your doctor

216 will probably want to reduce your dose gradually. Take amitriptyline

217 if you or someone else has taken an overdose of amitriptyline contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

218 If you are having any kind of surgery, including dental and emergency treatment, tell your doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking amitriptyline. Amitriptyline can

219 cause dry mouth. If dry mouth becomes too troublesome, discuss the problem with your doctor. Amitriptyline may cause some people to sweat more than they usually

220 symptoms which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

221 troublesome. Important: If you experience the following symptoms contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

222 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amitriptyline Keep all

223 the tablets in the original container. Before Taking Amlodipine Before taking Amlodipine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

224 before beginning treatment. Take Amlodipine exactly as directed by your doctor. Swallow Amlodipine whole with a glass of water. Try to take

225 the same time to make up. Do not stop taking Amlodipine without speaking to your doctor first. Amlodipine is for you. Never give it to others, even if their

226 name or someone else has taken an overdose of this preparation contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

227 hospital. Take alongside Amlodipine. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be checked. Amlodipine may cause drowsiness

228 If you are having any kind of treatment, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking Amlodipine. Amlodipine can

229 cause dryness of the mouth. If your mouth becomes too dry, discuss the problem with your doctor. Can Amlodipine cause problems? Along with their useful

230 symptoms These should improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

231 troublesome. Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and of the whites of your eyes) contact your doctor immediately. If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which

232 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amlodipine Keep all

233 Before Taking Amobarbital Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

234 to Take Amobarbital Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible,

235 bed. Important: Do not stop taking Amobarbital without speaking with your doctor first. Your doctor will want to reduce the dose that you are taking

236 Do not stop taking Amobarbital without speaking with your doctor first. Your doctor will want to reduce the dose that you are taking gradually, as stopping

237 that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amobarbital contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

238 ing the most from your treatment Keep your regular appointments with your doctor. Your doctor may want to adjust the dose that you are taking.

239 from your treatment Keep your regular appointments with your doctor. Your doctor may want to adjust the dose that you are taking. Amobarbital

240 If you wish to buy any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your doctor or pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside

241 hich usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

242 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amobarbital Keep all medicines out of

243 Before using Amorolfine cream Before using any of this cream make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

244 How to use Amorolfine cream Use this cream exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible,

245 If it doesn't or if it becomes severe, stop using amorolfine and ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. If you experience any other worrying

246 ther worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this cream, consult your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amorolfine cream Keep out of reach

247 medicine. Before Taking Amoxapine Before taking Amoxapine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

248 How to Take Amoxapine Keep your regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be checked. Take Amoxapine exactly as

249 progress can be checked. Take Amoxapine exactly as directed by your doctor. It may take several weeks before you begin to feel the benefits of

250 ts of this treatment. Do not stop taking Amoxapine without speaking to your doctor first. Stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems and your doctor

251 to your doctor first. Stopping treatment suddenly can cause problems and your doctor will probably want to reduce your dose gradually. Take Amoxapine at

252 you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amoxapine contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

253 any kind of surgery, including dental and emergency treatment, tell your doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking Amoxapine. Amoxapine can

254 your pharmacist. If your mouth becomes too dry, discuss the problem with your doctor. Amoxapine may cause some people to sweat more than they usually do.

255 usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or

256 periods.Important: If you experience the following symptoms contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

257 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amoxapine Keep all medicines out

258 Before Taking Amoxicillin Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

259 How to Take Amoxicillin Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the printed information leaflet, if possible,

260 after completing your course of Amoxicillin make an appointment to see your doctor. Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you

261 that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Amoxicillin contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

262 taking a course of antibiotics. If you think you have thrush speak to your doctor or pharmacist for advice. Important: Oral contraceptives can

263 eptive pill which is taken every day or need further advice, speak to your doctor or pharmacist. Can Amoxicillin cause problems? Along with the 7

264 usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following symptoms continue or become

265 swelling of the tongue, throat or face, stop taking Amoxicillin and contact your doctor immediately. If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you

266 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amoxicillin Keep out of reach of

267 Before Taking Aceclofenac Before taking aceclofenac make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

268 to Take Aceclofenac Take aceclofenac exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

269 that you or someone else has taken an overdose of aceclofenac contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

270 the next dose with a glass of milk. Keep your regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be checked. Before having any kind of surgery,

271 having any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking aceclofenac. Aceclofenac may

272 which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

273 or blood in the urine stop taking this medicine immediately and consult your doctor or accident and emergency department of your local hospital as soon as

274 effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Aceclofenac Keep all

275 Before Taking Amphotericin Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

276 How to Take Amphotericin Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor This medicine should be used after meals or food, so that it

277 be swallowed whole with a drink of water Never take more than your doctor has told you to. If you suspect that you or someone else has taken a

278 that you or someone else has taken an overdose of amphotericin contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

279 ricin taken by mouth rarely causes any problems. Speak with your pharmacist or doctor if the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

280 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amphotericin Keep out of the reach of

281 Before Taking Ampicillin Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

282 cines How to Take Ampicillin Take Ampicillin exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the printed information leaflet, if possible,

283 ent after completing your course of Ampicillin make an appointment to see your doctor. Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you

284 ect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Ampicillin contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

285 taking a course of antibiotics. If you think you have thrush speak to your doctor or pharmacist for advice. Important: Oral contraceptives can

286 eptive pill which is taken every day or need further advice, speak to your doctor or pharmacist. Can Ampicillin cause problems? Along with their useful

287 These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following symptoms continue or become

288 throat or face; stop taking Ampicillin and contact your doctor immediately. If you experience any other worrying symptoms, which

289 ptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Ampicillin Keep out of reach of

290 of your medicine. Before taking aspirin Before taking aspirin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

291 ines How to take aspirin Always take aspirin exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

292 hat you or someone else has taken an overdose of aspirin contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

293 en to children under the age of 16 unless it has been prescribed by a doctor to treat specific conditions. aspirin should not therefore be given

294 of the following symptoms continue or become troublesome, speak with your doctor or pharmacist. Feeling or being sick, tummy pain, heartburn.

295 high temperature with a sore throat stop taking this medicine and consult your doctor or accident and emergency department of your local hospital immediately.

296 confusion or swollen lower legs stop taking this medicine and contact your doctor. If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which

297 esome symptoms, which you think may be due to aspirin, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store aspirin Keep all medicines out of the

298 your medicine. Before taking Atenolol Before taking Atenolol make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

299 How to take Atenolol Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

300 treatment. Do not stop taking this medicine without speaking to your doctor first. Try to take your medicine at the same times each day to avoid

301 spect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Atenolol contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

302 to take alongside Atenolol. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored. Before having any kind of

303 having any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon that you are taking Atenolol. It is very

304 ry important to follow any dietary advice that you may have been given by your doctor. If you have diabetes: Check your blood glucose levels regular

305 which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

306 medicine. Before Taking Atovaquone Before taking Atovaquone make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

307 How to Take Atovaquone Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the printed information leaflet, if possible

308 two doses at the same time to make up. If in doubt speak to your pharmacist or doctor. Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect that you

309 ect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Atovaquone contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

310 ing any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon that you are taking this medicine. Can

311 mprove as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your pharmacist or doctor if any of the following symptoms continue or become troublesome.

312 symptoms which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Atovaquone Keep all medicines out of

313 Atropine eye preparations Before using any of this preparation make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

314 most from your treatment Use this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor or pharmacist. Do not drive, operate machinery or do any other

315 tering a dose of atropine. Use this preparation exactly as directed by your doctor and always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if possible,

316 oms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse, check with your doctor. If you are using any other eye drops or ointments, leave at least

317 medicine. If you or someone else has swallowed this preparation, contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital.

318 ir useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

319 ablet form. Before Taking Atropine oral Before taking atropine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or brea

320 nes How to Take Atropine oral Take atropine exactly as directed by your doctor. Try to take atropine at the same times each day to avoid

321 t you or someone else has taken an overdose of atropine, contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

322 ing the most from your treatment Keep your regular appointments with your doctor, so your progress can be monitored. Do not stop taking

323 can be monitored. Do not stop taking atropine without speaking to your doctor first. Before purchasing any over the counter medicines check

324 or chewing sugar-free gum. If dry mouth becomes too troublesome, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. Can Atropine oral cause problems? As well

325 seful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or

326 your medicine. Before Taking Auranofin Before taking auranofin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

327 How to Take Auranofin Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

328 that you or someone else has taken an overdose of auranofin contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

329 take alongside auranofin. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored, you will have regular blood tests

330 cluding dental treatment and emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking auranofin. You may find you have diarrhoea while

331 ir useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

332 breathlessness or cough stop taking auranofin immediately and contact your doctor at once. If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms,

333 your medicine. Before Taking Auranofin Before taking auranofin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

334 How to Take Auranofin Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

335 pect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of auranofin contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

336 to take alongside auranofin. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored, you will have regular blood tests 337 cluding dental treatment and emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking auranofin. You may find you have diarrhoea while

338 ir useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

339 breathlessness or cough stop taking auranofin immediately and contact your doctor at once. If you experience any other worrying or troublesome symptoms,

340 edicine. Before Taking Azapropazone Before taking Azapropazone make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

341 How to Take Azapropazone Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

342 you or someone else has taken an overdose of Azapropazone contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

343 ake alongside Azapropazone. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be monitored. If you experience

344 ction cream higher than factor 15. Keep your regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be checked. This medicine may cause drowsiness

345 any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking Azapropazone. Can Azapropazone

346 hich usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

347 or blood in the urine stop taking this medicine immediately and consult your doctor or accident and emergency department of your local hospital as soon as

348 effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Azapropazone Keep all medicines out

349 ine. Before Taking Acemetacin Before taking acemetacin make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

350 How to Take Acemetacin Take acemetacin exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

351 ect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acemetacin contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

352 the next dose with a glass of milk. Keep your regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be checked. Before having any kind of surgery,

353 having any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking acemetacin. Acemetacin may

354 hich usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

355 or blood in the urine stop taking this medicine immediately and consult your doctor or accident and emergency department of your local hospital as soon as

356 de effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Acemetacin Keep all

357 edicine. Before Taking Azathioprine Before taking Azathioprine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

358 How to Take Azathioprine Take Azathioprine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

359 you vomit shortly after taking a dose, or you forget a dose, check with your doctor. You will be told whether to take the dose again, or wait until the next

360 that you or someone else has taken an overdose of Azathioprine contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

361 ake alongside Azathioprine. Keep your regular appointments with your doctor so your progress can be monitored. You will need regular blood tests

362 reatment, do not have any immunisations (vaccinations) without talking to your doctor first. Azathioprine lowers the body's resistance and there is a chance

363 ing dental treatment and emergency treatment, tell the surgeon, dentist or doctor that you are taking Azathioprine. Can Azathioprine cause problems?

364 hich usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome.

365 skin or whites of the eyes) or any unusual bruising or bleeding contact your doctor immediately. Because Azathioprine works by suppressing the body's

366 ore prone to infections. If you develop an infection of any kind, contact your doctor as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying symptoms,

367 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Azathioprine Keep all medicines out

368 Before Taking Acenocoumarol Before taking acenocoumarol make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby or

369 efore beginning treatment. Take acenocoumarol exactly as directed by your doctor or anticoagulant clinic. Do not stop taking acenocoumarol

370 oagulant clinic. Do not stop taking acenocoumarol without speaking to your doctor first. You should have been given a treatment booklet with your 35

371 you or someone else has taken an overdose of acenocoumarol contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local

372 ide acenocoumarol. Always attend your regular appointments with the doctor or anticoagulant clinic. You will need to have regular blood tests,

373 having any kind of surgery, including dental or emergency treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon you are taking acenocoumarol and show the person

374 knock, cut or bruise yourself while you are taking acenocoumarol. Inform your doctor if you suffer any falls, blows or injuries. You should also take special

375 You should not begin a weight reducing diet without discussing it with your doctor first. Alcohol should only be drunk in moderation. Alcohol can also

376 ir useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

377 stools or jaundice (yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes) contact your doctor or anticoagulant clinic immediately. If you experience any other

378 Before Taking Acetazolamide Before taking acetazolamide make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

379 Take Acetazolamide Take acetazolamide exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

380 that you or someone else has taken an overdose of acetazolamide contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

381 It is important to keep your regular appointments with your doctor so that your progress can be checked. You may need to have blood

382 useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side effects continue or become

383 etylcysteine eye drops Before using any of this preparation make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you wear soft contact lenses

384 at this procedure three or four times a day, unless otherwise directed by your doctor. Getting the most from your treatment If your symptoms

385 not improve within a few days, or if they become worse, check with your doctor. If you also have to use any other eye drops or ointments,

386 symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Acetylcysteine eye drops Keep

387 icine. Before Taking Aciclovir Before taking Aciclovir make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant, trying for a baby

388 to Take Aciclovir Take your medication exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's information leaflet, if

389 sed dose and take the next dose on time. If in doubt speak to your pharmacist, doctor or dentist. Never take more than the prescribed dose. If you suspect

390 pect that you or someone else has taken an overdose of aciclovir contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency department of your local hospital at

391 mprove as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your pharmacist or doctor if any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome:

392 yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes) and severe sickness contact your doctor as soon as possible. If you experience any other worrying side effe

Concordances of MEDICINES

- 1 Acamprosate About Acamprosate This belongs to the group of medicines known as GABA analogues. Acamprosate is used to prevent the need
- 2 reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription,
- 3 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Acamprosate Take acamprosate exactly
- 4 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you
- 5 king any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acamprosate.
- 6 Can Acamprosate cause problems? Along with their needed effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body
- 7 away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them
- 8 or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.
- 9 Ointment About Aciclovir eye ointment This belongs to the group of medicines known as antiviral eye preparations. Aciclovir is used to treat
- 10 to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal
- 11 those available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to use Aciclovir eye ointment Always read the
- 12 preparation four weeks after opening. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them
- 13 ildren or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.
- 14 ciclovir topical About Aciclovir Topical This belongs to the group of medicines known as antivirals. It is used to treat infections caused by the
- 15 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to use Aciclovir Topical Use aciclovir
- 16 to use this preparation for 5-10 days. Before using any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to use a
- 17 efore using any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to use alongside aciclovir. You should see an
- 18 lace, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them
- 19 ildren or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.
- 20 Acipimox About Acipimox This belongs to the group of medicines known as lipid-regulating drugs. Acipimox is used to lower
- 21 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal
- 22 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Acipimox Always read the
- 23 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to
- 24 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acipimox. Keep your
- 25 Can Acipimox cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist 26 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them
- 27 Acitretin About Acitretin This belongs to the group of medicines known as retinoids. Acitretin is used to treat plaque psoriasis.
- 28 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal
- 29 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Acitretin Take this medicine exactly
- 30 fully alert or could not see properly. Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, including vitamin preparations, check with your pharmacist which
- 31 medicines, including vitamin preparations, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acitretin. Acitretin can cause
- 32 Can Acitretin cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body
- 33 away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them
- 34 ildren or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.
- 35 Acrivastine About acrivastine This belongs to the group of medicines known as antihistamines. It is used to prevent and relieve

36 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

37 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to take acrivastine Take this medicine

38 consult with your doctor or pharmacist. Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

39 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acrivastine. Can

40 place, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

41 children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

42 Adapalene About Adapalene This belongs to the group of medicines known as retinoids. It is used to treat acne and works by

43 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

44 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to use Adapalene Use this preparation

45 finishing treatment with adapalene. Before using any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

46 using any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to use alongside adapalene. Can

47 place, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

48 children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

49 adrenaline eye drops About Adrenaline Eye Drops This belongs to the group of medicines known as sympathomimetic eye preparations. Adrenaline Eye Drops

50 caution to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

51 those available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to use Adrenaline Eye Drops 1. Wash your hands

52 Can Adrenaline Eye Drops cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist

53 the eye drops 4 weeks after opening. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

54 Alendronic acid About Alendronic Acid This belongs to the group of medicines known as bisphosphonates. It is used to treat and prevent

55 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

56 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Alendronic Acid Take this medicine

57 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

58 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Alendronic Acid.

59 Can Alendronic Acid cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body

60 place, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

61 children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

62 Alfacalcidol About Alfacalcidol This belongs to the group of medicines known as vitamins. Alfacalcidol is a form of Vitamin D. Vitamin D is

63 - some capsules contain arachis (peanut) oil if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

64 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Alfacalcidol Take your medication

65 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

66 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Alfacalcidol. Keep your

67 , thirstiness or dizziness. How to store Alfacalcidol Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away

68 place, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

69 Alfuzosin About Alfuzosin This belongs to the group of medicines known as alpha-blockers. Alfuzosin is used to treat enlargement

70 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

71 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Alfuzosin Take your medication

72 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

73 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Alfuzosin. Before

74 Can Alfuzosin cause problems? Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

75 ith your pharmacist or doctor. How to store Alfuzosin Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place, away

76 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

77 Acarbose About Acarbose This belongs to the group of medicines known as antidiabetics. Acarbose can be used with other

78 reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

79 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Acarbose Take your medication

80 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

81 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acarbose. It is IMPORTANT

82 Can Acarbose cause problems? Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body

83 entioned in this leaflet. How to store Acarbose Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away

84 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

85 Allopurinol About Allopurinol This belongs to the group of medicines known as anti-gout agents. Allopurinol is used to prevent gout.

86 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

87 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Allopurinol Take your medication

88 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

89 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Allopurinol. Try to

90 another medicine to treat the attack. Do not take aspirin or salicylates or medicines containing aspirin or salicylates while being treated with

91 Can Allopurinol cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist

92 them with your pharmacist. How to store Allopurinol Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away

93 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

94 Almotriptan About Almotriptan This belongs to the group of medicines known as 5-HT₁ agonists. Almotriptan is used to treat migraine

95 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

96 to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Almotriptan Take your medication

97 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

98 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Almotriptan.

99 Can Almotriptan cause problems? Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

100 your pharmacist or doctor. How to store Almotriptan Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place, away

101 away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

102 Alpha Tocopheryl About Alpha Tocopheryl This belongs to the group of medicines known as vitamins. Alpha Tocopheryl is a form of Vitamin E, an

103 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

104 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Alpha Tocopheryl Take
your
105 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which
medicines are safe for you to
106 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take
alongside Alpha Tocopheryl.
107 Can Alpha Tocopheryl cause problems? Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side
effects, which usually improve as your body
108 doctor or pharmacist. How to store Alpha Tocopheryl Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a
cool dry place, away
109 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the
reach of children or take them
110 Alprazolam About Alprazolam This belongs to the group of medicines known as benzodiazepines.
Benzodiazepines can be used to relieve an anxiety
111 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy
without a prescription, herbal
112 se available to buy without a prescription, herbal or complementary medicines How to Take Alprazolam Take this
medicine
113 Can Alprazolam cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects,
these usually improve as your body
114 away from direct heat and light. Do not keep any out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of
the reach of children or take them
115 Alprostadil About Alprostadil This belongs to the group of medicines known as vasodilators. Alprostadil can be
used to treat erectile
116 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy
without a prescription, herbal
117 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to use Alprostadil Use your
medication
118 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which
medicines are safe for you to
119 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take
alongside Alprostadil. Important:
120 Can Alprostadil cause problems? Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects,
which usually improve as your body
121 your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Alprostadil Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool
dry place, away
122 re for up to 14 days before use. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach
of children or take them
123 drops About Aluminium Acetate Ear Drops This belongs to the group of medicines known as anti-inflammatory
ear preparations. This preparation is
124 to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy
without a prescription, herbal
125 those available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to use Aluminium Acetate
Ear Drops Always read the
126 these drops four weeks after opening. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of
the reach of children or take them
127 ildren or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.
128 nium hydroxide About Aluminium hydroxide This belongs to the group of medicines known as antacids.
Aluminium hydroxide is used to relieve acid
129 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy
without a prescription, herbal
130 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Aluminium hydroxide
Take your
131 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which
medicines are safe for you to
132 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take
alongside aluminium hydroxide. If
133 time as any other medicine, as it may stop the medicine working. Take other medicines at least one hour before or
at least one hour after a dose of
134 armacist for advice. How to store Aluminium hydroxide Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a
cool dry place, away
135 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the
reach of children or take them
136 Alverine citrate About Alverine Citrate This belongs to the group of medicines known as antispasmodics. Alverine
is used to relieve cramps or
137 ction to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy
without a prescription, herbal

138 those available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Alverine Citrate
Take Alverine

139 your progress can be monitored. Before buying any over the counter medicines check with your pharmacist which
medicines are safe for you to

140 re buying any over the counter medicines check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take
alongside Alverine. Alverine may

141 Can Alverine Citrate cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects.
Speak to your doctor or pharmacist

142 ace, away from direct heat and light. Do not keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the
reach of children or take them

143 Amantadine About Amantadine This belongs to the group of medicines known as dopaminergic drugs.
Amantadine is used to relieve the symptoms of

144 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy
without a prescription, herbal

145 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Amantadine Take
amantadine exactly

146 is problem, speak with your doctor. Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist
which medicines are safe for you to

147 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take
alongside amantadine Can

148 Can Amantadine cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms.
These usually improve as your body

149 lace, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the
reach of children or take them

150 ildren or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

151 Amfebutamone About Amfebutamone This belongs to the group of medicines known as smoking cessation aids.
Amfebutamone is used to help

152 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy
without a prescription, herbal

153 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Amfebutamone Always
read the

154 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which
medicines are safe for you to

155 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take
alongside amfebutamone. Amfebutam

156 Can Amfebutamone cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side
effects, which usually improve as your body

157 lace, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the
reach of children or take them

158 ildren or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

159 Acebutolol About Acebutolol This belongs to the group of medicines known as beta-blockers. Acebutolol can be
used to treat high

160 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy
without a prescription, herbal

161 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to take Acebutolol Take your
medication

162 g the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which
medicines are safe for you to

163 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take
alongside acebutolol. Keep your

164 Can Acebutolol cause problems? Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects,
which usually improve as your body

165 them with your pharmacist. How to store Acebutolol Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool
dry place, away

166 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the
reach of children or take them

167 Amiloride About Amiloride This belongs to the group of medicines known as potassium-sparing diuretics.
Diuretics are often

168 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy
without a prescription, herbal

169 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Amiloride Always read
the

170 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which
medicines are safe for you to

171 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take
alongside Amiloride. Keep your

172 Can Amiloride cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist

173 lace, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

174 ildren or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

175 minoglutethimide About Aminoglutethimide This belongs to the group of medicines known as hormone antagonists. Aminoglutethimide is used to treat

176 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

177 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Aminoglutethimide Take your

178 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

179 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Aminoglutethimide. You

180 Can Aminoglutethimide cause problems? Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

181 doctor or pharmacist. How to store Aminoglutethimide Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away

182 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

183 Amiodarone About Amiodarone This belongs to the group of medicines known as anti-arrhythmics. Amiodarone is used to treat heart arrhythmias.

184 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

185 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Amiodarone Always read the

186 if possible, even if it is empty. Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

187 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Amiodarone. Getting

188 Can Amiodarone cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body

189 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Either discard them safely out of the reach of children or take

190 Amisulpride About Amisulpride This belongs to the group of medicines known as antipsychotics. Amisulpride is effective in helping symptoms such

191 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

192 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to take Amisulpride Take Amisulpride exactly

193 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe to take also

194 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe to take alongside Amisulpride. Amisulpride can

195 Can Amisulpride cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

196 your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amisulpride Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place, away

197 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

198 Amitriptyline About Amitriptyline This belongs to the group of medicines known as tricyclic antidepressants. Amitriptyline is used to treat

199 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

200 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to take Amitriptyline Always read the

201 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe to take

202 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe to take alongside amitriptyline. Amitriptyline

203 Can Amitriptyline cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

204 our doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amitriptyline Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place, away

205 lace, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

206 children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

207 Amlodipine About Amlodipine This belongs to the group of medicines known as calcium channel blockers. Amlodipine is used to treat

208 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

209 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Amlodipine Always read the

210 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

211 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Amlodipine. Keep your

212 Can Amlodipine cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These should improve as your body

213 your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amlodipine Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place, away

214 place, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Either discard them safely out of the reach of children or take

215 Amobarbital About Amobarbital This belongs to the group of medicines known as barbiturates. It is used to treat severe insomnia

216 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

217 those available to buy without a prescription, herbal or complementary medicines How to Take Amobarbital Take this medicine

218 be aware of its effects on you. If you wish to buy any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your doctor or pharmacist which medicines are safe

219 y 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your doctor or pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Amobarbital. Can Amobarbital

220 barbital. Can Amobarbital cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

221 them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amobarbital Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place, away

222 place, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

223 Amorolfine cream About Amorolfine cream This belongs to the group of medicines known as antifungals. It is used to treat tinea (fungal) infections of

224 use available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to use Amorolfine cream Use this cream exactly as

225 vagina, inside of nose etc.). Before using any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

226 using any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to use alongside amorolfine. Can

227 place, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

228 children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

229 Amoxapine About Amoxapine This belongs to the group of medicines known as tricyclic antidepressants. Amoxapine is most commonly use

230 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

231 use available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Amoxapine Keep your regular appointment

232 Can Amoxapine cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your

233 hem with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amoxapine Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place, away

234 place, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

235 children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

236 Amoxicillin About Amoxicillin This belongs to the group of medicines known as antibiotics. It is used to treat bacterial infections of the chest and ear,

237 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

238 use available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Amoxicillin Take this medicine exactly as directed

239 Getting the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

240 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Amoxicillin. Some people

241 ist. Can Amoxicillin cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body 242 place, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to you

243 of children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

244 Aceclofenac About Aceclofenac This belongs to the group of medicines known as non-steroidal anti- inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Aceclofenac can

245 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

246 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Aceclofenac Take aceclofenac exactly

247 the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

248 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside aceclofenac. If you

249 Can Aceclofenac cause problems? Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

250 your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Aceclofenac Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away

251 away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

252 "Amphotericin About Amphotericin This belongs to the group of medicines known as antifungals. It is used to kill, or stop the growth of,

253 if you suffer from kidney or liver disease if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, including

254 available to buy without a prescription, including herbal or complementary medicines if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other

255 any doses. Can Amphotericin cause problems? Along with its useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. These usually go away as your body a

256 four days after opening the bottle. Do not keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

257 "Ampicillin About Ampicillin This belongs to the group of medicines known as antibiotics. It is used to treat bacterial infections, such

258 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

259 those available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Ampicillin Take Ampicillin exactly as directed by

260 Getting the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

261 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Ampicillin. Some people

262 pharmacist. Can Ampicillin cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body

263 place, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

264 children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

265 Aspirin About aspirin This belongs to the group of medicines known as non-steroidal anti- inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Aspirin

266 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

267 those available to buy without a prescription, herbal or complementary medicines How to take aspirin Always take aspirin exactly as directed by

268 n place. Getting the most from your treatment The Committee on Safety of Medicines (CSM) has recommended that preparations containing aspirin should

269 very rare disease that can be fatal. Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, especially cold and flu preparations which may also contain

270 preparations which may also contain aspirin, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside aspirin. aspirin may

271 lly alert Can aspirin cause problems? Along with their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body

272 cuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store aspirin Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place, away

273 place, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to you

274 "Atenolol About Atenolol This belongs to the group of medicines known as beta-blockers. Atenolol can be used to treat high blood

275 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

276 use available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to take Atenolol Take your medication exactly as directed

277 Getting the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

278 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Atenolol. Keep your

279 your blood. Can Atenolol cause problems? Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

280 icine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Atenolol Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away

281 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

282 Atovaquone About Atovaquone This belongs to the group of medicines known as antiprotozoals. Atovaquone is used to treat an infection of the chest and airways

283 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

284 use available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Atovaquone Take your medication exactly as directed

285 Getting the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

286 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Atovaquone. You must

287 medicine. Can Atovaquone cause problems? Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body

288 them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Atovaquone Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place, away

289 lace, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

290 eye preparations About Atropine eye preparations This belongs to the group of medicines known as antimuscarinic eye preparations. Atropine is an

291 ction to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

292 those available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to use Atropine eye preparations ATROPINE EYE DROPS: 1. Wash

293 Atropine eye preparations cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist

294 or eye ointment 4 weeks after opening. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

295 ildren or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

296 Atropine oral About Atropine oral This belongs to the group of medicines known as antimuscarinics. Atropine is used to relieve cramps or

297 ction to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

298 those available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Atropine oral Take atropine exactly as directed by

299 speaking to your doctor first. Before purchasing any over the counter medicines check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take

300 ore purchasing any over the counter medicines check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside atropine. Atropine may cause

301 ce. Can Atropine oral cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or

302 ace, away from direct heat and light. Do not keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

303 Auranofin About Auranofin This belongs to the group of medicines known as disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs). Auranofin can be used to relieve

304 ergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

305 use available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Auranofin Take your medication exactly as directed

306 Getting the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

307 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside auranofin. Keep your

308 s medicine. Can Auranofin cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist

309 ine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Auranofin Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away from

310 place, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

311 Auranofin About Auranofin This belongs to the group of medicines known as disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs). Auranofin can be used to relieve

312 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

313 use available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Auranofin Take your medication exactly as directed

314 Getting the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

315 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside auranofin. Keep your regul

316 ar medicine. Can Auranofin cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist

317 ine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Auranofin Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away from 318 place, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to you

319 Azapropazone About Azapropazone This belongs to the group of medicines known as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Other

320 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

321 use available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Azapropazone Take your medication exactly as

322 Getting the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

323 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Azapropazone. Keep your

324 ropazone. Can Azapropazone cause problems? Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

325 them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Azapropazone Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away from

326 place, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

327 Acemetacin About Acemetacin This belongs to the group of medicines known as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

328 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

329 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Acemetacin Take acemetacin exactly

330 g the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

331 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acemetacin. Acemetacin

332 Can Acemetacin cause problems? Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

333 h your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Acemetacin Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away

334 place, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

335 Azathioprine About Azathioprine This belongs to the group of medicines known as immunosuppressants. Azathioprine is used to prevent the

336 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

337 use available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Azathioprine Take Azathioprine exactly as directed

338 Getting the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

339 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside Azathioprine. Keep your

340 oprine. Can Azathioprine cause problems? Along with their useful effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

341 them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Azathioprine Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool dry place, away from

342 place, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them to

343 Acenocoumarol About Acenocoumarol This belongs to the group of medicines known as anticoagulants. Acenocoumarol is used to prevent and treat

344 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

345 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Acenocoumarol Always read the

346 getting the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

347 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acenocoumarol. Always

348 Can Acenocoumarol cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist

349 them with your pharmacist. How to store Acenocoumarol Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place away

350 place away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Either discard them safely out of the reach of children or take

351 Acetazolamide About Acetazolamide This belongs to the group of medicines known as carbonic anhydrase inhibitors. Acetazolamide is a

352 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription,

353 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Acetazolamide Take acetazolamide

354 skin reacts and avoid using sunbeds. Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to

355 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside acetazolamide. Can

356 Can Acetazolamide cause problems? As well as their useful effects all medicines can cause unwanted side effects. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist

357 ce, away from direct light and heat. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

358 children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

359 eye drops About Acetylcysteine eye drops This belongs to the group of medicines known as ocular lubricants. It works by reducing the thickness and

360 to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

361 those available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to use Acetylcysteine eye drops 1. Wash your 362 these eye drops 4 weeks after opening Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

363 children or take them to your local pharmacist who will dispose of unwanted medicines for you.

364 Aciclovir About Aciclovir This belongs to the group of medicines known as antivirals. Aciclovir is used to treat viral infections

365 allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those available to buy without a prescription, herbal

366 available to buy without a prescription, herbal and complementary medicines How to Take Aciclovir Take your medication

367 getting the most from your treatment Before taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to 368 taking any 'over-the-counter' medicines, check with your pharmacist which medicines are safe for you to take alongside aciclovir. The affected

369 Can Aciclovir cause problems? Along with their needed effects, all medicines can cause unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body

370 may be due to this medicine. How to store Aciclovir Keep all medicines out of the reach of children. Store in a cool, dry place, away

371 place, away from direct heat and light. Never keep out of date or unwanted medicines. Discard them safely out of the reach of children or take them

Concordances of MEDICINE

- 1 pral EC. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking
Acamprosate Before taking acamprosate make
- 2 er problems if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other
medicines, including those
- 3 anted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or
pharmacist if any of the following experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this
medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor. How to store
- 5 acyclovir. You may notice the use of either spelling on the packaging of your medicine. It is also sometimes
known as: Zovirax. You may notice the use of
- 6 Zovirax. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before using Aciclovir
eye ointment Before using aciclovir
- 7 if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other
medicines, including
- 8 iralief. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before using Aciclovir
Topical Before using aciclovir cream
- 9 if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are using any other preparations,
including those
- 10 m (half an inch) strip will cover a 5cm x 5cm area (2 inch square). This medicine is for you. Never give it to others,
even if their condition
- 11 rol do not make people feel ill but can cause problems if left untreated. This medicine may help prevent medical
problems caused by cholesterol and fats build
- 12 Olbetam. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking
Acipimox Before taking acipimox make sure your
- 13 mach ulcer) if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other
medicines, including those
- 14 ormation leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor.
Take acipimox with or just
- 15 arefully following their doctor's directions for a healthy diet and exercise. Medicine is prescribed only when
additional help is needed and acipimox is only
- 16 in the abdomen, localised swelling or difficulty in breathing stop taking this medicine immediately and consult your
doctor or accident and emergency
- 17 any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with
your pharmacist. How to store Acipimox
- 18 tigason. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Acitretin
Before taking Acitretin make sure
- 19 or diabetes if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other
medicines, including those
- 20 lementary medicines How to Take Acitretin Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the
- 21 ways take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others,
even if their condition
- 22 unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or
pharmacist if any of the following side
- 23 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with
your doctor or pharmacist. How to store
- 24 ief. You may notice the use of either of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before taking acrivastine
Before taking any of this medicine 25 f your medicine. Before taking acrivastine Before taking any of this medicine make
sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are
- 26 r porphyria if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other
medicines, including those
- 27 mentary medicines How to take acrivastine Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the
- 28 ways take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others,
even if their condition
- 29 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with
your pharmacist or doctor. How to store
- 30 ifferin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before using Adapalene
Before using any of this preparation
- 31 from eczema if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other
medicines, including those
- 32 been told will increase your chances of experiencing side effects. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others,
even if their condition
- 33 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with
your doctor or pharmacist. How to store
- 34 your eye(s) if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any
other medicines, including

35 that you can see well before you drive at night-time. Do not swallow this medicine. If you or someone else has
swallowed this preparation, contact your
36 hospital. Always take the container or bottle with you if possible. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
even if their condition appears to
37 any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with
your pharmacist. How to store Adrenaline Eye
38 Weekly. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking
Alendronic Acid Before taking any of this
39 ur medicine. Before Taking Alendronic Acid Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or
pharmacist knows: if you are
40 e last year if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other
medicines, including those
41 ary medicines How to Take Alendronic Acid Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read
the
42 ways take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others,
even if their condition
43 unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or
pharmacist if any of the following side
44 y experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with
your pharmacist. How to store Alendronic Acid
45 e-Alpha. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking
Alfacalcidol Before taking Alfacalcidol make
46 ey problems if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are allergic to peanuts -
some capsules contain arachis
47 Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
even if their condition
48 ess can be monitored. You will need to have blood tests while taking this medicine. Can Alfacalcidol cause
problems? This medicine is
49 taking this medicine. Can Alfacalcidol cause problems? This medicine is unlikely to cause any side effects. If
however, you experience any
50 ver, you experience any worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, ask your doctor or
pharmacist for advice. IMPORTANT: if you
51 IMPORTANT: if you experience the following symptoms while you are taking this medicine make an appointment
to see your doctor as soon as possible: Loss of
52 tral XL. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking
Alfuzosin Before taking Alfuzosin make sure
53 ssing urine if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other
medicines, including those
54 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
even if their condition
55 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your
pharmacist or doctor if any of the following side
56 experience any other worrying side effects, which you think may be due to this medicine, not mentioned in this
leaflet, discuss them with your pharmacist or
57 lucobay. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking
Acarbose Before taking acarbose make sure your
58 nt diabetic if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other
medicines, including those
59 llowed whole with a little liquid immediately before food. Try to take this medicine at the same time each day to
avoid missing any doses. If you miss
60 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
even if their condition
61 d test or adjust the dose of acarbose you are taking. Do not stop taking this medicine without speaking to your
doctor or diabetic nurse first. You must
62 gar. These symptoms may occur if you over eat, if you miss a dose of your medicine, if you do not follow a proper
diet, if you have a fever or
63 ause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your
doctor if any of the following symptoms continue or
64 Any more questions? If you have any more questions about this or any other medicine your pharmacist will be able
to answer them for you.
65 "loric;. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking
Allopurinol Before taking Allopurinol make
66 ey problems if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other
medicines, including those
67 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others
even if their condition

68 If you do suffer from a gout attack your doctor can prescribe you another medicine to treat the attack. Do not take aspirin or salicylates or medicine

69 If you experience any other symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Allopurinol

70 Imogran. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Almotriptan Before taking Almotriptan make

71 lphonamides if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

72 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

73 n cause drowsiness or dizziness. Make sure you know how you react to this medicine before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs,

74 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your pharmacist or doctor if any of the following side

75 experience any other worrying side effects, which you think may be due to this medicine, not mentioned in this leaflet, discuss them with your pharmacist or

76 thrombosis if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

77 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

78 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or

79 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Alpha

80 : Xanax. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Alprazolam Before using any of this medicine

81 g of your medicine. Before Taking Alprazolam Before using any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are

82 d disorder) if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

83 elementary medicines How to Take Alprazolam Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. This medicine is for you.

84 m Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

85 steady or less alert than normal. Make sure you know how you react to this medicine before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which

86 unwanted side effects, these usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side

87 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

88 Viridal. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before using Alprostadil Before using Alprostadil make sure

89 dysfunction. if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

90 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue

91 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

92 drum if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including

93 s for external use only. If you suspect someone has swallowed any of this medicine, contact your doctor or go to the accident and emergency

94 Aludrox. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Aluminium hydroxide Before taking aluminium

95 our blood) if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

96 ways take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

97 e monitored. Do not take aluminium hydroxide at the same time as any other medicine, as it may stop the medicine working. Take other medicines at least

98 aluminium hydroxide at the same time as any other medicine, as it may stop the medicine working. Take other medicines at least one hour before or at least one

99 ctor or pharmacist. Can Aluminium hydroxide cause problems? This medicine is unlikely to cause any side effects except for a mild upset tummy or

100 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice. How to store Aluminium

101 asmonal. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Alverine Citrate Before taking Alverine make

102 an one week if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including

103 If you experience any other symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Alverine Citrate

104 mmetrel. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Amantadine Before taking amantadine make sure

105 omach ulcer if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

106 t, if possible, before beginning treatment. You may have to take this medicine for several weeks or months before you feel the full benefit.

107 se dizziness and blurred vision. Make sure you know how you react to this medicine before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which

108 ause unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following symptoms

109 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist or doctor. How to store

110 n as bupropion. You may notice the use of either name on the packaging of your medicine. Amfebutamone is available in tablet form. It is also

111 : Zyban. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Amfebutamone Before taking amfebutamone make

112 or bulimia if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

113 ways take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others, even if their condition

114 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side

115 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

116 Sectral. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before taking Acebutolol Before taking acebutolol make sure

117 om diabetes if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

118 let, if possible, before beginning treatment. Do not stop taking this medicine without speaking to your doctor first. Try to take your medicine

119 king this medicine without speaking to your doctor first. Try to take your medicine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. Never take

120 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

121 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the side effects below

122 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Acebutolol

123 sing water) if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

124 ducing diet. A diet rich in potassium should be avoided whilst taking this medicine. Salt substitutes contain potassium. Do not use them while taking

125 ou experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

126 rimeten. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Aminoglutethimide Before taking Aminoglutethim

127 nal glands if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

128 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

129 doctor that you are taking Aminoglutethimide. If you have diabetes this medicine may affect your blood sugar levels. Test your urine or blood

130 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or

131 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

132 Amyben. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Amiodarone Before taking Amiodarone make sure

133 c to iodine if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

134 unwanted side effects. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. If any of the following side effects continue or become troublesome

135 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

136 Solian. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before taking Amisulpride Before taking Amisulpride make

137 nal glands) if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

138 ways take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

139 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue

140 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

141 ng position if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

142 ways take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

143 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side

144 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

145 mlostin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Amlodipine Before taking Amlodipine make sure

146 n the chest if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

147 unwanted side effects. These should improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side

148 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

149 amylobarbitone. You may notice the use of either name on the packaging of your medicine. Amobarbital is available in capsule and tablet form. It is also

150 Amytal. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Amobarbital Before taking any of this medicine

151 ng of your medicine. Before Taking Amobarbital Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant

152cohol abuse if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

153mentary medicines How to Take Amobarbital Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the manufacturer's

154's information leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take your medicine just before going to bed. Important: Do not stop taking Amobarbital

155sion, breathing difficulties and a sudden drop in body temperature. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

156continue to the following day. Make sure you know how you react to this medicine before driving, operating machinery or doing any other jobs which

157unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue

158you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

159Loceryl. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before using Amorolfine cream Before using any of this cream

160ast-feeding if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are using any other preparations, including those

161ons, but up to six weeks may be necessary for some foot infections. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others, even if their condition

162Asendis. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Amoxapine Before taking Amoxapine make sure your

163ng position if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

164e the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition appears to

165wanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side

166you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Amoxapin

167 oxycillin. You may notice the use of either spelling on the packaging of your medicine. Important: Because Amoxicillin is a type of penicillin it should not
168 oxidant. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Amoxicillin Before taking any of this medicine make
169 cking of your medicine. Before Taking Amoxicillin Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant,
170 dular fever if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those
171 erbal and complementary medicines How to Take Amoxicillin Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor. Always read the printed
172 al powder sachets, dissolve the contents in water before taking. Take this medicine at regular intervals and complete the prescribed course. It is
173 unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following 174 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store
175 eservex. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Aceclofenac Before taking aceclofenac make
176 m porphyria if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those
177 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue
178 you experience black or bloody stools or blood in the urine stop taking this medicine immediately and consult your doctor or accident and emergency
179 experience any other worrying side effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store
180 zenges. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Amphotericin Before taking any of this medicine make
181 aging of your medicine. Before Taking Amphotericin Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant,
182 cines if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine How to Take Amphotericin Take this medicine exactly as directed 183 on to this or any other medicine How to Take Amphotericin Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor This medicine should be used
184 otericin Take this medicine exactly as directed by your doctor This medicine should be used after meals or food, so that it can act in the
185 You should try to avoid food and drink for an hour after taking this medicine, particularly if you are using amphotericin to treat thrush of the
186 ericin to treat thrush of the mouth or throat, as this will allow the medicine to act in the mouth for a longer time Amphotericin should be take 187 arly at equally spaced intervals. Try to get into the habit of taking this medicine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. Can
188 unwanted side effects. These usually go away as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Amphotericin taken by mouth rarely causes any problems. Speak with
189 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store
190 cillin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Ampicillin Before taking any of this medicine make
191 cking of your medicine. Before Taking Ampicillin Before taking any of this medicine make sure your doctor or pharmacist knows: if you are pregnant,
192 megalovirus if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those
193 nformation leaflet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Take this medicine at regular intervals and complete the prescribed course. It is
194 ause unwanted symptoms. These usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following symptoms
195 experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store
196 aspirin. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before taking aspirin Before taking aspirin make sure your doctor or
197 d naproxen. if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those
198 unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. If any of the following symptoms continue or become troublesome,
199 or breathing problems, a high temperature with a sore throat stop taking this medicine and consult your doctor or accident and emergency department of your
200 nging in the ears, dizziness, confusion or swollen lower legs stop taking this medicine and contact your doctor. If you experience any other worrying or
201 rmin LS. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before taking Atenolol Before taking Atenolol make sure your doctor

202 m psoriasis if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

203 flet, if possible, before beginning treatment. Do not stop taking this medicine without speaking to your doctor first. Try to take your medicine

204 king this medicine without speaking to your doctor first. Try to take your medicine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. Never take

205 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

206 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if any of the following side

207 experience any other worrying side effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Atenolol Keep

208 You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Atovaquone Before taking Atovaquone make sure your doc

209 ng problems if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those avail

210 be taken with a meal, preferably with a high fat content. Try to take your medicine at the same times each day to avoid missing any doses. If you miss a

211 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

212 cy treatment, tell the doctor, dentist or surgeon that you are taking this medicine. Can Atovaquone cause problems? Along with their needed effects, all

213 ause unwanted symptoms, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your pharmacist or doctor if any of the following symptoms

214 you experience any other worrying symptoms which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store Atovaquone

215 tropine. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before using Atropine eye preparations Before using any of this

216 om glaucoma if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including

217 ntments, leave at least five minutes between each one. Do not swallow this medicine. If you or someone else has swallowed this preparation, contact your

218 hospital. Always take the container or bottle with you if possible. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition appears to

219 any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Atropine eye

220 emperature) if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including

221 any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Atropine oral

222 Ridaura. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Auranofin Before taking auranofin make sure your

223 el problems if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

224 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

225 ress can be monitored, you will have regular blood tests while taking this medicine. Auranofin may need to be taken for four to six months before full

226 void exposing the skin to the sun and do not use sunbeds while taking this medicine. Can Auranofin cause problems? As well as their useful effects all

227 any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Auranofin Keep

228 Ridaura. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Auranofin Before taking auranofin make sure your

229 el problems if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

330 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

231 progress can be monitored, you will have regular blood tests while taking this medicine. Auranofin may need to be taken for four to six months before full

232 void exposing the skin to the sun and do not use sunbeds while taking this medicine. Can Auranofin cause problems? As well as their useful effects all

233 any other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Auranofin Keep

234 Rheumox. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Azapropazone Before taking Azapropazone make sure your

235 m porphyria if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

236 regular appointment with your doctor so your progress can be checked. This medicine may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Make sure your reactions are

237 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue

238 you experience black or bloody stools or blood in the urine stop taking this medicine immediately and consult your doctor or accident and emergency

239 experience any other worrying side effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

240 Emflex. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Acemetacin Before taking acemetacin make sure

241 ng problems if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

242 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your doctor if any of the following side effects continue

243 you experience black or bloody stools or blood in the urine stop taking this medicine immediately and consult your doctor or accident and emergency 244 experience any other worrying side effects which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

245 Imuran. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Azathioprine Before taking Azathioprine make sure your

246 rase (TPMT) if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

247 g sick) or vomiting (being sick). However it is important to keep taking this medicine at regular dosage times even if you begin to feel unwell. If you 8

248 ress can be monitored. You will need regular blood tests while taking this medicine. Azathioprine may cause dizziness, vomiting or diarrhoea. Make

249 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak to your doctor if any of the following side effects continue or

250 you experience any other worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

251 nthrome. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Acenocoumarol Before taking acenocoumarol make

252 ndocarditis if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

253 other worrying or troublesome side effects, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Acenocoumarol

254 amox SR. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Acetazolamide Before taking acetazolamide

255 od problems if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

256 ays take the container with you, if possible, even if it is empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others, even if their condition

257 blood tests while you are taking acetazolamide. Try to take this medicine at the same time each day to avoid missing any doses.

258 other worrying or troublesome symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your pharmacist. How to store Acetazolamide

259 : llube. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before using Acetylcysteine eye drops Before using any of

260 nses if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking or using any other medicines, including

261 r, if you experience any worrying symptoms, which you think may be due to this medicine, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist. How to store

262 Zovirax. You may notice the use of any of these names on the packaging of your medicine. Before Taking Aciclovir Before taking Aciclovir make sure

263 ey problems if you have ever had an allergic reaction to this or any other medicine if you are taking any other medicines, including those

264 ce. Always take the container with you, if possible, even if empty. This medicine is for you. Never give it to others even if their condition

265 unwanted side effects, which usually improve as your body adjusts to the new medicine. Speak with your pharmacist or doctor if any of the following side

266 experience any other worrying side effects which you think may be due to this medicine. How to store Aciclovir Keep all medicines out of the