

THE NEW METHOD
FOR THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
TOXIC MEDICAMENTS.

Diurnules and

Diurnal Tablet Triturates.

The principle of this new method of Diurnal Medication consists in dividing the FULL DAILY DOSE into 12 small equal doses, one of which is to be administered every two hours.

It is almost impossible for the practitioner to have at finger's end the ordinary minimum and maximum dose of each alkaloid, glucoside and similar active principles.

**"AS AN ILLUSTRATION," SAYS DR. E. TROUETTE,
"TAKE THE EXAMPLE OF DIGITALIN"**

"At the moment of prescribing this substance, one cannot recall exactly the maximum dose in milligrammes which may be given to an adult in 24 hours; one's memory must be very trustworthy to justify the prescription of a dose of $1\frac{1}{2}$ milligrammes; and it is, besides, necessary that chloroformic amorphous digitalin of the Codex be specified, for there are other digitalins—the crystallized digitalin of the Codex, for example, which may not be prescribed without danger in a dose beyond one milligramme. Adding to this the fact that, if the physician specifies nothing, the pharmacist must supply the chloroformic amorphous digitalin of the Codex, what, then, will be the result? Fearing to prescribe a toxic dose, we risk the giving of a quantity inadequate to the purpose in view.

"All physicians are aware that, in order to obtain a rapid and energetic action, it is often necessary to skirt the boundaries of toxicity. A physician cannot possibly, however, have access to his formulary every time he is called upon to prescribe a dangerous medicament; the same hesitation arises at each prescription of a very active substance, unless he confines himself to the use of several drugs comprising his daily routine.

"With this Diurnule method all dangerous medicaments are so divided that, *however toxic,*

the maximum dose to be given to an adult in 24 hours shall be exactly divided into 12 doses. For example, the maximum dose of chloroformic amorphous digitalin of the Codex being $1\frac{1}{2}$ milligrammes, the 12 Diurnules together will contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ milligrammes. For crystallized digitalin of the Codex, of which the maximum dose in 24 hours is one milligramme, each Diurnule should contain one-twelfth of one milligramme, in such manner that, if the physician wishes to prescribe the maximum dose to be divided amongst the 24 hours, he will prescribe one Diurnule every 2 hours, or two Diurnules every 4 hours, or three Diurnules every 6 hours, etc. If it be desired at the outset to give the maximum dose, in certain urgent cases which the physician will alone be able to judge, according to the nature of the patient or of the malady, the 12 Diurnules may be prescribed in a single dose.

"There will thus be no inconvenience arising from the voluntary or involuntary substitution of one digitalin for another; the dosage of each being in proportion to its activity, and consisting of one-twelfth the maximum dose, which will always represent the same action.

"The physician will no longer have to exert his memory to recall the maximum dose of such and such a medicament; he will have to remember only the figure 12—the *duodecimal*."

We should be pleased to receive your request for our literature upon this subject and for samples of both DIURNULES and DIURNAL TABLET TRITURATES.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

DETROIT, NEW YORK, KANSAS CITY, U. S. A., and WALKERVILLE, ONT.