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1 *Encéphale*, 51, 602, 1962

2 *Laval Méd.*, 41, 796, 1970

3 Comptes Rendus du 62e Congrès de Psychiatrie et de Neurologie de Langue Française, Marseille, Sept., 1964, p.862

4 *Med.Proc.*, 15, 157, 1968

5 Proceedings of the Leeds Symposium on Behavioural Disorders, 25-27th March, 1965, p.26

6 *Presse Méd.*, 71, 339, 1963

7 *S.Afr. Med.J.*, 41, 995, 1967

Psychological Med. 7, 3



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(i)

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Clomipramine (Anafranil) in the treatment of chronic intractable depression. Paper read at the Fifth World Congress of Psychiatry, Mexico D.F. 1971.

“The difference between the proportion of patients in hospital who improved when treated with electroconvulsive therapy, conventional antidepressant drug therapy and intravenous infusion of clomipramine was statistically significant in favour of the last mentioned treatment. Patients on clomipramine as a group needed fewer treatments and returned to work more rapidly than did their counterparts having electroconvulsive therapy.”

A new adjunct to the treatment and management of depression : intravenous infusion of clomipramine (Anafranil). S. Afr. med. J., 45, 168 (1971)

“72% (of 57 patients) showed a very good or good response and 96% made some improvement. This compares very favourably with the response of similar groups of severely depressed patients to E.C.T., and it is postulated that intravenous chlorimipramine can be offered as an alternative form of treatment.”

“Oral group : 78 per cent showed a very good or good response and 96 per cent improved to some extent. This also compared favourably with the results obtained with other antidepressant drugs in similar groups of patients.”

Parenteral and oral chlorimipramine treatment of depressive states. Brit. J. Psychiat., 122, 189 (1973)

Anafranil® in obsessional/phobic disorders

“Clomipramine has the two distinct properties of being an anti-depressive and an anti-obsessional drug.”

Clomipramine (Anafranil) in the treatment of obsessional states : A psychiatrists view. J. Int. Med. Res., 3 (Supp 1) 83 (1975)

“Obsessional illnesses have always been notorious for their resistance to treatment and phobic states, especially, when they are diffuse and polysymptomatic, do not respond always to deconditioning or flooding techniques A treatment which offers brevity with a 70% chance of disappearance or considerable reduction in symptoms is worth offering to patients as a first choice of therapies.”

Clomipramine (Anafranil) in the treatment of obsessional illnesses and phobic anxiety states. J. Int. Med. Res., 1, 403 (1973)

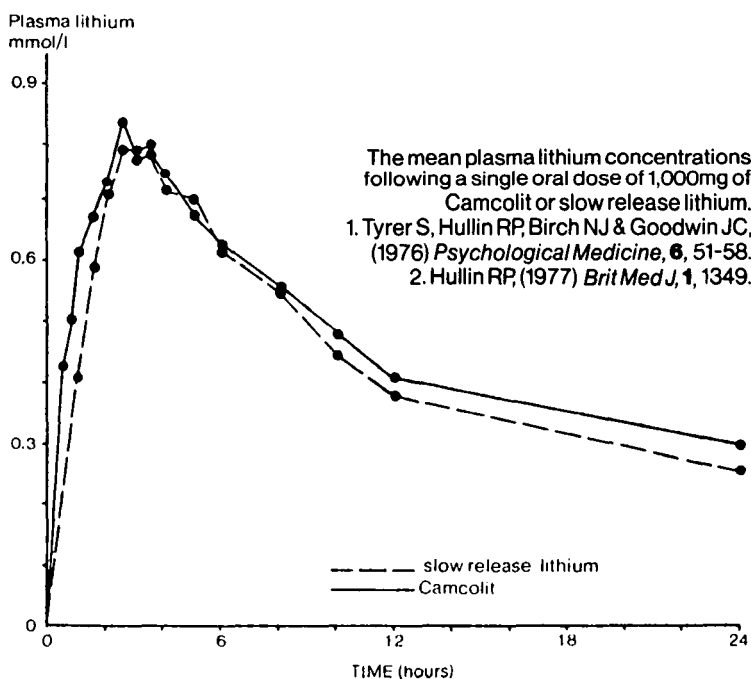
“It is our view that clomipramine not only gives good results in severe and moderate depressive states, but it is emerging as the treatment of choice in obsessive compulsive disorders and phobic states.”

Letter, Treating phobias. World Medicine, 7, 11: 15 (1972)

“The mode of action of Anafranil is unknown but without doubt it appears to exert a beneficial effect on neurotic responses in general and phobic and obsessional states in particular.”

An investigation into the use of Anafranil in phobic and obsessional disorders. Scot. med. J., 20 (Supp), 61 (1975)

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