

XXXX, XXXX, XXXX and XXXX. In 2011, estimated revenues generated by pediatric populations for antibiotics are expected to XXXX only slightly over 2006 to \$XX xxxx worldwide. Opportunity for growth through the forecast period is likely to be from improved products, which show significant benefits versus drugs resistant to bacterial infections. Market inhibitors will continue to be the overwhelming generic product availability.

Antifungals for pediatrics were estimated to generate revenues of \$XX xxxx worldwide in 2006, providing this segment with XX% of the total market. Sales for antifungals have XXXXX for both adult and pediatric markets due to patent expirations and generic competition. From 2004 to 2006, revenues XXXX by XX%. Leading products in the market currently include XXXX and XXXX. Competition for the prescription antifungal market include products offered over-the-counter for some of the conditions determined as minor conditions such as rashes and tinea conditions. For example XXXX, is offered in both prescription and OTC, but the higher prescription strength is needed to control conditions that need higher doses of antifungal therapy. Others factors impacting the growth of antifungal products are the development and availability of pediatric tailored drug delivery technology and the increased demand for effective antifungal drugs. Generic pressure will likely result in continued XXXX in sales for antifungals in the pediatric market, displaying a market worth \$XX xxxx in 2011. This represents a XXXX of XX% from 2006.

Prescription antiparasitics have remained slow but steady in growth over the years, displaying a compound annual growth of XX% from 2004 to 2006. Driving the market in this segment are products such as XXXX and XXXX, and their generic counterparts. Worldwide revenues in 2006 reached \$XX xxxx, due to increased usage of drugs to treat parasitic diseases, particularly in less developed, tropical regions showing high incidence of parasitic diseases. In 2011, this product segment is likely to generate revenues of \$XX xxxx, reflecting a compound annual XXXX of XX% from 2006 to 2011. The XXXX is expected to be a result of improved products on the market and additional product approvals and availability of products in various geographic regions where parasitic infections account for a higher rate of incidence.

Antivirals account for the second largest product segment within the anti-infectives market, with XX% market share and \$XX xxxx in revenues worldwide. Leading products in this segment include XXXX, XXXX, XXXX, XXXX, and XXXX. XXXX is one of the fastest growing products in the segment with nearly \$XX xxxx in revenues worldwide, for both adult and pediatric use. Overall, XXXX and other antivirals account for the highest growth in the anti-infectives market with XX% XXXX from 2004 to 2006. Improved product approvals are

Antidiarrheals

Systemically acting antidiarrheals are effective in treating and controlling diarrhea in children. These agents have both antispasmodic and antiperistaltic properties. Products that are indicated for the treatment of diarrhea in children are XXXX XXXX and XXXX XXXX (XXXX, offered by XXXX) and XXXX (XXXX, offered by XXXX).

Both XXXX (XXXX) and XXXX (XXXX XXXX) are approved for the treatment of diarrhea in pediatric patients 2 years and over. There are several generic equivalents available for both products. See Table 8-2 for a list of selected prescription antidiarrheals for pediatric administration.

Table 8-2

Selected Prescription Antidiarrheals for Pediatric Administration

Trade Name	Ingredient	Distributor	Pediatric Indication

Source: Food and Drug Administration; Drug Topics Red Book; Spring House Medical Pocket Reference, Pediatric Drugs; Medical Economics Physician Desk Reference.

Antiemetics/Emetics

Antiemetics prevent or relieve the symptoms of nausea and vomiting by acting on one or several of the following areas: locally, in the stomach; or centrally, in the chemoreceptor trigger zone within the vomiting center of the medulla, in the cerebral cortex, or in the aural vestibular apparatus. Antiemetics are either locally acting or centrally acting.