

**Hookworms, hygiene, health... and 'Alcopar' / Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
(the Wellcome Foundation Ltd.).**

Contributors

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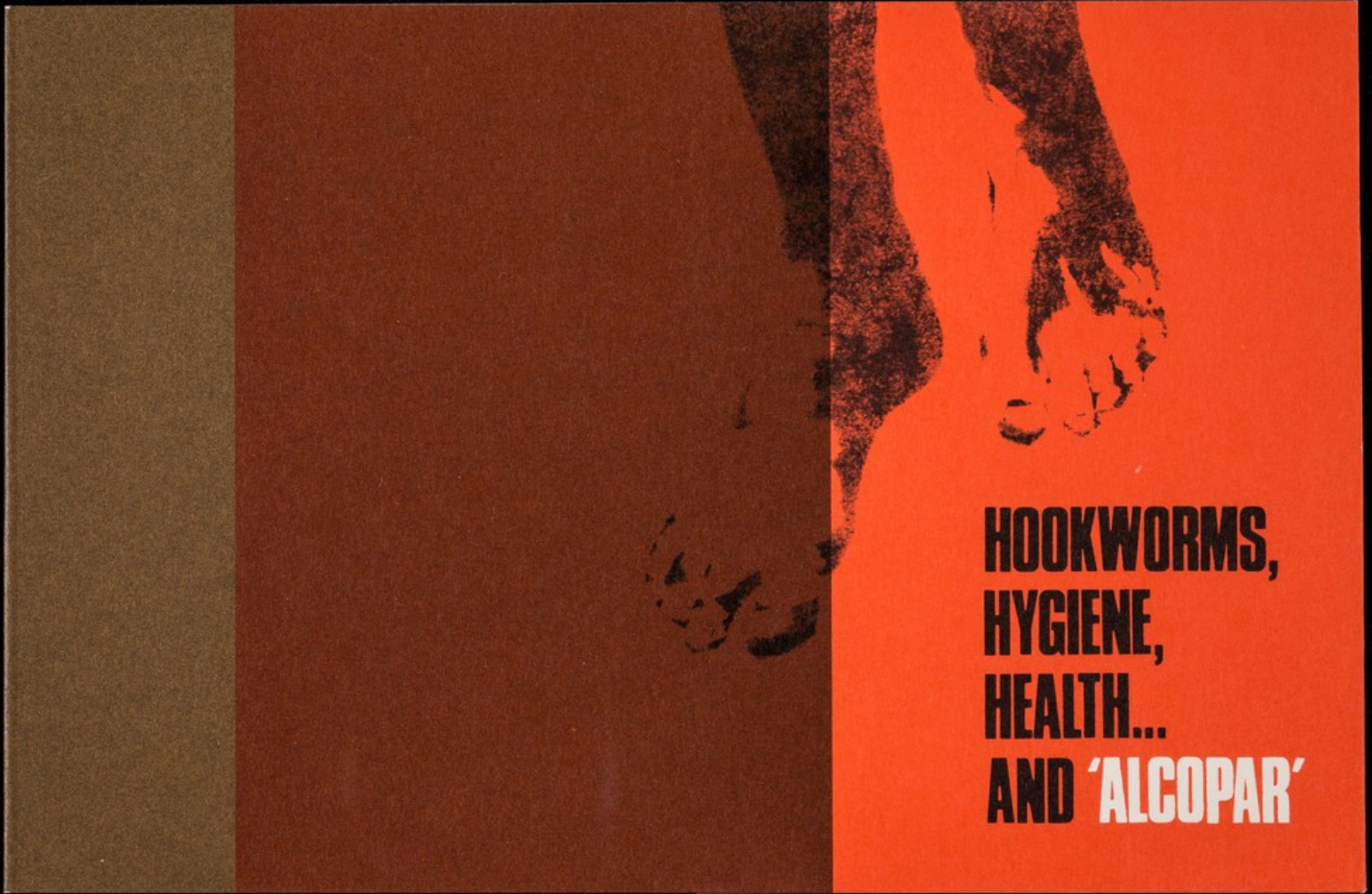
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**HOOKWORMS,
HYGIENE,
HEALTH...
AND 'ALCOPAR'**

if... everyone in tropical climates possessed
simple footwear,
if... adequate sewage disposal were universal,
if... personal hygiene were beyond criticism...

...HOOKWORM INFECTION WOULD ONLY INTEREST HISTORIANS

but..until these aims can be achieved,
hookworms will continue to infect
and harass men, women and children...
and..the need for regular, effective expulsion
of worms will continue.

'ALCOPAR'

The safest and most effective treatment
for hookworms

safe for patients of all ages, even those with
anaemia,
no hospitalisation is required,
fasting or purging is not necessary,
suitable for mass treatment campaigns,
ideal for mixed infections involving hook-
worms, roundworms and *Trichostrongylus*,
clearance rates of 90% and upwards are
frequently obtained –
often with a *single dose* of 'Alcopar'.

'ALCOPAR' – the indications

Ancylostomiasis, ascariasis, trichostrongyliasis. 'Alcopar' is suitable for the treatment of single or mixed infections with these parasites. Several observers have noted that 'Alcopar' has a significant action against whipworm (*Trichuris trichiura*).

'ALCOPAR' – the dosage

Adults and children over 2 years should be given the contents of one sachet, in water. This should be taken on an empty stomach, at least one hour before food, thereby facilitating maximum contact between 'Alcopar' and the parasite. To obviate any possibility of nausea due to the somewhat bitter taste of the drug, children may be given 'Alcopar' in a sweet liquid, such as a solution of sugar. Hospitalised patients with persistent diarrhoea may need 3 doses in one day between meals. In such patients the fluid balance must always be maintained.

Children under 2 years or under 10 kg. (20 lb. approx.) in weight, should receive half the contents of a sachet. This may be divided into 2 equal parts which are given in the morning and evening of the same day, or on 2 successive days.

Treatment should be withheld from *all* patients with severe vomiting or dehydration until their fluid balance has been restored.

Residual eggs may be excreted for some days after elimination of the adult worms. Therefore, when assessing the effects of 'Alcopar', egg-counts should be deferred until 2 or 3 weeks after treatment.

In areas of considerable worm incidence, routine administration of 'Alcopar' is always sound economics. Whenever you think of intestinal worm infections, think first of 'Alcopar'.

'ALCOPAR' – the multi-purpose worm-expellent

"... an ideal anthelmintic for infections with multiple intestinal helminths." (Hahn *et al*, 1960).

'ALCOPAR' – the drug of choice

"... bephenium hydroxynaphthoate ('Alcopar') is the drug of choice in the treatment of hookworm infestation. . . . There is no dietary restriction, no purges and it is simple to administer. . . ." (Boon and Hoh, 1961).

'ALCOPAR' – the single-dose regime

"... The single-dose regime of bephenium hydroxynaphthoate ('Alcopar') is recommended as a safe and effective mode of treatment of ancylostomiasis, even in patients suffering from severe anaemia and debility." (Abdallah and Saif, 1963).

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References

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'ALCOPAR' brand Dispersible Granules

Issued in single-dose sachets of 5 G., containing bephenium hydroxynaphthoate equivalent to 2.5 G. bephenium base.

'ALCOPAR' attacks the Nematoda



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