

**Hookworm, roundworm, trichostrongylus : one-dose 'Alcopar' evicts them / Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (the Wellcome Foundation Ltd.).**

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*one-dose 'Alcopar' evicts them*

hookworm  
roundworm  
trichostrongylus

## Whenever you treat intestinal worms... think first of 'Alcopar'

Treatment with 'Alcopar' is:

**Simple** A single 5 gm. dose suffices in most patients.

**Safe** Neither toxic reactions nor serious side-effects have been observed.

**Certain** Clearance rates of 90 per cent and upwards are frequently obtained.

**Economic** Both single and mixed infections of intestinal worms are highly susceptible to 'Alcopar'.

**Self-sufficient** No fasting, purging or other supportive measures are needed.

### You can use 'Alcopar'

- To treat the individual patient, young or old.
- For routine treatment in schools, clinics, etc.
- To treat entire communities.

### Hookworm and Roundworm Infections

Untreated hookworm infection may persist in man for as long as 8 years.

Many workers have stressed the general excellence of 'Alcopar'. For example, Van Oye (1961) comments: "... 'Alcopar' possesses three qualities which are right to look for in a medicament intended for mass treatment; it is effective, non-toxic and easy to administer".

Up to 50 per cent of hookworm patients may also harbour roundworm infection.

'Alcopar' expels hookworm *and* roundworm from the system. Seaton (1962) observes: "... it is an advantage to kill two worms with one stone by using bephenium, which acts upon both parasites".

Ever-increasing evidence confirms that 'Alcopar' is the foremost drug against hookworm, roundworm and trichostrongylus infections

### Trichostrongyliasis

In the Middle and Far East, trichostrongyliasis is often found in association with hookworm.

In Egypt, Nagaty and Rifaat (1959) employed 'Alcopar' against various helminthic infections. They reported that 82 per cent of patients infected with trichostrongylus were cleared of eggs within 3 weeks. Where concurrent hookworm infection was present, 95 per cent of patients were cleared of that infection too. Single 5 gm. doses of 'Alcopar' were given, and the drug was tolerated by 4-year-old children as well as by patients 60 years old.

Some observers have noted that 'Alcopar' has a significant action against whipworm infection.

### 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 ensuring maximum contact between 'Alcopar' and the parasite. Patients with persistent diarrhoea may need 3 such doses in one day between meals.

Children under 2 years or under 10 kgm. (20 lb. approx.) in weight, should receive half the above dosage. This half may be divided into 2 equal parts which are given in the morning and evening of the same day, or on two successive days. To overcome any possibility of nausea due to the bitter taste of the drug, children may be given 'Alcopar' in a sweet liquid, such as a solution of sugar.



# 'Alcopar' brand dispersible granules

*Issued in single-dose sachets of 5 gm., containing bephenium hydroxynaphthoate equivalent to 2.5 gm. bephenium base. Packs of 25 sachets.*

Treatment should be withheld from patients of any age who are suffering from severe vomiting or dehydration until their fluid balance has been restored.

In areas of considerable worm incidence, re-infection is a constant threat. Routine administration of 'Alcopar' is the decisive answer.

## References

- Nagaty, H. F., and Rifaat, M. A. (1959). *J. trop. Med. Hyg.*, **62**, 255.  
Seaton, D. R. (1962). *Practitioner*, **188**, 58.  
Van Oye, E. (1961). *Trans. R. Soc. trop. Med. Hyg.*, **55**, 117.



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