'Alcopar' the short, safe simple answer to the problems of ancylostomiasis, ascariasis, trichostrongyliasis / Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (the Wellcome Foundation Ltd.).

Contributors

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'Alcopar'

the short, safe simple answer to the problems of ancylostomiasis ascariasis trichostrongyliasis

'Alcopar'

(bephenium hydroxynaphthoate) 'Alcopar' is outstandingly effective in the treatment of hookworm, roundworm and trichostrongylus infections. Clinicians in many countries continue to commend the ease of administration, high clearance rates and absence of toxicity of 'Alcopar', whether it is employed for single or mixed infections of intestinal worms.

EGYPT

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

KOREA

Shim Suk Hahn *et al.*(1960)–"('Alcopar') ... is an ideal anthelmintic for infections with multiple intestinal helminths ".

and even LONDON

from the British Medical Journal (1964) -"'Alcopar' (bephenium hydroxynaphthoate) is a convenient ascaricide; there is no need for preliminary preparation or subsequent purging ".

Advantages of treatment with 'Alcopar'

A single 5 G. dose usually suffices Patients of all ages can be treated No hospitalisation

No fasting, purging or other supportive measures

'Alcopar' is particularly suitable for routine treatment in clinics, schools, etc., and for mass campaigns in entire communities.

Dosage

Adults and children over two 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. Hospitalised patients with persistent diarrhoea may need three doses in one day between meals. In such patients the fluid balance must always be maintained.

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

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

Residual eggs may continue to be excreted for some days after elimination of the adult worms. Therefore, when assessing the effects of 'Alcopar', eggcounts should be deferred until two or three weeks after treatment.

In areas of high worm incidence, where reinfection with these helminths is an ever-present threat, routine administration of 'Alcopar' is the decisive answer.

Side-effects

Side-effects, other than possible nausea due to the somewhat bitter taste of the drug, are unknown.

References

Abdallah, A. and Saif, M. (1963). J. trop. Med. Hyg., 66, 45. Shim Suk Hahn, Hyung Yong Kang and Young Soo Hahn (1960).*ibid.*, 63, 180. Today's Drugs (1964). Brit. med. J., 4, 890.

'Alcopar'brand Dispersible Granules

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



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