American trypanosomiasis. Available treatment for American trypanosomiasis (p.827) is generally unsatisfactory, but benznidazole is of value especially in the acute phase. WHO[1] recommends that benznidazole should be given for 60 days but some in the USA[2] suggest courses of 30 to 90 days. Although treatment is usually confined to the acute phase of the disease, therapy during the early chronic phase was reported to be beneficial,[3] and long-term follow-up in patients who had received benznidazole has shown a reduction in cardiac complications and parasitaemia.[4]

1. WHO. Control of Chagas disease: second report of the WHO expert committee. *WHO Tech Rep Ser 905* 2002. Available at: http://libdoc.who.int/trs/WHO_TRS_905.pdf (accessed 17/07/08)
2. Abramowicz M, ed. *Drugs for parasitic infections*. 1st ed. New Rochelle NY: The Medical Letter, 2007.
3. de Andrade ALSS, *et al*. Randomised trial of efficacy of benznidazole in treatment of early Trypanosoma cruzi infection. *Lancet* 1996; **348:** 1407–13.
4. Viotti R, *et al*. Treatment of chronic Chagas' disease with benznidazole: clinical and serologic evolution of patients with long-term follow-up. *Am Heart J* 1994; **127:** 151–62.

Preparations

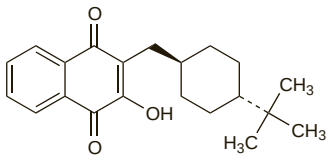
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Radanil; ***Braz.:*** Rochagan; ***Ecuad.:*** Ragonil.

Buparvaquone *(BAN, rINN)*

Buparvacuona; Buparvaquonum; BW-720C. *trans*-2-(4-*tert*-Butylcyclohexylmethyl)-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone.

Бупарвахон

$C_{21}H_{26}O_3$ = 326.4.
CAS — 88426-33-9.
ATC Vet — QP51AX22.



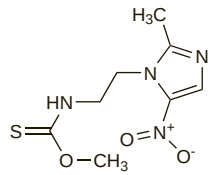
Profile
Buparvaquone is an antiprotozoal used in veterinary practice for the treatment of theileriosis in cattle.

Carnidazole *(BAN, USAN, pINN)*

Carnidazol; Carnidazolum; R-25831; R-28096 (carnidazole hydrochloride). *O*-Methyl [2-(2-methyl-5-nitroimidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-thiocarbamate.

Карнидазол

$C_8H_{12}N_4O_3S$ = 244.3.
CAS — 42116-76-7.
ATC Vet — QP51AA09.



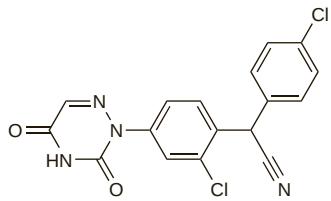
Profile
Carnidazole is a 5-nitroimidazole derivative similar to metronidazole. It is used in veterinary practice for the control of trichomoniasis in pigeons.

Clazuril *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Clazurilo; Clazurilum; Klatsuriili; Klazuril; R-62690. (±)-[2-Chloro-4-(4,5-dihydro-3,5-dioxo-*as*-triazin-2(3*H*)-yl)phenyl]-(*p*-chlorophenyl)acetonitrile.

Клазурил

$C_{17}H_{10}Cl_2N_4O_2$ = 373.2.
CAS — 101831-36-1.
ATC Vet — QP51AJ02.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) for veterinary use only.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Clazuril for Veterinary Use; Clazuril BP(Vet) 2008). A white or light yellow powder. Practically insoluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol and in dichloromethane; freely soluble in dimethylformamide. Protect from light.

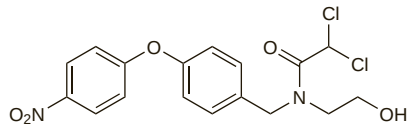
Profile
Clazuril is an antiprotozoal used in veterinary practice for the control of coccidiosis in pigeons.

Clefamide *(BAN, rINN)*

Chlorphenoxamide; Clefamida; Cléfamide; Clefamidum. 2,2-Dichloro-*N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)-*N*-[4-(4-nitrophenoxy)benzyl]-acetamide.

Клефамид

$C_{17}H_{16}Cl_2N_2O_5$ = 399.2.
CAS — 3576-64-5.
ATC — P01AC02.



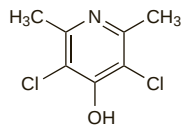
Profile
Clefamide is an antiprotozoal that has been used as a luminal amoebicide in the treatment of *Entamoeba histolytica* infections.

Clopidol *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Clopidolum; Clopindol; Meticlorpindol. 3,5-Dichloro-2,6-dimethylpyridin-4-ol.

Клопидол

$C_7H_7Cl_2NO$ = 192.0.
CAS — 2971-90-6.



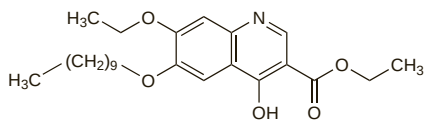
Profile
Clopidol is an antiprotozoal used in veterinary practice for the prevention of coccidiosis in poultry and rabbits either alone or with methyl benzoquate (p.837).

Decoquinate *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Décoquinate; Decoquinato; Decoquinatum; HC-1528; M&B-15497. Ethyl 6-decyloxy-7-ethoxy-4-hydroxyquinoline-3-carboxylate.

Декохинат

$C_{24}H_{35}NO_5$ = 417.5.
CAS — 18507-89-6.
ATC Vet — QP51AX14.



Pharmacopoeias. In *US* for veterinary use only. Also in *BP(Vet)*.
BP(Vet) 2008 (Decoquinate). A cream to buff-coloured, odourless or almost odourless, microcrystalline powder. Insoluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in chloroform and in ether.
USP 31 (Decoquinate). Store in airtight containers.

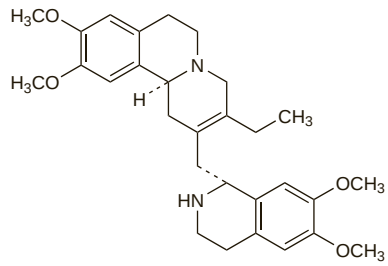
Profile
Decoquinate is an antiprotozoal used in veterinary practice for the control of coccidiosis in calves, sheep, and chickens. It is also used for toxoplasmosis in sheep.

Dehydroemetine Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

BT-436; Déhydroémétine, Chlorhydrate de; 2,3-Dehydroemetine Hydrochloride; Dehydroemetini Hydrochloridum; DHE; Hidrocloruro de dehidroemetina; Ro-1-9334. 2,3-Didehydro-6′,7′,10,11-tetramethoxyemetan dihydrochloride; 3-Ethyl-1,6,7,11b-tetrahydro-9,10-dimethoxy-2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6,7-dimethoxy-1-isoquinolylmethyl)-4*H*-benzo[*a*]quinolizine dihydrochloride.

Дегидроэметина Гидрохлорид

$C_{29}H_{38}N_2O_4$,2HCl = 551.5.
CAS — 4914-30-1 (dehydroemetine); 2228-39-9 (dehydroemetine hydrochloride).



(dehydroemetine)

NOTE. The name DHE has been used to denote a preparation of dihydroergotamine mesilate.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Int.*

Profile
Dehydroemetine, a synthetic derivative of emetine (p.833), is a tissue amoebicide with similar actions and uses, although probably of a lower toxicity.

Dehydroemetine should be avoided in patients with cardiac, renal, or neuromuscular disease and patients should be monitored for cardiac toxicity during treatment.

When used in the treatment of amoebiasis (p.822), dehydroemetine hydrochloride is given by intramuscular injection in a dose of 1 mg/kg daily (maximum daily dose of 60 mg), generally for up to 4 to 6 days, but for no more than 5 days in children. A dose of 0.5 mg/kg has been suggested for elderly or severely ill patients. At least 6 weeks should elapse before treatment is repeated. Following treatment with dehydroemetine, all patients should receive a luminal amoebicide to eliminate organisms from the colon. Patients with hepatic amoebiasis may be given supplementary treatment with chloroquine.

Liver fluke infections. Dehydroemetine has been given[1] in the treatment of the liver fluke infection fascioliasis (see p.137).

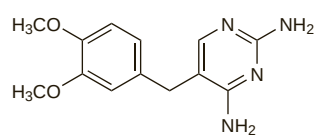
1. Farid Z, *et al*. Treatment of acute toxaemic fascioliasis. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 1988; **82:** 299.

Diaveridine *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

BW-49-210; Diaveridina; Diavéridine; Diaveridinum; NSC-408735. 5-Veratrylpyrimidine-2,4-diyldiamine.

Диаверидин

$C_{13}H_{16}N_4O_2$ = 260.3.
CAS — 5355-16-8.
ATC Vet — QP51AX18.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Fr.* for veterinary use.

Profile
Diaveridine is an antiprotozoal used in veterinary practice for the control of coccidiosis in poultry.