

but antibacterial therapy is regarded as unnecessary in mild and self-limiting gastro-enteritis (see p.171).

Furazolidone is given orally in a dose of 100 mg four times daily; children and infants from 1 month of age may be given 1.25 mg/kg four times daily. It is usually given for 2 to 5 days, but may be given for up to 7 days in some patients, or for up to 10 days for giardiasis.

Peptic ulcer disease. Furazolidone is not one of the main antibacterials used in *Helicobacter pylori* eradication regimens for peptic ulceration (p.1702), but there are some studies suggesting its efficacy.¹⁻⁸

- Segura AM, *et al.* Furazolidone, amoxicillin, bismuth triple therapy for *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 1997; **11**: 529-32.
- Xiao S-D, *et al.* High cure rate of *Helicobacter pylori* infection using tripotassium dicitrate bismuthate, furazolidone and clarithromycin triple therapy for 1 week. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 1999; **13**: 311-15.
- Liu W-Z, *et al.* Furazolidone-containing short-term triple therapies are effective in the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 1999; **13**: 317-22.
- Dani R, *et al.* Omeprazole, clarithromycin and furazolidone for the eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* in patients with duodenal ulcer. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 1999; **13**: 1647-52.
- Graham DY, *et al.* Furazolidone combination therapies for *Helicobacter pylori* infection in the United States. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2000; **14**: 211-15.
- Liu W-Z, *et al.* A new quadruple therapy for *Helicobacter pylori* using tripotassium dicitrate bismuthate, furazolidone, josamycin and famotidine. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2000; **14**: 1519-22.
- Fakheri H, *et al.* Clarithromycin vs furazolidone in quadruple therapy regimens for the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* in a population with a high metronidazole resistance rate. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2001; **15**: 411-16.
- Lu H, *et al.* One-week regimens containing ranitidine bismuth citrate, furazolidone and either amoxicillin or tetracycline effectively eradicate *Helicobacter pylori*: a multicentre, randomized, double-blind study. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2001; **15**: 1975-9.

Preparations

USP 31: Furazolidone Oral Suspension; Furazolidone Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Giardil; **Braz.:** Enterolidon†; Giardid†; Giarlam†; Neo Furasil; **Chile:** Furoxona; **Ger.:** Nifuran†; **India:** Furoxone; **Indon.:** Neo Prodiar; **Mex.:** Furoxona; Fuxol; Kaodin; Rolidan†; **Philipp.:** Diafuran; Diapex-tolin; Furoxone; **Thai.:** Furasian; Furion; **USA:** Furoxone†; **Venez.:** Furoxil; Furoxona; Onetil†.

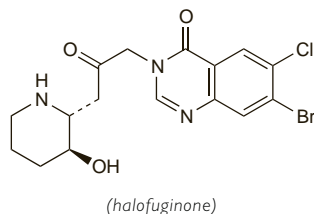
Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Endomicina†; **Braz.:** Atapec†; Colestase; Enterobion†; **Chile:** Furazolidona; **Hong Kong:** Enterocin Compound; **Hung.:** Noditrant†; **India:** Aristogyl-F; Dysfur-M†; Emantid†; Flagyl-F†; Kaltin MF; Lomofen; Metrogyl-F†; **Mex.:** Caopecan; Colfur; Contefur†; Coralzul; Di-algin; Dibapex Compuesto; Estibal; Exofur; Furoxona CP; Fuzotyl†; Kapex-furan; Neokap; Optazol; Reuginal; Solfuroil; Threchop; Trilor†; Yedozona; **Spain:** Desinavg; **Thai.:** Cocclia†; Di-Su-Frone†; Difuran; Disento; Disento PF; Furasian; Furopectin†; Med-Kafuzone†; Mediocin†; **Venez.:** Sendafur†.

Halofuginone Hydrobromide (BAN, USAN, rINNM)

Halofuginone, Bromhydrate d'; Halofuginoni Hydrobromidum; Hidrobromuro de halofuginona; RU-19110. (±)-trans-7-Bromo-6-chloro-3-[3-(3-hydroxy-2-piperidyl)acetyl]quinazolin-4(3H)-one hydrobromide.

Галофугинона Гидробромид
C₁₆H₁₇BrClN₃O₃·HBr = 495.6.

CAS — 55837-20-2 (halofuginone); 64924-67-0 (halofuginone hydrobromide).



Profile

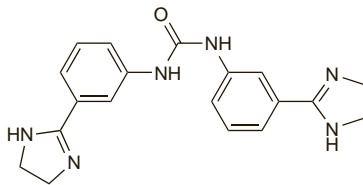
Halofuginone is an antiprotozoal used as the hydrobromide in veterinary practice for the prevention of coccidiosis in poultry and for the control of cryptosporidiosis in calves. It is also under investigation for use in neoplastic disease in humans and in the treatment of scleroderma (p.1817).

Imidocarb (BAN, rINN)

Imidocarbe; Imidocarbo; Imidocarbum. 1,3-Bis[3-(2-imidazolyl-2-yl)phenyl]urea.

Имидокарб
C₁₉H₂₀N₆O = 348.4.
CAS — 27885-92-3.
ATC Vet — QP51AE01.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed



Imidocarb Dipropionate (BANM, rINNM)

Dipropionato de imidocarbo; Imidocarbe, Dipropionate d'; Imidocarbi Dipropionas.

Имидокарба Дипропионат
C₁₉H₂₀N₆O₂·2C₃H₆O₂ = 496.6.
CAS — 55750-06-6.

Imidocarb Hydrochloride (BANM, USAN, rINNM)

4A65; Hidrocloruro de imidocarbo; Imidocarbe, Chlorhydrate d'; Imidocarbi Hydrochloridum. 3,3'-Di(2-imidazolyl)carbanilide dihydrochloride.

Имидокарба Гидрохлорид
C₁₉H₂₀N₆O₂·2HCl = 421.3.
CAS — 5318-76-3.

Profile

Imidocarb has antiprotozoal and antibacterial activity and is used as the dipropionate in veterinary practice in the treatment of babesiosis and anaplasmosis in cattle. Imidocarb hydrochloride has also been used.

Isometamidium Chloride (BAN, rINN)

Cloruro de isometamidio; Isometamidii Chloridum; Isometamidium; Isometamidium, Chlorure d'. 8-[3-(*m*-Aminophenyl)-2-triazeno]3-amino-5-ethyl-6-phenylphenanthridinium chloride.

Изометамидия Хлорид
C₂₈H₂₆ClN₇ = 496.0.
CAS — 34301-55-8.

Profile

Isometamidium is an antiprotozoal used as the chloride in veterinary practice for the control of trypanosomiasis.

Lasalocid (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Lasalocide; Lasalócido; Lasalocidum; Ro-02-2985.

6-[(3R,4S,5S,7R)-7-[(2S,3S,5S)-5-Ethyl-5-[[2R,5R,6S)-5-ethyltetrahydro-5-hydroxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-yl]tetrahydro-3-methyl-2-furyl]4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethyl-6-oxononyl]-2-hydroxy-*m*-toluic acid.

Лазалоцид
C₃₄H₅₄O₈ = 590.8.
CAS — 11054-70-9; 25999-31-9.
ATC Vet — QP51AH02.

Lasalocid Sodium (BANM, rINNM)

Lasalocid sódico; Lasalocide Sodique; Lasalocidum Natricum.

Лазалоцид Натрий
C₃₄H₅₃NaO₈ = 612.8.
CAS — 25999-20-6.
ATC Vet — QP51AH02.

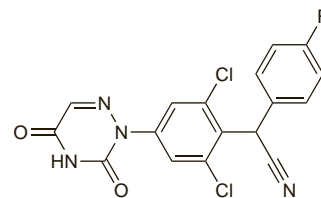
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Lasalocid, an antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces lasaliensis*, is an antiprotozoal used as the sodium salt in veterinary practice for the prevention of coccidiosis in birds.

Letrazuril (rINN)

Létrazuril; Letrazurilo; Letrazurilum. (±)-[2,6-Dichloro-4-(4,5-dihydro-3,5-dioxo-*as*-triazin-2(3H)-yl)phenyl](*p*-fluorophenyl)acetoneitrile.

Летразурил
C₁₇H₉Cl₂FN₄O₂ = 391.2.
CAS — 103337-74-2.



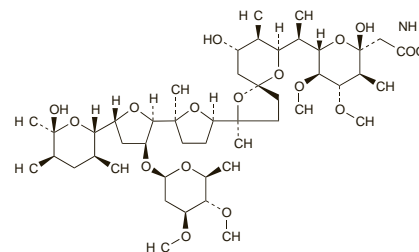
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Letrazuril is an antiprotozoal that has been investigated in the treatment of cryptosporidiosis (p.823) in patients with AIDS.

Maduramicin (BAN, USAN, rINN)

CL-273703; Maduramicin Ammonium; Maduramicina; Maduramicine; Maduramicinum. Ammonium (2R,3S,4S,5R,6S)-tetrahydro-2-hydroxy-6-((R)-1-[(2S,5R,7S,8R,9S)-9-hydroxy-2,8-dimethyl-2-[(2S,2'R,3'S,5R,5'R)-octahydro-2-methyl-3'-[(2R,4S,5S,6S)-tetrahydro-4,5-dimethoxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-yl]oxy]-5'-[(2S,3S,5R,6S)-tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-2H-pyran-2-yl]](2,2'-bifuran-5-yl)-1,6-dioxaspiro[4.5]dec-7-yl)ethyl]-4,5-dimethoxy-3-methyl-2H-pyran-2-acetate.

Мадурамицин
C₄₇H₈₀O₁₇NH₃ = 934.2.
CAS — 84878-61-5.
ATC Vet — QP51AX10.



NOTE. The name maduramicin has also been used to denote the acid.

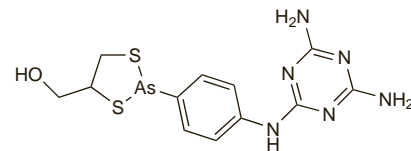
Profile

Maduramicin is an antiprotozoal used in veterinary practice for the prevention of coccidiosis in poultry.

Melarsoprol (BAN, rINN)

Mel B; Melarsen Oxide-BAL; Mélarsoprol; Melarsoprolum; RP-3854. 2-[4-(4,6-Diamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)phenyl]-1,3,2-dithiarsolan-4-ylmethanol.

Меларсопрол
C₁₂H₁₅AsN₆OS₂ = 398.3.
CAS — 494-79-1.
ATC — P01CD01.
ATC Vet — QP51AD04.



Adverse Effects and Treatment

Adverse effects are common and may be severe during the treatment of African trypanosomiasis with melarsoprol. It may be difficult to distinguish between effects of the disease, Jarisch-Herxheimer reactions resulting from the release of antigens from trypanosomes killed by melarsoprol, and adverse effects due to the drug's arsenic content or to hypersensitivity. For the adverse effects of arsenic and their treatment, see Arsenic Trioxide, p.2260.

A severe febrile reaction may occur after the first injection of melarsoprol, especially in patients with large numbers of trypanosomes in their blood. It is therefore