

Questions	Atovaquone/proguanil Malarone / Malarone Paediatric	doxycycline Vibramycin	mefloquine Lariam	chloroquine / proguanil Paludrine/Avloclor
How effective is it?	95% - 100% effective	>90% effective	>90% effective	Effective in chloroquine sensitive areas of the world only
When do I take them?	1 - 2 days before you go Every day in the malarious area 7 days when you leave that area	1 - 2 days before you go Every day in the malarious area 28 days when you leave that area	1 - 3 weeks before you go Every week in the malarious area 28 days when you leave that area	2 - 7 days before you go Chloroquine - every week in the malarious area, proguanil - every day in that area 28 days when you leave that area
What are the key things I should consider?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take with food or a milky drink at the same time each</li> <li>- Repeat dose if you vomit within 1 hour</li> <li>- <i>Malarone Paediatric is the only anti-malarial specifically formulated for children</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take with full glass of water after a meal and stay upright for at least half an hour</li> <li>- May make you more susceptible to sunburn, use high factor sun cream, if a skin rash occurs consult your doctor or practice nurse</li> <li>- May reduce efficacy of combined oral contraceptive pill/patch, use extra precautions for 3 weeks</li> <li>- May cause vaginal thrush</li> <li>- Alcohol may decrease the effectiveness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The tablets should be swallowed whole, preferably after a meal with plenty of liquid</li> <li>- It is advisable to avoid pregnancy for 3 months after completing the course</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The exact areas in which you are travelling to must be sensitive to chloroquine</li> <li>- If appropriate, ensure you have the rabies vaccine before you start taking chloroquine</li> </ul>
Speak to your health care professional before taking the antimalarials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If in a malarious area for more than 4 weeks</li> <li>- If you are taking metoclopramide, tetracycline, rifampicin, rifabutin or indinavir</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If you have systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), porphyria or achlorhydria</li> <li>- If you are taking Warfarin, penicillin drugs, barbiturates, carbamazepine or phenytoin, methoxyflurane, certain retinoids, digoxin, lithium or diuretics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If you suffer from heart trouble, high blood pressure, blood clotting disorders or diabetes</li> <li>- If you are taking antihistamines</li> <li>- If you have had an oral vaccine in the last 3 days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If you have porphyria, epilepsy or psoriasis</li> <li>- If you take chloroquine for a long time there are other precautions</li> <li>- If you are taking Warfarin</li> </ul>
Who should not take these antimalarials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If you weigh less than 11 kg</li> <li>- If you are pregnant or breast feeding unless your doctor tells you otherwise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is not suitable for children under 12 years</li> <li>- If you are pregnant or breast feeding</li> <li>- If you are allergic to tetracycline antibiotics</li> <li>- If you have fructose intolerance, glucose-galactose malabsorption, or surcase-isomaltase deficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If you weigh less than 5 kg</li> <li>- If you are pregnant or breast feeding, unless your doctor tells you otherwise; not during the first 3 months of pregnancy</li> <li>- If you have had any mental health problems or depression</li> <li>- If you have epilepsy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Should not be used during pregnancy unless your doctor tells you otherwise</li> <li>- If you are taking hydroxchloroquine</li> </ul>
What are the possible side effects?	<p><b>Common: (similar to placebo)</b> headache, abdominal pain, diarrhoea</p> <p><b>Uncommon:</b> fever, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, cough, anaemia, insomnia, dizziness, breathlessness, rash or hair loss</p>	Headache, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, anaemia, rash, flaking of the skin, exaggerated sunburn, mouth ulcers, indigestion, loss of appetite, thrush or soreness and itching of the genital area, blurred vision, worsening of SLE, anaphylactic shock, tinnitus, discolouration of teeth	<p><b>Common:</b> headache, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, loss of balance, sleep disorders, abnormal dreams</p> <p><b>Uncommon:</b> fever, anorexia, depression, mood changes, anxiety, confusion, hallucinations, panic attacks, restlessness, forgetfulness, paranoia, convulsions, visual/hearing impairment, chest pain, palpitations, rash, hair loss, rare reports of suicidal tendencies</p>	Headache, nausea, vomiting, itching, hair discolouration or hair loss, convulsions, mood changes or other effects on behaviour, changes in your blood, mouth ulcers, rash and transient eye problems. If you take chloroquine for a long time speak to your health care professional about possible side effects
What is the approximate cost for a 2 week holiday	From £70	From £20	From £30	From £20