**Amodiaquine**

**Class:**
Amodiaquine is a 4-aminoquinoline that differs from chloroquine in having a 4-hydroxyanilino function in the side chain.

**Antiparasitic Activity:**
Activity is broadly similar to chloroquine, although amodiaquine is intrinsically more active against *Plasmodium falciparum* that is moderately resistant to chloroquine.

**Mechanism of Action:**
Amodiaquine interferes with haemolysin formation through complexation with haem.

**Mechanism of Resistance:**
Resistance to amodiaquine occurs through reduced intracellular accumulation. It is likely that mutations in PfCRT also influence in vitro parasite susceptibility to amodiaquine and desethylamodiaquine.

**Pharmacokinetics:**
Although rapidly absorbed with a mean tmax of 0.6-1.3h in healthy volunteers, amodiaquine behaves as a prodrug after oral administration with the principal plasma metabolite monodesethylamodiaquine as the predominant antimalarial species.

**Dosage:**
25 mg/kg given either as 10 mg/kg followed by 5 mg/kg 6, 24 and 48h thereafter or 10 mg/kg followed by 10 mg/kg at 24h or 5 mg/kg after 48h gives drug concentrations that exceeded MIC's for chloroquine sensitive strains of *Plasmodium falciparum*.

**Adverse Effects:**
The use of amodiaquine in prophylaxis was discontinued due to an unacceptable incidence of agranulocytosis and hepatotoxicity.