

Amodiaquine - sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine



Essential medicine status ✓

Section: [6. Anti-infective medicines](#) > [6.5. Antiprotozoal medicines](#) > [6.5.3. Antimalarial medicines](#) > [6.5.3.2. Antimalarial medicines](#) > [Medicines for chemoprevention](#)

EMLc

ATC codes: [P01BA06](#) [P01BD51](#)

Indication	Malaria ICD11 code: 1F4Z
INN	Amodiaquine + sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine
Medicine type	Chemical agent
List type	Core (EML) (EMLc)
Formulations	Oral > Solid: 76.5 mg (as hydrochloride) [3] + 250 mg + 12.5 mg [1] dispersible tablets in co-package (EMLc) ; 153 mg (as hydrochloride) [3] + 500 mg + 25 mg [1] dispersible tablets in co-package (EMLc)
EML status history	First added in 2019 (TRS 1021)
Sex	All
Age	Children (1 month - 12 years)
Therapeutic alternatives	The recommendation is for this specific medicine
Patent information	Patents have expired in most jurisdictions Read more about patents. ↗
Wikipedia	Amodiaquine - sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine ↗
DrugBank	Amodiaquine ↗ , Sulfadoxine ↗ , Pyrimethamine ↗

Expert Committee recommendation

The Expert Committee recommends the addition of co-packaged amodiaquine with sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine to the core list of the EMLc for seasonal malaria chemoprevention in children on the basis of acceptable safety and demonstrated benefits for reducing clinical malaria episodes, serious malaria episodes and reduced rates of mortality and anaemia, and in alignment with WHO malaria guidelines. The Expert Committee noted the lack of evidence of the impact of the use of amodiaquine with sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine for SMC on antimicrobial resistance, and encouraged further assessment and monitoring in this regard within programme delivery.

Background

The application requested the addition of co-packaged amodiaquine with sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine to the core list of the EMLc for seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) in children. Amodiaquine and sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine are both listed on the EMLc for use in combination with artesunate for the curative treatment of malaria. These medicines have not previously been considered for use in malaria prophylaxis/ prevention.

Public health relevance

Malaria is one of the leading causes of illness, death and lost economic productivity globally. In 2017, there were an estimated 219 million malaria cases worldwide, the majority of which occurred in the African region (92%, 200 million cases) (1). Of the 435 000 deaths due to malaria globally in 2017, 266 000 (61%) were in children under 5 years of age. Across the Sahel sub-region in Africa, most childhood morbidity and mortality from malaria occurs during the rainy season, which is generally short. Giving effective

antimalarial medicines – at full treatment doses and at appropriate intervals during this period – has been shown to prevent illness and death from malaria in children. The interventions currently recommended by WHO for the control of malaria are use of long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets and/or indoor residual spraying for vector control, prompt access to diagnostic testing of suspected cases and treatment of confirmed cases with effective artemisinin-based combination therapy. In addition to these, other interventions recommended for specific high-risk groups in areas of high transmission include intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp) and infancy (IPTi). With the changing epidemiology of malaria, there has been a progressive shift from a ‘one size fits all’ approach to targeting malaria control strategies to specific populations and/ or locations for maximal effectiveness. In line with this approach and on the basis of new evidence, WHO recommends an additional intervention against *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria: seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC). The objective of preventive treatment is to prevent malarial illness by maintaining therapeutic drug levels in the blood throughout the period of greatest risk (2).

Benefits

A 2012 Cochrane systematic review of seven trials (12 589 participants) evaluated the effects of seasonal malaria chemoprophylaxis compared with no prophylaxis in children aged 6 years or less living in areas of West Africa with seasonal malaria transmission (3). In three studies, amodiaquine (AQ) and sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine (SP) was administered monthly at full treatment doses, two studies used SP every two months, and one study used SP and artesunate monthly, during the malaria transmission season. In comparison with no chemoprophylaxis, SMC was associated with markedly reduced clinical malaria episodes (rate ratio (RR) 0.26, 95%CI 0.17 to 0.38) and serious malaria episodes (RR 0.17, 95%CI 0.1 to 0.76). SMC may also be associated with a reduction in mortality (RR 0.66, 95%CI 0.31 to 1.39) and a reduction in moderately severe anaemia (RR 0.71, 95%CI 0.52 to 0.98). The findings were consistent in trials in which there was high (>90%) use of insecticide-treated bednets (3).

Harms

AQ + SP are safe and well tolerated when used at the recommended doses and regimens. Both drugs have been used for decades for malaria treatment, and SP is currently used for intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy and in infancy. Both AQ and SP are also used in combination with artesunate as artemisinin-based combination therapy, which is used for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria in many endemic countries. In Senegal, where nearly 800 000 treatment courses of SP + AQ within SMC have been given to children, no serious adverse events attributable to these drugs were observed during intensive pharmacovigilance based on spontaneous reporting (4). AQ + SP is generally well tolerated in children. Mild side-effects may occur, of which the most common is vomiting associated with intake of AQ. No serious adverse events attributable to AQ + SP have been reported in trials involving children (5–7). SMC with AQ + SP is contraindicated in children receiving sulfabased medication for treatment or prophylaxis, including sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim, which is widely used as prophylaxis against opportunistic infections in HIV-infected infants.

Cost / cost effectiveness

Evaluation of the cost of delivering SMC in large field trials shows that the greatest costs are associated with delivering the drugs and the incentives paid to health workers. In Gambia, the cost of SMC delivery by village health workers was estimated to be US\$ 1.63 per child per year (9). In Senegal, where SMC was delivered by community health workers paid a daily rate and supervised by the health post nurse, the overall cost at 46 health posts was estimated to be US\$ 0.5 per child per month, or approximately US\$ 1.50 per child per year (10). The cost of SMC is similar to those of other malaria control interventions (11).

WHO guidelines

The 2015 WHO Guidelines for the treatment of malaria recommend SMC with monthly AQ + SP for all children aged less than 6 years during each transmission season in areas with highly seasonal malaria transmission in the sub-Saharan region of Africa (strong recommendation, high quality evidence) (8). The guideline recommendation was informed by the Cochrane systematic review mentioned above (3).

Availability

Co-packaged sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine and amodiaquine tablets are currently available on the market from three

manufacturers and have been prequalified by the WHO Prequalification Programme.

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2. World Health Organization. WHO Policy Recommendation: Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) for *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria control in highly seasonal transmission areas of the Sahel sub-region in Africa. March 2012. Available from https://www.who.int/malaria/mpac/feb2012/smc_policy_recommendation.pdf, accessed 29 September 2019.
3. Meremikwu MM, Donegan S, Sinclair D, Esu E, Oranganje C. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in children living in areas with seasonal transmission. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012(2):CD003756.
4. Cisse B, Ba EH, Sokhna C, JL ND, Gomis JF, Dial Y et al. Effectiveness of Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention in Children under Ten Years of Age in Senegal: A Stepped-Wedge Cluster-Randomised Trial. *PLoS Med*. 2016;13(11):e1002175.
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6. Konate AT, Yaro JB, Ouedraogo AZ, Diarra A, Gansane A, Soulama I et al. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria provides substantial protection against malaria in children already protected by an insecticide-treated bednet in Burkina Faso: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *PLoS Med*. 2011;8(2):e1000408.
7. Sokhna C, Cisse B, Ba el H, Milligan P, Hallett R, Sutherland C et al. A trial of the efficacy, safety and impact on drug resistance of four drug regimens for seasonal intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in Senegalese children. *PLoS One*. 2008;3(1):e1471.
8. Guidelines for the treatment of malaria - 3rd edition. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015. Available from http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/162441/1/9789241549127_eng.pdf, accessed 29 September 2019.
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10. Pitt C, Ndiaye M, Conteh L, Sy O, Hadj Ba E, Cisse B et al. Large-scale delivery of seasonal malaria chemoprevention to children under 10 in Senegal: an economic analysis. *Health Policy Plan*. 2017;32(9):1256–66.
11. Seasonal malaria chemoprevention with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine plus amodiaquine in children: a field guide. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013. Available from https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/85726/9789241504737_eng.pdf, accessed 29 September 2019.

