



Quinalin-Tamu

Suspension

- They should not be used in the presence of haemolysis.
- They should be used with caution in patients with atrial fibrillation, cardiac conduction defects, or heart block.
- Quinine should be avoided in patients with myasthenia gravis as it may aggravate their condition.

Drug Interactions

- Amantadine - Quinine reduces the renal clearance of amantadine.
- Anticoagulants - Quinine can cause hypoprothrombinaemia and thereby enhance the effect of anticoagulants
- Antimalarials - Quinine and chloroquine may be antagonistic when used for falciparum malaria.
- Ciclosporin - Quinine decreases plasma concentrations of ciclosporin
- Digoxin - Quinidine has been reported to increase serum-digoxin concentrations and quinine has reduced total body clearance of digoxin
- Histamine H₂-antagonists. Cimetidine has been reported to reduce the clearance of quinine and prolong its elimination half-life
- Rifampicin - Elimination of quinine has been reported to increase in patients also receiving rifampicin

Adverse Effects

- Quinine is an irritant to the gastric mucosa and commonly causes nausea, vomiting or pain.
- A less common effect is cinchonism, symptoms of it are flushed and sweaty skin, headache, blurred vision, impaired hearing, tinnitus, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea.
- Black water fever is a dreaded but rare complication, is generally associated with prolonged quinine use. It is characterized by massive intravascular haemolysis followed by haemoglobinuria, hypoglycaemia, dark urine, azotemia, renal failure and uremia.

Overdosage

- In acute overdosage with quinine or its salts multiple doses of activated charcoal may be given to adults or children who present within one hour of ingesting more than the equivalent of 30 mg/kg of quinine base or any amount in a child under 2 years of age

Presentation

100 ml bottle

