

WR 238605 is an 8-aminoquinoline developed for the radical cure of Plasmodium **vivax**.

Forty-four P. **vivax**-infected patients were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 treatment regimens: 3 groups received a blood schizonticidal dose of chloroquine followed by WR 238605: group A (n=15) received 300 mg daily for 7 days; group B (n=11), 500 mg daily for 3 days, repeated 1 week after the initial dose; group C (n=9), 1 dose of 500 mg. A fourth group (D; n=9) received chloroquine only. Among patients who completed 2-6 months of follow-up (n=23), there was 1 relapse in group B (day 120) and 1 in group C (day 112). Among patients treated with chloroquine only, there were 4 relapses (days 40, 43, 49, and 84). WR 238605 was safe, well tolerated, and effective in preventing P. **vivax** relapse.

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more information  
required.  
why ~~was~~ placed no testing  
to determine primquine  
resistance  
what researches  
the army have  
available?  
K. Mackan  
2-5-00.