SPECIAL ARTICLE

References to ‘Side-effects of antileprosy drugs in common use’* (Jopling WH. Editorial, Lepr Rev 1983; 54: 261–70)

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Dapsone


1. BLOOD

(a) Haemolysis


(b) **Agranulocytosis**


(c) **Methaemoglobinaemia**


2. **Hypersensitivity skin reactions**


3. **Fixed drug eruption**


4. **Peripheral neuropathy**

References for literature on antileprosy drugs


5. PSYCHOSIS


6. HYPOALBUMINAEMIA


7. NEPHROTIC SYNDROME


8. RENAL PAPILLARY NECROSIS


9. HEPATIC DYSFUNCTION


Clofazimine


1. SMALL BOWEL SYNDROME


2. EOSINOPHILIC ENTERITIS


3. SPLENIC INFARCTION


4. REVERSIBLE OCULAR SIDE-EFFECT


Rifampicin


1. HEPATIC DYSFUNCTION


2. BLOOD CHANGES

(a) Thrombocytopenia


(b) Haemolysis


(c) Neutropenia/Agranulocytosis

(d) Eosinophilia


3. PSYCHOSIS


4. OSTEOMALACIA


5. HYPERSENSITIVITY SKIN REACTIONS


6. HAEMORRHAGIC DISEASE OF THE NEWBORN


7. ‘FLU’ SYNDROME

8. RENAL FAILURE


9. ADRENAL CRISIS


Ethionamide and prothionamide


1. PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY


2. HEPATIC DYSFUNCTION


3. THYROID ENLARGEMENT/HYPOTHYROIDISM


4. HYPOGLYCAEMIA


5. PSYCHOSIS


6. GYNAECOMASTIA


7. ALOPECIA


**Thiacetzone (TBI)**


1. HYPERSENSITIVITY SKIN REACTIONS


2. Blood

(a) Haemolysis

(b) Aplastic Anaemia

(c) Neutropenia/Agranulocytosis

3. Hepatic Dysfunction

4. Ototoxicity
The capacity of thiacetazone to enhance streptomycin’s ototoxicity has been reported in *Tubercle*, 1966; 47: 33–73, a paper mentioned at the head of this Section under ‘general reviews of adverse reactions’. See also: Pearson CA. Thiacetazone toxicity in the treatment of tuberculosis patients in Nigeria. *J Trop Med Hyg*, 1978; 81: 238–42.