

T H E
C H - E M O T H E R A P Y
O F
P R O T O Z O A N
D I S E A S E S

HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

b y

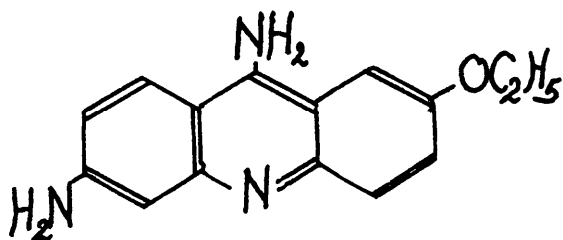
E D G A R A . S T E C K, Ph.D.

Division of Medicinal Chemistry

W A L T E R R E E D A R M Y I N S T I T U T E
O F R E S E A R C H

VOLUME I

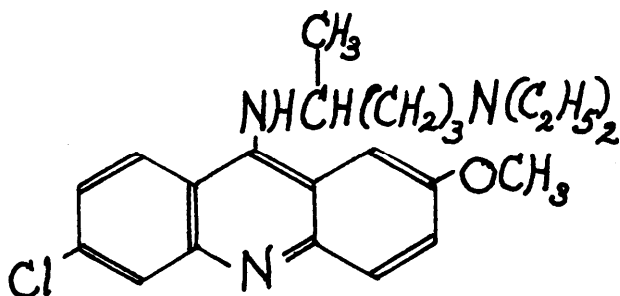
SECTIONS 1 and 2



III-145

Quinacrine

Quinacrine (III-146, which also has the generic name mepacrine) has been a remarkable antimalarial drug, and hence will be discussed in detail in Chapter XXIII. Obviously, it has been given due consideration in reviews on acridine derivatives [956, 957]. Quinacrine has been shown to act through binding with DNA of parasites [cf. 1772, as well as Chapters I and XXIII]. Details on this highly valuable antimalarial [cf. Appendix VIII, as well as Chapter XXIII] make apparent the significant advance in chemotherapy which it provided (as, in treatment of giardiasis--Chapter XV--as well as certain helminth infestations, additional to malaria), despite undistinguished amebicidal effects. As in the case of numerous other drugs which are readily available, so III-146 has been tried as an amebicide [300, 301, 894, 904, 905, 963-971]. It appears that quinacrine alone does not have much effect against intestinal forms of E. histolytica. Combination with **carbarsone (III-48)** produces enhanced anti-amebic action. Some evidence of value of III-146 against the extra-intestinal forms of the parasite has been given [cf. 905]. Such may be considered as background for further investigation of acridine types as potential amebicides.



III-146