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Research Article

**AN INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH TO CRITERION AND
MEASURE THE LARIUM CONSEQUENCES ON EYEBALL**¹Dr. Muiz Ilahi, ²Dr. MahRukh Khawar, ³Dr. Muhammad Imran¹DHQ Teaching Hospital Gujranwala

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Abstract:*Objective: The objective of this researches is to investigate the consequences of larium on the pictorial complaint.**Victims and methods: Pictorial field (VF) were taken to conclude the ophthalmic condition and the research confirmed 67 victims with weekly larium treatment (for malaria prevention) for 1 year. Pictorial insight, intraocular pressure (IOP), dilated posterior section.**Results: The average age of cases is 43.58 (84.05%) are men and 11 (15.94%) are women. Two of 69 victims had Pictorial insight pain and slight smearing. However, none of the shield's changes in the retina, VF, fundus and anterior or posterior section.**Conclusion: In addition, more research is needed to assess the increased risk of long-term use. There is no risk of blindness after treatment with larium for 1 year.***Key words:** Antimalarial Medicines, Retinal Toxicity, Larium, Presbyopia.**Corresponding author:****Dr. Muiz Ilahi,**

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INTRODUCTION:

In recent research by a recent UN mission, public opinion is likely to see this drug as a harmful drug that damages the retina when it developed and used the legend against the use of larium. Larium is a medicine used to prevent malaria as an alternative medicine, which in recent years is considered to be more consequences than prescriptions and the use of chloroquine. People interested in drug production or victim treatment. This concept may be incorrect, but everyone's primary task is to do more research and research to see if the drug is being used by people and to confirm its usefulness and consequences in saving human life. Retina. Because there is no evidence of the retinal toxicity of this drug, the research was conducted to assess the consequences on the Pictorial apparatus and replace the myth impression. In other studies, on this drug, it has been observed that the use of this drug has negative side consequences in various body tissues, but no specific or specific studies of the side consequences of this drug have been performed since.

VICTIMS AND METHODS:

The research involved 69 cases who received weekly larium treatment for a year. This descriptive research was conducted at the Eyeball Unit-1 Services Hospital

Lahore for 12 months duration from December 2017 to November 2018. Diabetes, hypertension, cataracts, any pre-existing illness or other preventive treatment as well as victims older than 70 years and older were excluded. For the prevention of malaria, larium is administered once a week as a 250 mg tablet. Victims involved in OPD of the eyeball were examined with a slit lamp using Snellen Pictorial insight tables. Subsequently, victims were followed at 3-month intervals for 1 year with larium treatment. Then the slit lamp examined the anterior section along with the tonometry for recording the baseline. The dilated posterior section examination was performed with a 90 D lens and a drop of pilocarpine was administered at the end of the examination. To redefine the negative consequences, the percentage for demographics, glaucoma and pictorial complaint and bottom impact was calculated. The same procedure was followed at each visit.

RESULTS:

There were 58 (84.05%) men and 11 (15.94%) women (Table 1). The corrected Pictorial insight ranges from 6/6 to 6/12. 67 confirmed cases, which underwent weekly treatment with larium for a year, were evaluated.

Table 1: Socio demographic profile of subjects

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	11	15.94
Male	58	84.05

The victim's age is 20 to 65 years and the average value is 43 years. 2 (2.89%) of 69 victims with blurred vision and eyeball pain affected Pictorial function. Intraocular pressure ranges between 10-18 mm Hg. The CD ratio is from 0.3 to 0.5. None of them were accompanied by changes in the anterior or posterior section. None of them experienced an increase or decrease in intraocular pressure (Table 2). No VF defects were observed.

Table 2: Distribution of cases according to Pictorial status after 1-year larium treatment

Adverse consequences	Pictorial status affected no of cases	Consequences on Pictorial status cases in %age
Intraocular stress	-	-
Retinal noxiousness	-	-
Eyeball discomfort	2	2.89
Blur visualization	2	2.89

DISCUSSION:

These are doxycycline, larium, proguanil (Malarone), atovaquone, hydroxychloroquine sulfate and chloroquine. Larium is approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of malaria. There are five drugs approved for the prevention of malaria. Weekly dosing improves compliance with preventive dosing programs. Of

these, only larium, chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine sulfate are stable enough to allow weekly dosing. As a result, larium, doxycycline and atovaquone-proguanil are more often used to prevent malaria⁷. After the prophylaxis of malaria, larium is administered as a 250 mg tablet once a week. Though, the resistance of malaria parasites to chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine sulfate is quite common.

These consequences are more common than prophylaxis at the therapeutic dose, even if there is no malaria. The frequency of adverse events reported following larium administration is variable. Unfortunately, larium is also associated with neurological sequelae such as panic attacks, suicidal thoughts, anxiety, sleep disorders, nightmares, tremor, dizziness, headaches, mood swings and fatigue.

Although long-term use of larium is associated with eyeball damage in rats, retinal disorders were not found in long-term users. Common side consequences of larium include nausea, vomiting, dizziness, insomnia, unusual dreams, hallucinations and blurred vision. Interestingly, in Google searches using the search terms [larium] and [Pictorial field defect], reference was made to malaria chemoprophylaxis describing a victim who received and identified larium for 18 months. Full PubMed studies using the terms [larium] and [eyeball disorder], [retinal disorder] did not reveal important references. Although in our research two victims complained of mild vision and blurred eyeball pain, no detailed anterior or posterior abnormalities were observed in the detailed ophthalmological examination. Recent studies published in this journal report another eyeball disorder associated with optic neuritis among Japanese peace-keeping forces of 1876 who used larium to prevent malaria in Timor-Leste. People with bilateral pigmented epithelial retinal lesions. Unlike our victims, there was no significant change after long-term use of larium.

Neuropsychiatric side consequences are more significant and a wide range of neuropsychiatric symptoms have been previously reported among larium users, including severe depression and acute psychosis. Concerns have been raised about negative consequences resulting from larium prophylaxis. Because our searches and literature studies do not identify a single case of optic neuritis or larium - associated retinopathy, these conditions may be a coincidence, not a result of chemical prevention. Various environmental factors, such as stress associated with international travel, tropical climate or difficult tasks, may also play a role or result from antimalarial activity, but may be particularly larium. However, due to the nature of these negative consequences, causal relationships are often not confirmed. According to earlier data from volunteers of the Peace Force for Energy Efficiency Recently, a non-comparative research reported a high incidence of side consequences among Japanese travelers using larium prophylaxis. However, their severity has not

been explained. It is beneficial for EA to start early because it can allow for an alternative anti-malarial transition before departure. The current research, one of the JSDF studies and expert review, showed that most of the side consequences associated with larium prophylaxis occur during the first few doses and then decrease. Therefore, this drug can now be used and there is no doubt in future studies, and long-term studies are ongoing. In the light of the above discussion, although there have been some negative consequences on human tissues, especially CNS, in various studies during malaria larium prophylaxis, there were no significant side consequences for retina in our research.

CONCLUSION:

More research is needed to assess the increased risk of long-term use. There is no risk of blindness after treatment with larium for 1 year. The use of larium is a safer drug and it has not been found in our studies / studies that it can cause some negative consequences on the eyeballs. However, if the tests continue to achieve results, there will be no harm. However, larium can be safely used up to 01 years under regular supervision and control visits.

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