

DRUGS IN GLUCOSE 6 PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE (G6PD) DEFICIENCY

G6PD deficiency a genetically heterogenous disease predominantly seen in males. WHO classification of different G6PD variants, on the magnitude of enzyme deficiency and severity of haemolysis.

Class I	Very severe enzyme deficiency (<10% of normal) associated with chronic haemolytic anaemia
Class II	Severe enzyme deficiency associated with intermittent haemolysis
Class III	Moderate enzyme deficiency (20-60% of normal) with intermittent haemolysis with drugs or infection.
Class IV	No enzyme deficiency or haemolysis
Class V	Increased enzyme activity

Infection and disease-induced haemolytic anaemia

Salmonella, *Beta haemolytic Streptococci*, *E. coli*, *Rickettsiae*, viral hepatitis, diabetic ketoacidosis.

Drugs causing haemolysis in G6PD-deficient individuals

Antimalarials	Sulphones	Other drugs
Chloroquine	Dapsone	Ascorbic acid
Pamaquine	Sulphonamides	Aminosalicic acid
Pentaquine	Salicylazosulphapyridine	Doxorubicin
Primaquine	Sulphacetamide	Methylene blue
Pyrimethamine	Sulphadiazine	Nalidixic acid
Quinine	Sulphamerazine	Niridazole
Quinacrine	Sulphamethoxazole	Phenacetin
Nitrofurans	Sulphamethoxypyridazine	Phenazopyridine
Furazolidone	Sulphapyridine	Probenecid
Nitrofurantoin	Sulphaguanidine	Quinidine
Antipyretics and Analgesics	Other antibiotics	Procainamide
Acetylsalicic acid	Chloramphenicol	Vitamin K
Acetanilide	Cotrimoxazole	