

Triggers of G6PD crisis

NOTE

The two most important triggers are:
Naphthalene ('moth balls') and **Fava beans** ('broad beans')

Following is a list of therapeutic agents, chemicals, and foodstuffs known to trigger haemolysis in G6PD deficient individuals.	
<p>Antimalarials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primaquine• Pamaquine• Mepacrine• Quinine• Chloroquine <p>Sulphonamides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sulphanilamide• Sulphacetamide• Sulphamethoxypyridazine (Lederkyn)• Sulphisoxazole (Gantrisin)• Sulphafurazole <p>Nitrofurans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nitrofurantoin (Furadantin)• Furazolidone (Furazone)• Nitrofurazone (Furacin) <p>Antipyretics and analgesics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)• Acetanilide• Acetophenetidin (phenacetin)• Aminopyrine (Pyramidon)• Antipyrine	<p>Sulfones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sulfoxone (<i>Diazone</i>)• Thiazolsulfone (<i>Promizole</i>)• Diaminodiphenyl sulphone (<i>DDS</i>) <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dimercaprol (<i>BAL</i>)• Methylene blue• Naphthalene (<i>moth-balls</i>)• Aminosalicic acid (<i>PAS</i>)• Phenylhydrazine• Acetylphenylhydrazine• Probenecid (<i>Benemid</i>)• Vitamin K (<i>water-soluble analogues</i>)• Chloramphenicol• Quinidine• Trinitrotoluene• Mesantoin• Broad beans

For more information, follow following link: <http://www.g6pd.org/>