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Albenza dosing overview: forms, strength variants, and usage directions

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Summary and background

Albendazole is an oral antiparasitic agent commonly known by the brand Albenza. It belongs to the benzimidazole family and acts by preventing parasites from absorbing nutrients, which eventually kills them and allows the body to clear the infection.

- Therapeutic group: antihelminthic agents
- Typical Australian tablet: 400 mg, though formulations and pack sizes vary
- Active moiety: albendazole

To read about possible cross tracking contact and responses helps measure engagement., go to [Therapeutic cross medication interacting with otherss across departments improve alignment.](#) For adverse reactions, see [Short term effects](#), and for other treatment choices go to [Contingent options](#).

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How to take properly the drug albendazole

Swallow albendazole tablets by mouth with food. A meal containing some fat increases absorption. If swallowing is difficult, tablets can usually be crushed or chewed and taken with a small amount of soft food or water, but confirm in alliance with your prescriber.

- Follow the exact schedule and duration prescribed by your clinician; complete the full course.
- Do not stop treatment early unless advised by a healthcare professional.
- Paediatrics: Some evidence of permit use from about 2 years of age; dosing is weight based and set by your paediatrician.
- In case of suspected a fatal overdose, contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 in Australia or seek emergency care.

If you missed a dose, consult a pharmacist to steer you in the right direction. the [Skipped dose](#) the document section.

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Before you begin, prepare the prescribed treatment

Tell your prescriber about all current medical conditions, medicines, and supplements to allow safe prescribing and constant monitoring.

- Pregnancy plans, current pregnancy, breastfeeding, and contraception needs
- Liver disease or a history of elevated liver enzymes
- Immune suppression or treatment with immunosuppressant drugs
- History of low blood counts, including anemia or low neutrophils
- Biliary tract disease or gallbladder problems

- Allergy to albendazole, other benzimidazoles such as mebendazole, or any tablet ingredient

For certain infections, for example ocular cysticercosis, your doctor may request an eye assessment before starting albendazole to reduce the risk of complications. If you become pregnant while taking albendazole, contact your healthcare provider promptly.

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Dose not administered

If you forget to take your dose, take it as soon as you remember. If the next dose is due soon, skip the one dose was missed and continue as prescribed. Do not take two tablets at once to substitute for a one dose was missed.

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Drug interactive engagement related hazards

Many medicines and some herbal products can change albendazole levels in the body. Provide your clinician with a complete list of prescription drugs, over-the-counter remedies, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

- Enzyme inducers such as carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, and rifampicin may lower active albendazole metabolite concentrations.
- Agents that can raise albendazole levels include cimetidine, dexamethasone, and praziquantel.
- Theophylline, chemically 1,3-dimethylxanthine metabolism may be affected; the act of monitoring is advised.
- Saint Johns wort may reduce effectiveness by inducing metabolizing enzymes.
- Large amounts of grapefruit or grapefruit juice could interact; avoid excessive intake unless your clinician advises otherwise.

The list is incomplete at this time. A beverage containing alcohol and tobacco can also modify drug effects. When unsure, consult your pharmacist or doctor and consider the results [Oversight and precautionary measures](#).

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Real-time performance monitoring and safeguards

- Blood continuous monitoring: For longer courses your doctor may request full blood counts and liver function tests, commonly every two weeks while on extended therapy.
- Pregnancy: Avoid conception during treatment and for at least one month after the last dose; clinicians may request a baseline pregnancy test for people who can become pregnant.
- Driving and machinery: Wooziness, or drowsiness can occur. Do not drive or operate heavy machinery until you know how albendazole affects you.
- Report any new or worsening symptoms promptly, including signs of infection or bleeding.
- Certain infections such as neurocysticercosis may require concurrent corticosteroids or anti-seizure medications under specialist care.

For details about what to watch for, see [Short term effects](#).

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Possible unwanted effects and untoward reactions

Serious reactions — seek urgent medical help

- Allergic reactions: rash, hives, itching, swelling of the face, lips, tongue, or throat, and breathing difficulty
- Severe disabling headache, sudden visual disturbance, or other neurologic changes
- Signs of liver injury: yellowing of the eyes or skin, dark urine, or upper right abdominal pain
- Fever, sore throat, or unexpected infections suggesting low white blood cells
- Nonconvulsive seizures or sudden worsening of seizures
- Quick or erratic heartbeat
- Unusual bleeding, easy bruising, marked weakness, or pallor suggesting low blood counts

- Severe skin reactions such as widespread blistering, peeling, or mouth ulcers
- Persistent or severe diarrhea

Often occurring mild effects

- Queasiness or vomiting
- Headache flare
- Abdominal pain or gastric discomfort
- Lightheadedness
- Temporary loss of hair or thinning

If mild effects continue or become troublesome, contact your healthcare professional. For signs of a severe reaction call emergency services on 000 or make your way toward the nearest emergency department.

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Methods for physical storage keeps goods safe and organized. plus waste disposal

- Keep all drugs out of the reach and sight of children.
- Store at 20 to 25 degrees C (68 to 77 degrees F) in a tightly closed container.
- Protect from moisture and excessive heat; do not keep in the bathroom.
- Refrain from using medicines after the expiry date. Bring unused or expired medicines to a pharmacy for disposal.

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Complementary therapies and medicines that resemble each other

Choice of therapy depends on the organism, site of infection, patient age, and other health conditions. Discuss options with your clinician to determine the most appropriate medicine.

- Pyrantel pamoate: Often available without prescription for pinworm and some roundworm infections; limited to intestinal parasites and not effective for tissue invasive infections.
- Mebendazole: Used for pinworm, roundworm, and hookworm; small packs may be available as pharmacy-only products for particular uses.
- Praziquantel treatment option: Preferred for many tapeworm and fluke infections; prescription required.
- Ivermectin: Effective for strongyloidiasis and other parasites; prescription-only and dose varies by weight.
- Nitazoxanide: An option for certain protozoal infections; availability varies by indication.
- Diethylcarbamazine (DEC): Used for some filarial infections; access in Australia may be through special channels.

Albendazole may be used in combination with other drugs such as praziquantel in some situations. See [Australian price structures](#) to perform a rough cost comparison of the options.

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Rough the cost structure in Australia (AUD)

Prices vary by brand, pharmacy, pack size and whether the medicine is subsidised under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). The figures below are approximate for private purchases.

- Pyrantel pamoate (single-dose liquid or tablet OTC): about AUD 8 to 20 per pack
- Mebendazole (100 mg, small pack OTC): roughly AUD 10 to 25
- Praziquantel in therapy 600 mg tablet: approximately AUD 6 to 20 per tablet; total cost depends on required number of tablets
- Ivermectin 3 mg tablet: around AUD 3 to 8 per tablet; course cost depends on weight and indication
- Albendazole 400 mg tablet: roughly AUD 20 to 60 per tablet when purchased privately and not PBS subsidised

If a prescription is PBS-listed for your condition, your out-of-pocket cost will usually be lower and limited to the current PBS co-payment. Check with your prescriber or pharmacist to confirm PBS eligibility merged with the actual price at your pharmacy.

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Access conjoined with the legal position in Australia

- Regulator: The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) regulates medicines found in Australia.
- Scheduling: Albendazole is typically Schedule 4, meaning it is prescription-only in the country of Australia.
- Over-the-counter options: Some choice variations such as small mebendazole packs and pyrantel pamoate are available as pharmacy medicines for limited age groups and outward signs.
- PBS: Albendazole may be subsidised under the PBS for certain diagnoses; otherwise it is purchased privately.
- Personal import: The TGA Personal Importation Plan allows limited personal importation under set conditions; check current TGA guidance before importing medicines.
- Special pathways: For unregistered or hard-to-source medicines, prescribers can consider the TGA Special Access Scheme or Authorised Prescriber routes.
- Travel: When carrying medicines abroad or revert to the previous stateing, retain original packaging and prescriptions and declare when required by customs.
- Impairment: There are no specific laws preventing driving while taking albendazole, but you must not drive if you are impaired by harmful effects.

For official and current rules consult the TGA and PBS websites or speak with your pharmacist or treating clinician.

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- [Who should and should not take Amitriptyline](#)
- [Does Deltasone offer help for you?](#)
- [Can the generic Trazodone provide the same therapeutic benefit as the brand?](#)

[Additional info about Albenza](#)

