

TREATMENT OF EOSINOPHILIA WITH ALBENDAZOLE

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Abstract. Twenty-five patients with eosinophil counts $> 1,000/\text{mm}^3$ of unknown etiology were treated with albendazole 400 mg twice daily for 7 days were compared with 25 eosinophilic control patients who were not treated. The average eosinophil count in the treated group was $2,079/\text{mm}^3$ (range $1,002-7,629/\text{mm}^3$) and in the control group was $2,047/\text{mm}^3$ (range $1,002-6,468/\text{mm}^3$). One month later the eosinophil counts of both groups were re-evaluated. Effective treatment was defined as an eosinophil count $< 1,000/\text{mm}^3$. In the treatment group, 80% had a reduction in the eosinophil count to $< 1,000/\text{mm}^3$ while only 12% of the control had a reduction to this level. No side effects were observed in either group. In conclusion, albendazole was found to be highly-effective in the management of patients with eosinophilia without obvious causes.

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