### Dosage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>DOSAGE</th>
<th>DAY 1</th>
<th>DAY 2</th>
<th>DAY 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-11 months</td>
<td>A single dose of 250/12.5mg SP on Day 1. 75mg AQ given once on Day 1, 2 and 3.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12-59 months</td>
<td>A single dose of 500/25mg SP on Day 1. 150mg AQ given once on Day 1, 2 and 3.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### The parents’ role:
- Feed the child before giving the medication.
- Give the medicines on Day 2 and Day 3 each month during the campaign.
- Report any illness following drug administration.

### SMC should not be given to:
- A child who is less than 3 months or more than 5 years old.
- A child who has malaria at the time of the SMC medicines administration.
- An HIV-positive child receiving co-trimoxazole.
- A child who has received a dose of SP and/or AQ in the last 3 weeks.
- A child who is allergic to SP and/or AQ.
- A child who can’t swallow the medicine even after crushing the tablet.

### Day 1 – step by step

1. Take one tablet of SP and one tablet of AQ. Use correct dose for age of child.
2. Separately crush SP and AQ drugs.
3. Make sure all the powder is transferred into the cup.
4. Mixed with potable water.
5. Add sugar to mask the bitterness of AQ.

### IMPORTANT

The SMC passport has to be given during the parents’ first visit. It contains information for the correct use of the treatment for the following days once back home.

### Adverse Events (AE)

The most common mild adverse events caused by AQ are vomiting, abdominal pain, fever, diarrhoea, itching, headaches and rash. These generally last for a short time. If they become severe, you must seek medical advice.

- Vomiting
- Mild skin reaction
- Tummy pain or Diarrhoea
- Drowsiness
- Fever
- Headache