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In an affidavit dealing with the Australian use of chemicals in SVN issued by ex-SGT LR NUNN 216435 tabled in Parliament on 15 May, 1980, by Mr. Clyde Holding MHR, the following information on DAPSONE was revealed:

"5. Anti-Malarial drugs were PALUDRIN daily and DAPSONE when faced with the risk of FALCIPARUM MALARIA. The final clearance of the soldier at the end of his tour involved CHLOROQUIN and PRIMAQUIN."

The Prescriptions Proprietary Guide says the following about DAPSONE:

"... in high doses has found to be carcinogenic in male rats but NOT females. Used for CHLOROQUIN-resistant malaria strains."

The Association intends to find out more about DAPSONE and the other anti-malarial drugs. If any member can recall suffering from the side effects of these drugs, particularly blood disorders, would they contact the Association as soon as possible.

DIELDRIN

DIELDRIN, a very powerful and extremely toxic insecticide, was used by Australian troops in Vietnam for insect pest control.

Shell Chemicals published a booklet in 1959 titled "The Safe Handling and Toxicology of DIELDRIN". Symptoms of DIELDRIN poisoning are listed in the booklet and these, with SHELL's comments, are as follows:

"Symptoms which may be present are:

1. Headache - this is usually frontal and tends to be most severe in the mornings. Analgesic drugs, such as aspirin and codeine, frequently have no effect.
2. Dizziness.
3. Blurred vision or diplopia.
4. Abnormal sweating.
5. Loss of appetite.
6. Nausea.
7. Insomnia, with nightmares when sleep is achieved.