ORAL PRESENTATION





Chemotherapeutics for vivax malaria

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Plasmodium vivax imposes significant burdens of morbidity and mortality across the malaria endemic world. Treatment of this infection requires a blood schizontocide against the acute attack and hypnozoitocide against relapses. Chloroquine combined with primaguine has been the therapy of choice for radical cure of vivax malaria since the 1950s. Primaquine, however, was never optimized or adapted for use in endemic zones and its toxicity in prevalent G6PD-defkient patients (typically 5-20%) sharply limits its effectiveness. Resistance to chloroguine has emerged in Southeast Asia and now threatens the Indian sub-continent where most *P. vivax* occurs. The research community faces the steep challenge of developing new radical cure strategies. This presentation explores those challenges and the means to meet them, principally optimizing primaquine as a partner to new ACTs for maximum efficacy and more practical dosing and safety.

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