The revised second edition of what has become a standard work on the chemoprophylaxis and chemotherapy of malaria. Revisions reflect the recent and dramatic spread of drug resistance in P. falciparum, changes in the operational use of antimalarial drugs, changes in recommended treatment regimens for severe and complicated malarias, and the development of new agents, most notably mefloquine.

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Knowledge and perceptions of prescribers regarding adherence to standard treatment guidelines for malaria: a comparative cross-sectional study from Pakistan
Despite the availability of standard treatment guidelines for malaria in Pakistan adherence to protocols by prescribers is poor. This descriptive, cross-sectional study aimed to explore the perceptions and knowledge of prescribers in Islamabad and Rawalpindi cities towards adherence to standard treatment guidelines for malaria.
World Malaria Day 2014: invest in the future. Defeat malaria

Atta, Hoda; Reeder, John (2014)

Despite the availability of standard treatment guidelines for malaria in Pakistan adherence to protocols by prescribers is poor. This descriptive, cross-sectional study aimed to explore the perceptions and knowledge of prescribers in Islamabad and Rawalpindi cities towards adherence to standard treatment guidelines for malaria. A questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 360 prescribers; 64.7% were satisfied with the available antimalarial drugs and 41.3% agreed that antimalarial drugs should only be prescribed after diagnostic testing.

WHO malaria policy advisory committee meeting: meeting report, October 2017

World Health Organization (WHO/HTM/GMP/MPAC/2017.21, 2017)

This chapter will be most useful after having a basic understanding of the material in Chapter 49, Chemotherapy of Malaria in Goodman & Gilman’s The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 12th Edition. In addition to the material presented here, Chapter 49 in the 12th Edition contains • Demonstration of the malaria parasite: ▶ Light microscope examination of stained thin or thick smear. ▶ Rapid diagnostic test. ▶ Molecular or biophysical-based testing. Criteria for diagnosis of severe malaria. History of Malaria Chemotherapy. Thomas Benedek University of Pittsburgh (with additions by Nicholas J. White). Malaria historically has had two unique attributes: 1. Based on its characteristically intermittent fever patterns it had among the myriad of “fevers” the clearest definition. Even before the use of thermometers, a disease in which the patient became obviously feverish every third day was likely to be malaria. This is the reason that the disease often was called “intermittents.” The optimal therapy for chloroquine-resistant Plasmodium vivax is unknown, but recent data indicate that halofantrine or chloroquine plus high doses of primaquine are efficacious.

CONCLUSIONS: The incidence of drug-resistant malaria continues to increase at a rate that exceeds new drug development. Ultimately the control of malaria will require more creative approaches than just the development of additional inhibitory drugs.