



Bulletin 167 | 9 June 2008



MalariaWorld sponsor

Vestergaard Frandsen is a rapidly growing company founded in Denmark in 1957. We specialise in complex emergency response and disease control textiles, with a focus on waterborne and vector-borne disease. **Read more**

Publications

[Open access](#) | **A qualitative study of the feasibility and community perception on the effectiveness of artemether-lumefantrine use in the context of home management of malaria in south-west Nigeria**

Ikeoluwapo O Ajayi, Catherine O Falade, Benjamin O Olley, Bidemi Yusuf, Sola Gbotosho, Oluwatoyin Iyiola, Omobola J Olaniyan, Christian Happi, Kaendi Munguti and Franco Pagnoni

BMC Health Services Research 2008, 8:119

Our findings showed that the use of AL at home and community level is feasible with adequate training of community medicine distributors and caregivers. Community members perceived AL to be effective thus fostering acceptability. The negative attitudes of the health workers and issue of incentives to CMDs need to be addressed for successful scaling-up of ACT use at community level.

[Open access](#) | **Health and survival of young children in southern Tanzania**

Joanna RM Armstrong Schellenberg et al.

BMC Public Health 2008, 8:194

Relatively short distances to health facilities, high antenatal and vaccine coverage show that peripheral health facilities have huge potential to make a difference to health and survival at household level in rural Tanzania, even with current human resources.

[Open access](#) | **Letter to the editor: Pyruvate kinase deficiency protects against malaria in humans**

Pierre M. Durand, Theresa L. Coetzer

Haematologica 2008; 93 939-940

The in vitro data in humans presented here confirm the in vivo protection of PK deficiency demonstrated in the mouse model and lay the foundation for future clinical case control studies.

[Open access](#) | **Genetic studies of African populations: an overview on disease susceptibility and response to vaccines and therapeutics**

Giorgio Sirugo et al.

Human Genetics, Online first

In this review we give special attention to many of the past and ongoing studies, emphasizing those in Sub-Saharan Africans that address the role of genetic variation in human disease.

[Open access](#) | **Malaria transmission pattern resilience to climatic variability is mediated by insecticide-treated nets**

Luis Fernando Chaves, Akira Kaneko, George Taleo, Mercedes Pascual, Mark L Wilson

Malaria Journal 2008, 7:100 (2 June 2008)



A paper looking at the impact of bed net use on malaria incidence in a low transmission area, taking into account climatic factors. The approach is interesting even if it does not take into account other factors of variation such as access to treatment, drug resistance or other control interventions.

Open access | Longitudinal study of Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax in a Karen population in Thailand

Waraphon Phimpraphi et al.

Malaria Journal 2008, 7:99 (2 June 2008)

A study looking at interactions between the two parasites and the potential interference of control interventions with distribution patterns.

Open access | Markets, voucher subsidies and free nets combine to achieve high bed net coverage in rural Tanzania

Rashid A Khatib, Gerry F Killeen, Salim MK Abdulla, Elizeus Kahigwa, Peter D McElroy, Rene PM Gerrets, Hassan M Mshinda, Alex Mwitwa, Patrick S Kachur

Malaria Journal 2008, 7:98 (2 June 2008)

Evaluation of three different ITN delivery strategies co-existing in Tanzania which enabled a poor rural community to achieve net coverage high enough to yield both personal and community level protection for the entire population.

Open access | Acute pancreatitis and subdural haematoma in a patient with severe falciparum malaria. Case report and review of literature

Pratibha Seshadri, Anand Vimal Dev, Surekha Viggesswarpu, Sowmya Sathyendra, John Victor Peter

Malaria Journal 2008, 7:97 (30 May 2008)

A case report of two individually unusual complications of severe malaria in a young man.

Open access | Access to artemisinin combination therapy for malaria in remote areas of Cambodia

Shunmay Yeung, Wim Van Damme, Doung Socheat, Nicholas J White, Anne Mills

Malaria Journal 2008, 7:96 (29 May 2008)

Despite antimalarial protocol change, appropriate diagnostic and ACT treatment coverage remains low in Cambodia, while the use of artemisinin monotherapy is alarmingly high.

Open access | A New Attack on Malaria

Susan Okie, M.D.

NEJM, 358: 2425-2428 June 5, 2008 Number 23

Even with effective new tools and successful regional elimination, experts estimate that global eradication of falciparum and vivax malaria could take 50 years or longer. Past eradication campaigns have taught us, said Hopkins, that "it's always going to be more difficult and take longer than you think." But Greenwood cites another lesson of the malaria-eradication campaign of a half century ago: "Don't give up."

Open access | Malaria eradication in Mexico: Some historico-parasitological views on Cold War, Deadly Fevers by Marcos Cueto, Ph.D

Filiberto Malagon

Philosophy, Ethics, and Humanities in Medicine 2008, 3:15

This review of Professor Marcos Cueto's Cold War Deadly Fevers: Malaria Eradication in Mexico, 1955-1975 discusses some of the historical, sociological, political and parasitological topics included in Dr. Cueto's superbly well-informed volume. Dr. Cueto's excellent and well-informed exploration of malaria -- not merely as a disease but as a social, economic and human problem -- makes this book required reading.



Open access | Gametogenesis in Malaria Parasites Is Mediated by the cGMP-Dependent Protein Kinase

Louisa McRobert, Cathy J. Taylor, Wensheng Deng, Quinton L. Fivelman, Ross M. Cummings, Spencer D. Polley, Oliver Billker, and David A. Baker

PLoS Biol 6(6): e139

We show that differentiation of malaria parasites in response to environmental signals encountered upon entering the mosquito following a blood meal is mediated by the parasite cGMP-dependent protein kinase.

The cell penetrating peptide TP10 shows broad spectrum activity against both Plasmodium falciparum and Trypanosoma brucei brucei

Romanico B. G. Arrighi, Charles Ebikeme, Yang Jiang, Lisa Ranford-Cartwright, Michael P. Barrett, Ülo Langel, and Ingrid Faye

Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. published ahead of print on 2 June 2008

We have tested two well characterized cell penetrating peptides (CPPs) for anti-parasitic activity. One CPP designated TP10, has broad spectrum anti-parasitic activity against Plasmodium falciparum, both blood and mosquito stages, and blood stage Trypanosoma brucei brucei.

Unified QSAR approach to antimicrobials. Part 3: First multi-tasking QSAR model for Input-Coded prediction, structural back-projection, and complex networks clustering of antiprotozoal compounds

Francisco J. Prado-Prado, Humberto González-Díaz, Octavio Martínez de la Vega, Florencio M. Ubeira, Kuo-Chen Chou

Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry, Volume 16, Issue 11, 1 June 2008, Pages 5871-5880

The network predicted has 380 nodes (compounds), 634 edges (pairs of compounds with similar activity). This network allows us to cluster different compounds and identify on average three known compounds similar to a new query compound according to their profile of biological activity. This is the first attempt to calculate probabilities of antiparasitic action of drugs against different parasites.

Diels–Alder/thiol–olefin co-oxygenation approach to antimalarials incorporating the 2,3-dioxabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane pharmacophore

Paul M. O'Neill, Edite Verissimo, Stephen A. Ward, Jill Davies, Edward E. Korshin, Nuna Araujo, Matthew D. Pugh, M. Lurdes S. Cristiano, Paul A. Stocks, Mario D. Bachi

Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, Volume 16, Issue 11, 1 June 2006, Pages 2991-2995

A Diels–Alder/thiol–olefin co-oxygenation approach to the synthesis of novel bicyclic endoperoxides 17a–22b is reported.

Correspondence: Asymptomatic Malaria Associated with Protection: Not Causal

Roly D. Gosling

Clinical Infectious Diseases 1 July 2008, Vol. 47, No. 1: 147

No abstract available

Quantitative modeling of selective lysosomal targeting for drug design

Stefan Trapp, Gus R. Rosania, Richard W. Horobin and Johannes Kornhuber

European Biophysics Journal, Online first

Lysosomes are acidic organelles and are involved in various diseases, the most prominent is malaria. Accumulation of molecules in the cell by diffusion from the external solution into cytosol, lysosome and mitochondrion was calculated with the Fick–Nernst–Planck equation

Dendritic cells in Plasmodium infection



Stephen M Todryk & Britta C Urban

Future Microbiology, June 2008, Vol. 3, No. 3, Pages 279-286

Interaction of the protozoan with the immune system has a critical role in the pathogenesis of the disease, but may also hold a key to containing parasite numbers through specific immune responses, which vaccine development aims to harness. A central player in the generation of such immune responses is the dendritic cell.

The skin stage of malaria infection: biology and relevance to the malaria vaccine effort

Photini Sinnis & Fidel Zavala

Future Microbiology, June 2008, Vol. 3, No. 3, Pages 275-278

Here, we present an overview of what is currently known about sporozoite-host interactions at the inoculation site and the draining lymph node, and discuss the impact of the skin stage of malaria on immunity to pre-erythrocytic stages and malaria vaccine design.

Effector CD8+ T lymphocytes against malaria liver stages do not require IFN- γ for anti-parasite activity

Sumana Chakravarty, G. Christian Baldeviano, Michael G. Overstreet, and Fidel Zavala

Infect. Immun. published ahead of print on 2 June 2008

Taken together, these studies demonstrate that IFN- γ -secretion by CS-specific CD8+ T cells is not essential to protect mice against live sporozoite challenge.

Extensive gene amplification and concerted evolution within the CPR family of cuticular proteins in mosquitoes

R. Scott Cornman, Judith H. Willis

Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Volume 38, Issue 6, June 2008, Pages 661-676

We show that RR-2 proteins from sequence-cluster genes have complex repeats and extreme amino-acid compositions relative to single-copy CPR proteins in *An. gambiae*, and that the amino-acid composition of the N-terminal and C-terminal sequence flanking the chitin-binding consensus region evolves in a correlated fashion.

Histone lysine methyltransferases and demethylases in *Plasmodium falciparum*

Liwang Cui, Qi Fan, Long Cui, Jun Miao

International Journal for Parasitology, Volume 38, Issue 10, August 2008, Pages 1083-1097

With the discovery of these *Plasmodium* SET- and JmjC-domain genes in the malaria parasite genomes, future efforts will be directed towards elucidation of their substrate specificities and functions in various cellular processes of the parasites.

Frequent recombination events generate diversity within the multi-copy variant antigen gene families of *Plasmodium falciparum*

Matthias Frank, Laura Kirkman, Daniel Costantini, Sohini Sanyal, Catherine Lavazec, Thomas J. Templeton, Kirk W. Deitsch

International Journal for Parasitology, Volume 38, Issue 10, August 2008, Pages 1099-1109

Analysis of the E5 var gene repertoire, as well as that of the surrounding rif and stevor multi-copy gene families, identified examples of frequent recombination events within these gene families, including an example of a duplicative transposition which indicates that recombination events play a significant role in the generation of diversity within the antigen encoding genes of *P. falciparum*.



Molecular Markers of Resistance to Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine during Intermittent Preventive Treatment for Malaria in Mozambican Infants

Alfredo Mayor et al.

The Journal of Infectious Diseases 15 June 2008, Vol. 197, No. 12: 1737-1742

IPTi appears to be associated with some changes in the prevalence of genotypes involved in SP resistance. In the face of a high prevalence of quintuple-mutant parasites, SP exhibited a high level of efficacy in the prevention of new episodes of malaria in infants.

Characteristics of Plasmodium falciparum dhfr Haplotypes That Confer Pyrimethamine Resistance, Kilifi, Kenya, 1987-2006

Laura K. Certain, Marnie Briceño, Steven M. Kiara, Alexis M. Nzila, William M. Watkins, and Carol Hopkins Sibley

The Journal of Infectious Diseases 15 June 2008, Vol. 197, No. 12: 1743-1751

We defined the coding region and microsatellite haplotypes of dhfr alleles in *P. falciparum* collected in Kilifi, Kenya, during 1987-2006, which spans the period when SP was first introduced.

Triazolopyrimidine-Based Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenase Inhibitors with Potent and Selective Activity against the Malaria Parasite Plasmodium falciparum

Margaret A. Phillips, Ramesh Gujjar, Nicholas A. Malmquist, John White, Farah El Mazouni, Jeffrey Baldwin, and Pradipsinh K. Rathod

J. Med. Chem., ASAP Article

A *Plasmodium falciparum* dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (PfDHODH) inhibitor that is potent (KI = 15 nM) and species-selective (>5000-fold over the human enzyme) was identified by high-throughput screening. This study has identified the first nanomolar PfDHODH inhibitor with potent antimalarial activity in whole cells (EC50 = 79 nM).

4-N-, 4-S-, and 4-O-Chloroquine Analogues: Influence of Side Chain Length and Quinolyl Nitrogen pKa on Activity vs Chloroquine Resistant Malaria

Jayakumar K. Natarajan, John N. Alumasa, Kimberly Yearick, Kekeli A. Ekoue-Kovi, Leah

J. Med. Chem., ASAP Article

Using predictions from heme-quinoline antimalarial complex structures, previous modifications of chloroquine (CQ), and hypotheses for chloroquine resistance (CQR), we synthesize and assay CQ analogues that test structure-function principles. The data provide additional insight for the design of CQ analogues with improved activity vs CQR malaria.

In-Hospital Risk Estimation in Children with Malaria--Early Predictors of Morbidity and Mortality

Andrea Sylvia Winkler, Georg Salmhofer, Raimund Helbok, Festus Kalokola, William Matuja, and Erich Schmutzhard

J Trop Pediatr 2008 54: 184-191; doi:10.1093/tropej/fmm108.

In our study, sMODS has been shown to represent a useful quantitative approach towards disease severity classification in resource poor settings and can be used for risk estimation in children suffering from malaria in terms of both morbidity and mortality.

This week: Obesity helps mice fend off malaria

Priya Shetty

The New Scientist, Volume 198, Issue 2658, 31 May 2008, Page 12

The finding could have implications for people in developing countries, where malaria is already a problem and obesity is becoming one.

Effect of GPI anchor moiety on the immunogenicity of DNA plasmids encoding the 19-kDa C-terminal portion of Plasmodium falciparum MSP-1



G. Li, S. H. Basagoudanavar & D. C. Gowda

Parasite Immunology, Volume 30 Issue 6-7 Page 315-322, June/July 2008

To investigate the efficacy of MSP-119 DNA vaccine and role of GPI anchor moiety in the immunogenicity of MSP-119, we constructed expression vectors that produce MSP-119 as either secretory or GPI-anchored polypeptide.

Atovaquone-Proguanil Resistance in Imported Falciparum Malaria in a Young Child

Rose, Gregory W.; Suh, Kathryn N.; Kain, Kevin C. Saux, Nicole Le; McCarthy, Anne E.
Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal. 27(6):567-569, June 2008

We discuss a case of atovaquone-proguanil treatment failure in a child from Mozambique, recently arrived in North America. Four weeks after completing therapy, symptomatic parasitemia recurred, caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* parasites bearing a Tyr268Ser mutation in cytochrome b. We review the literature concerning atovaquone-proguanil resistance, and emphasize the importance of follow-up and consideration of resistance where patients have relapsed symptoms.

Naturally acquired Duffy-binding protein-specific binding inhibitory antibodies confer protection from blood-stage Plasmodium vivax infection

Christopher L. King, Pascal Michon, Ahmad Rushdi Shakri, Alexandra Marcotty, Danielle Stanicic, Peter A. Zimmerman, Jennifer L. Cole-Tobian, Ivo Mueller, and Chetan E. Chitnis
PNAS, Early edition

Here, we performed a prospective cohort treatment/reinfection study of children (5–14 years) residing in a *P. vivax*-endemic region of Papua New Guinea (PNG) in which children were cleared of blood-stage infection and then examined biweekly for reinfection for 25 weeks. To test the hypothesis that naturally acquired binding inhibitory antibodies (BIAbs) targeting PvDBP region II (PvDBPII) provide protection against *P. vivax* infection, we used a quantitative receptor-binding assay to distinguish between antibodies that merely recognize PvDBP and those that inhibit binding to Duffy.

These observations demonstrate a functional correlate of protective immunity in vivo and provide support for developing a vaccine against *P. vivax* malaria based on PvDBPII.

Population structure of the genes encoding the polymorphic Plasmodium falciparum apical membrane antigen 1: Implications for vaccine design

Junhui Duan et al.

PNAS 2008 105: 7857-7862

Immunization with the highly polymorphic *Plasmodium falciparum* apical membrane antigen 1 (PfAMA1) induces protection in animals but primarily against parasites that express the same or similar alleles. One strategy to overcome the obstacle of polymorphism is to combine PfAMA1 proteins representing major haplotypes into one vaccine. Our data suggests that the inclusion of PfAMA1 sequences from each of the six populations may result in a vaccine that induces protective immunity against a broad range of malaria parasites.

Acute Cortical Necrosis in Falciparum Malaria: An Unusual Manifestation

K. V. Baliga; A. S. Narula; R. Khanduja; M. Manrai; P. Sharma; N. S. Mani

Renal Failure, Volume 30, Issue 4 May 2008, pages 461 - 463

The spectrum of acute renal failure in *Falciparum* malaria varies from mild urinary abnormalities to acute renal failure. Acute tubular necrosis has been reported in 1% patients, and acute cortical necrosis has rarely been reported. We present a case of acute cortical necrosis in a young patient with *Falciparum* malaria who had a prolonged oligo-anuric course followed by partial recovery of renal function.

Case report: Surgery for temporal lobe epilepsy after cerebral malaria



O.E.M.G. Schijns, V. Visser-Vandewalle, E.M.P. Lemmens, A. Janssen and G. Hoogland
Seizure, Article in Press, Corrected Proof

The most common indication for epilepsy surgery is temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) which usually is divided into two categories, mesial and lateral TLE. This is the first report describing MTLE-onset subsequent to cerebral malaria and discussing the potential pathophysiological relationship between cerebral malaria and MTS.

Mini-Review: Improving quantitation of malaria parasite burden with digital image analysis

John Frean

Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Article in Press, Corrected Proof

Quantitation of malaria parasite burden has prognostic value as well as providing objective evidence of response to treatment or, potentially, to vaccination against malaria. Estimation of parasite load by microscopy is prone to inaccuracy and inconsistency. Digital image analysis is well suited to this application rather than to the more difficult task of malaria diagnosis and species identification.

Point-of-care testing for malaria outbreak management

Ratnawati, Mochammad Hatta and Henk L. Smits

Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Article in Press, Corrected Proof

The result indicates that rapid antigen detection for malaria could be a useful alternative to microscopy to reduce the workload during emergency outbreak situations.

Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy: the incremental cost-effectiveness of a new delivery system in Uganda

A.K. Mbonye, K.S. Hansen, I.C. Bygbjerg and P. Magnussen

Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Article in Press, Corrected Proof

The main objective of this study was to assess whether traditional birth attendants, drug-shop vendors, community reproductive health workers and adolescent peer mobilisers could administer intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) to pregnant women. In conclusion, community-based delivery increased access and adherence to IPTp and was cost-effective.

Books

Transgenesis and the Management of Vector-Borne Disease

Edited by: Serap Aksoy

ISBN: 978-0-387-78224-9

Parasitic, bacterial and viral agents continue to challenge the welfare of humans, livestock, wild life and plants worldwide. The public health impact and financial consequences of these diseases are particularly hard on the already overburdened economies of developing countries especially in the tropics. Many of these disease agents utilize insect hosts (vectors) to achieve their transmission to mammals. In the past, these diseases were largely controlled by insecticide-based vector reduction strategies. Now, many of these diseases have reemerged in the tropics, recolonizing their previous range, and expanding into new territories previously not considered to be endemic. Habitat change, irrigation practices, atmospheric and climate change, insecticide and drug resistance as well as increases in global tourism, human traffic and commercial activities, have driven the reemergence and spread of vector borne diseases. While these diseases can be controlled through interventions aimed at both their vertebrate and



invertebrate hosts, no effective vaccines exist, and only limited therapeutic prospects are available for their control in mammalian hosts. Molecular technologies such as transgenesis, which is the subject of this book, stand to increase the toolbox and benefit disease management strategies.

Jobs

Volunteer Coordinator, The Jenner Institute, Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine

Closing date for applications: Friday 27th June 2008

Reference:HC-08-019-GS

Scientists at the Jenner Institute, University of Oxford, have developed new candidate vaccines for malaria and tuberculosis. Due to the increasing number of volunteers taking part in these studies, we require a person to undertake the lead role in recruiting volunteers for Phase I and IIa vaccine trials in the UK.

News

General

3 June 2008, Reuters

Denmark & USA: Researchers find new way to attack malaria

Danish and U.S. researchers said on Tuesday they have found a way to way to attack malaria by knocking out a gene that helps malaria parasites reproduce inside mosquitoes.

Africa

6 June 2008, SciDev.Net

Clinical trials in Africa receive funding boost

The European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) announced this week (3 June) that it will inject over €80 million (around US\$124 million) into African medical research. Half of this sum has already been approved and will go towards malaria research and the development of tuberculosis (TB) vaccines.

5 June 2008, The Daily Observer

Gambia: Malaria, TB Prevention Discussed

Traditional medicine and home care foundation, an N.G.O based in Brufut Ghana Town, held a day workshop on sensitisation of Malaria and TB prevention, for the communities of Brufut, Tujereng and Ghana town.

4 June 2008, The Herald

Zimbabwe: Regional Countries Present Joint Malaria Funding Proposal

SADC countries presented their joint proposal for malaria funding to a team of international experts in Nairobi, Kenya last week for recommendations before submitting it to the Global Fund to Fight HIV and Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Round 8.

4 June 2008, The Monitor

Uganda: Spraying DDT Should Continue [editorial]

Some sections of the public are trying to stop the government programme to spray DDT in its efforts to fight malaria. Reasons given are that Uganda's produce may be rejected outside because it may carry traces of the chemical.



3 June 2008, Ghanaian Chronicle

Ghana: Govt Spends \$774 Million Annually On Malaria Treatment

The Minister of Health, Major (RTD) E.K. Quarshigah has announced that the government and her development partners spend \$774 million annually on treatment of malaria cases in the country.

3 June 2008, The Monitor

Uganda: Court Halts DDT Spray in Northern Region

The High Court in Kampala has ordered the Ministry of Health to suspend the spraying of DDT until there is a ruling on a suit that seeks to stop the spraying of the chemical in northern Uganda.

3 June 2008, The Monitor

Uganda: How Malaria Impoverishes Country

Until recently malaria was only known as the leading killer disease in Uganda and sub-Saharan Africa. But studies from the Ministry of Health indicate the disease is also the leading cause of poverty.

2 June 2008, The Daily Observer

Africa: Malaria Still Remains A Threat As it Kills A Child Every Thirty Seconds

Ms Chinwe Dike, UN resident Coordinator in The Gambia, has revealed that malaria still remains a big threat as it kills one child under five years in every thirty seconds.

2 June 2008, The Post

Cameroon: Glocalgaz Joins NGO in Anti-Malaria Campaign

One of Cameroon's cooking gas bottling firms, Kosan Crisplant Cameroon SA, commonly known as Glocalgaz, recently joined a European-based NGO, The Drive Against Malaria, TDAM, to carry out a giant drive to make Cameroon a malaria-free country in the nearest future.

1 June 2008, Joy Online

Ghana: Winners of Malaria competition awarded

Participating schools in the Medicine for Malaria Drawing Competition were on Friday presented with their awards with a call on them to help spread the message of malaria prevention among the people.

1 June 2008, New Vision

Uganda: Lukyamuzi Takes Anti-DDT Drive to Lango

The Conservative Party leader, John Ken Lukyamuzi, over the weekend moved his campaign against the use of DDT in the fight against malaria to Lango sub-region.

29 May 2008, Daily Nation

Kenya: 16 p.c. of malaria drugs fake

Sixteen per cent of anti-malaria drugs in the country are fake.

29 May 2008, China View

Africa: African anti-malaria organizations win prestigious Spanish award

Four organizations dedicated to combating malaria in Africa have won this year's Prince of Asturias Award for international cooperation, the award foundation announced here Wednesday.

29 May 2008, Business Day

South Africa: Malaria still top killer



In spite of the best efforts of medical science malaria is still the number one killer in Africa. Summit TV speaks to Bridget Tshatsinde from pharmaceuticals company Pfizer about what they are doing to beat the disease

29 May 2008, The Daily Times

South Africa: Chaka Chaka in malaria awareness

South Africa's celebrated singer Yvonne Chaka Chaka has taken the Japanese government head on to fulfil G8's pledge on malaria fight.

Asia

31 May 2008, Express India

India: Try fishing at Kankaria Lake to keep malaria at bay

The Kankaria Lake has emerged as the biggest hatchery of the guppy fish (*Poecilia reticulata*) in India because of its conducive environment and oxygenation at the appropriate time. It is for this reason that it caters to the demand from cities as distant as Nagpur and Mumbai, besides several local bodies in Gujarat, when it comes to taking anti-malarial measures at these places.

29 May 2008, Reuters

Myanmar: U.N. sees major disease threat in Myanmar

The United Nations is stepping up efforts to combat malaria, cholera and other diseases in Myanmar that are now the main threat to millions left homeless by this month's cyclone, a senior official said on Thursday.

28 May 2008, eMediaWire (press release)

Japan: Fighting Malaria Key to Achieving Millennium Promise

African Leaders Gather in Tokyo to Urge Action Against Malaria, the Leading Killer of African Children.

Europe

4 June 2008, New Scientist

France: Obesity helps mice fend off malaria

To find out more about how obesity affects malaria in mice, Vincent Robert at the Institute for Development Research (IRD) in Paris, France, and colleagues injected 14 obese and 14 non-obese mice with the malaria parasite *Plasmodium berghei*.

29 May 2008, The Guardian

UK: Magnetic device could be used to diagnose malaria

How easy is it to diagnose malaria? Prof Dave Newman of the University of Exeter has created a portable magneto-optical instrument to do the job in a minute. And, when his new method is fully refined, it may not even need a blood sample.

28 May 2008, Reuters

UK: Malaria parasites fine-tune offspring's gender: study

Malaria parasites fine-tune the number of male and female offspring they produce to maximize the odds of infecting another host, a finding that could help fight the deadly disease, British researchers said on Wednesday.

28 May 2008, BBC

UK: Malaria parasites 'family plan'

Parasites ensure the spread of malaria by being able to produce more sons than daughters when conditions are difficult, a new study has found.



23 May 2008, AFP

Switzerland: Swiss company says malaria vaccine tests 'successful'

A Swiss biotechnology company said Wednesday that it has successfully tested a malaria vaccine which could be marketed as early as 2014, according to a statement from directors.

MalariaWorld - Knowledge for Solutions

K&S Consulting is an independent consultancy firm concerned with medical information provision, training activities, and infectious diseases consultations.

Ingeborg (Inga) van Schayk, MSc & Bart Knols, PhD MBA
K&S Consulting, Kalkestraat 20, 6669 CP Dodewaard, The Netherlands, Tel:
+31-488-411156
mailto:inga@malaria-world.com **www.malaria-world.com**

The information included in MalariaWorld does not represent the opinion of K&S Consulting or any of our individual partners. K&S Consulting does not accept any responsibility for errors or omissions or results of any actions based upon this information.