

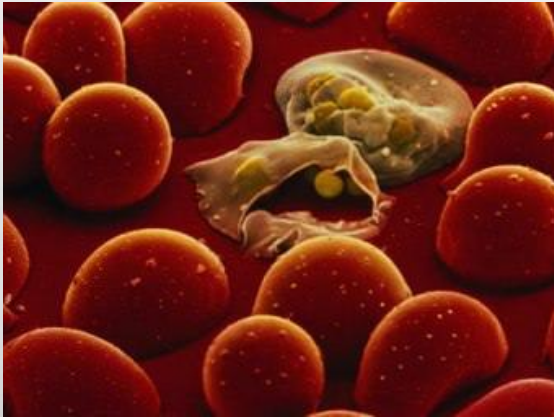


KYIV NATIONAL ECONOMIC UNIVERSITY

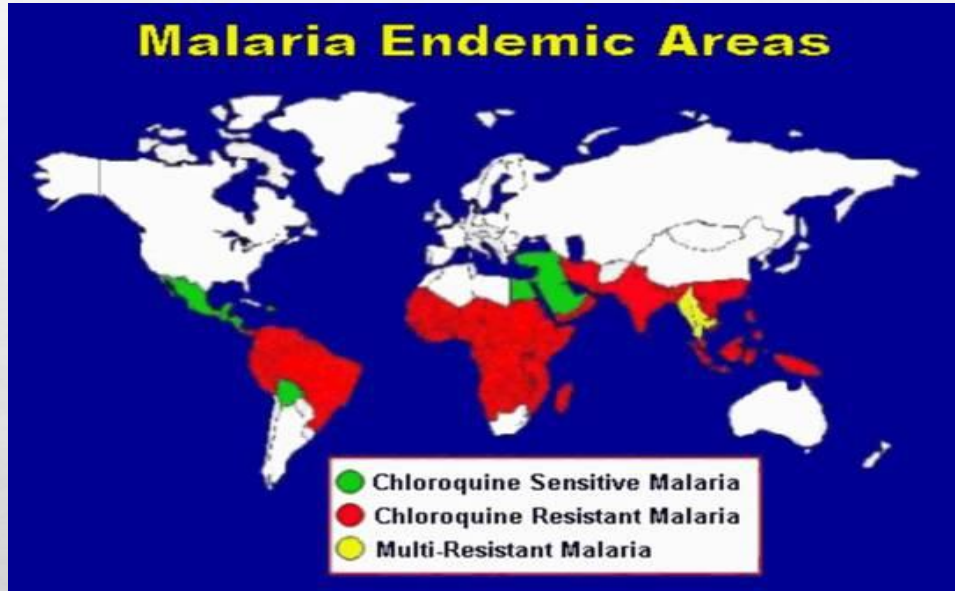


KIRILL KALASHNIKOV

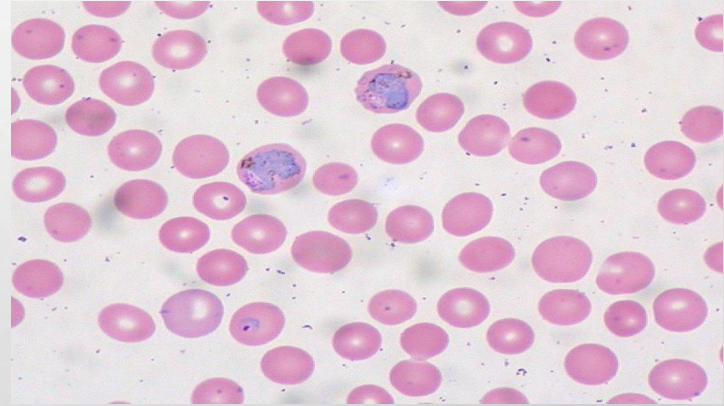
MALARIA - A GROUP OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES TRANSMITTED TO HUMANS THROUGH BITES OF FEMALE MOSQUITOES AND ACCOMPANIED BY FEVER, CHILLS, ANEMIA.



THERE IS AN ASSUMPTION THAT PEOPLE GET SICK WITH MALARIA FOR THE PAST 50,000 YEARS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE HOMELAND IS WEST AFRICA MALARIA (P. FALCIPARUM) AND CENTRAL AFRICA.



IN 1880, A FRENCH MILITARY DOCTOR CHARLES LOUIS ALPHONSE LAVÉLAN WORKING IN ALGERIA, FOUND A PATIENT WITH MALARIA LIVING SINGLE-CELLED ORGANISM IN BLOOD CORPUSCLES. A YEAR LATER, A SCIENTIST HAS PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE IN THE MEDICAL PRESS "PARASITOGENIC NATURE OF MALARIA: A NEW DESCRIPTION OF THE PARASITE FOUND IN THE BLOOD OF MALARIA PATIENTS." IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT PROTOZOA WERE IDENTIFIED AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.



THE FIRST KNOWN MEDICINE WAS QINGHAI PLANT, THAT IS SWEET WORMWOOD (*ARTEMISIA ANNUA* L), WHICH CONTAINS ARTEMISININ. THE FIRST MENTION OF ITS HEALING PROPERTIES FOUND IN THE WORK OF THE CHINESE SCHOLAR GE HUNA 340



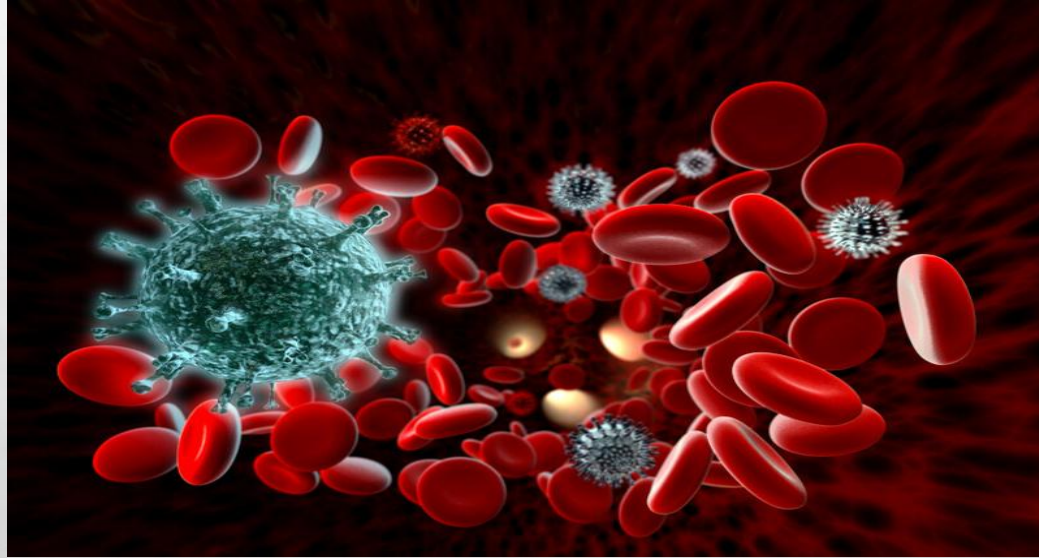
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY, BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF ANTIBIOTICS, PRACTICED INTENTIONALLY INFECTING PATIENTS WITH MALARIA, SYPHILIS PATIENTS. MALARIA PROVIDES INCREASED BODY TEMPERATURE, AT WHICH SYPHILIS, IF NOT PASSED COMPLETELY, THEN AT LEAST REDUCED THEIR ACTIVITY AND PASS INTO A LATENT STAGE.



MALARIA MOSQUITOES LIVE IN ALMOST ALL CLIMATES, EXCEPT FOR SUB-ARCTIC, ARCTIC ZONES AND DESERTS.



THE IMMUNE RESPONSE AGAINST MALARIA INFECTION DEVELOPS SLOWLY. IT IS CHARACTERIZED BY LOW EFFICIENCY AND IS PRACTICALLY NOT PROTECT AGAINST REINFECTION. ACQUIRED IMMUNITY DEVELOPS AFTER A FEW MALARIA FOR SEVERAL YEARS.



THE MOST COMMON MEDICATION FOR TREATING MALARIA TODAY, AS BEFORE, IS QUININE. FOR SOME TIME HE WAS REPLACED BY CHLOROQUINE, BUT NOW HAS GAINED POPULARITY AGAIN.



**THERE IS CURRENTLY NO COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE
VACCINE AGAINST MALARIA. FOR MORE THAN 20
YEARS OF ACTIVE RESEARCH FOR ITS CREATION,
TESTED SEVERAL CANDIDATES**



IN JULY 2015 THE EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY ISSUED A POSITIVE OPINION ON THE VACCINE "MOSKIRIKS" DEVELOPED BY BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY GLAXOSMITHKLINE AND PROVEN BY MORE THAN 15 THOUSAND CHILDREN.



Thank you for attention.