

Partners in the Fight against Malaria



Malaria today

The problem

78%

of all deaths is accounted by children under 5 years



90%

of deaths occur in Africa



584,000

people died from malaria in 2013

1/minute

Every minute 1 child dies of malaria

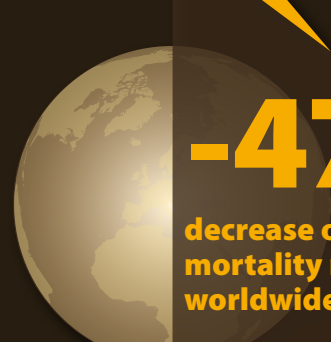
The good news

2000

2013

-47%

decrease of mortality rates worldwide

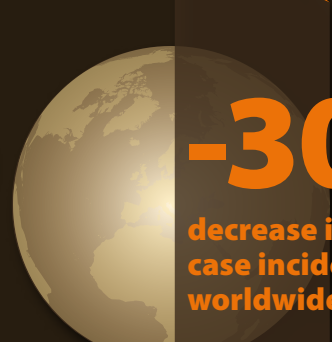


2000

2013

-30%

decrease in case incidence worldwide



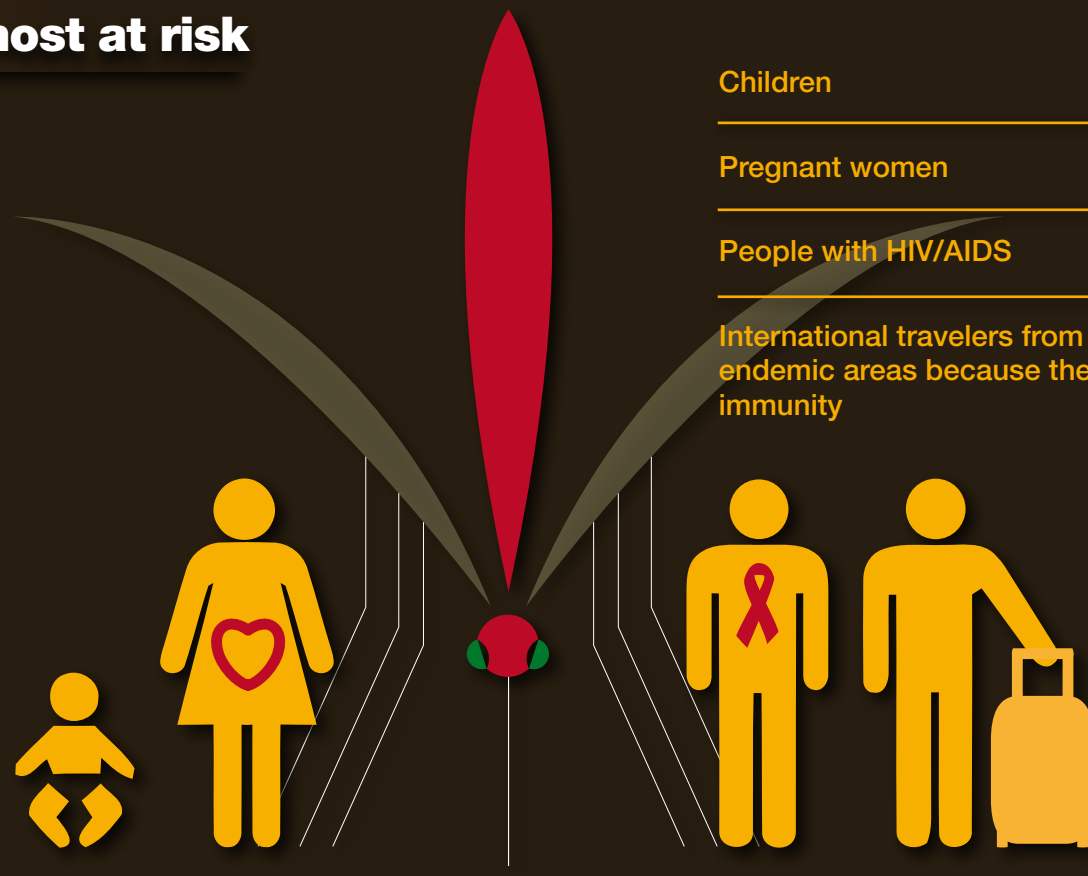
100%

Malaria is 100% preventable and treatable



The malaria-specific Millennium Development Goal (MDG 6, target C) has been met

Who is most at risk



Children

Pregnant women

People with HIV/AIDS

International travelers from non-endemic areas because they lack immunity

Simple interventions that save lives

Prevention



Insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs)

Indoor spraying with residual insecticides (IRS)

Preventive treatment for pregnant women

Diagnosis



WHO recommends that all cases of suspected malaria be confirmed using parasite-based diagnostic testing (either microscopy or rapid diagnostic test)

Treatment



WHO recommends treatment with quality-assured artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACTs)

Challenges



Funding shortages

Tackling malaria requires total focus and commitment of Governments, all players in the health system - and sustained over the long term.



Weak surveillance systems

Stronger malaria surveillance systems are urgently needed to enable a timely and effective malaria response.



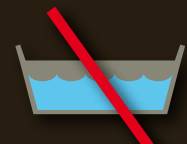
Lack access to healthcare

Resilient health care structures, trainings of professionals, and awareness programs are needed to prevent malaria's spread.



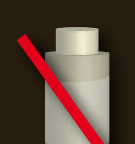
Scientific challenge

Complex cycle of the parasite within the vector and the host.



Poor sanitation

Reducing the mosquito population in households and communities by eliminating standing water can be an important factor in reducing malaria cases.



Drug resistance

Fake and substandard antimalarials result directly in deaths and morbidity and increase the risk of the emergence and spread of resistant strains of malaria parasites. A comprehensive strategy to combat manufacturing and distribution of these products require an active participation of all stakeholders along the supply chain.

Doing our part: Efforts of the research-based pharmaceutical industry to fight malaria

Available treatments

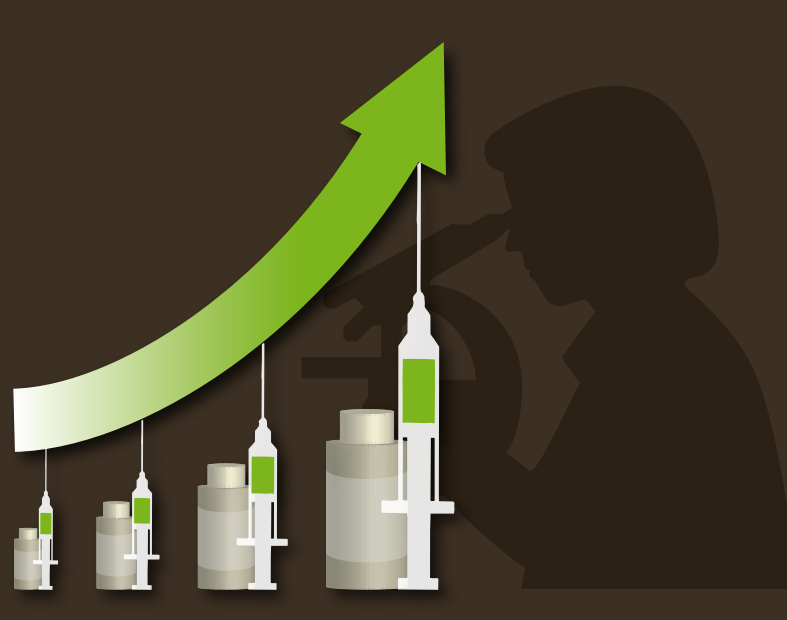


Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) is the best available treatment to treat malaria

Thanks to a successful partnership with Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV), a dispersible version is now available for children

Injectable artesunate is recommended for severe malaria

R&D for improved treatments and vaccines



37 R&D projects for improved treatments:

7 R&D projects are in phase I or II

4 R&D projects are in phase III or IV

3 R&D projects for vaccines

1 promising vaccine (RTS, S/AS01E) is currently under evaluation at European Medicines Agency (EMA)

Expanding access to care



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health partnerships combining prevention, training, diagnosis and treatment

We are working with partners to:

Increase availability of antimalarials

Share scientific knowledge and scaling-up manufacturing capabilities in emerging markets

Strengthen health systems by equipping hospitals, and supporting provision of safe water and sanitation

Develop training tools and education initiatives adapted to the general public and to all actors in the health chain

Train healthcare workers to improve their knowledge and ability to identify malaria in early stages

Reduce stock shortages and deliver essential medicines to remote health centers via mHealth programs

Fight fake and substandard medicines

References:

WHO World Malaria Report 2014

IFPMA Health Partnerships Directory

IFPMA, Pharmaceutical R&D Projects to Prevent and Control Neglected Conditions, 2014 Status report

on pharmaceutical R&D to address diseases disproportionately affecting people in low- and

middle-income countries, January 2015

