

# PhD defence Pham Vinh Thanh

## Epidemiology of Plasmodium vivax malaria in Central Vietnam

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Booking recommended



Dit is de omschrijving

### Supervisors:

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### Summary:

Despite the success of malaria control programme in the past decade, malaria remains an important public health problem in Vietnam. A challenge faced by the National Malaria Control and Elimination Programme is the ability to target and eliminate the remaining parasite reservoir in endemic areas. The cross-sectional and longitudinal studies were carried out in malaria endemic area in Central, Vietnam and both of them combined PCR and LM for malaria parasite detection methods. The results of cross-sectional study confirmed the high malaria parasite reservoir detection due to PCR alone and asymptomatic with LM malaria parasite positive with two malaria parasite species contribution to malaria burden in study area which included Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax. The longitudinal study followed up P.vivax infected patients for two years and within first month there were three P.vivax cases were confirmed resistance Chloroquine. Afterward, the high number of P.vivax recurrences with submicroscopic and asymptomatic infection were recorded despite the high dose of PQ treatment with direct observation of study team. To overcome asymptomatic and sub-patent reservoir calls for an immediate combination of molecular and LM detecting malaria hotspots for targeted interventions. P.vivax resistance CQ and high morbidity of P.vivax recurrences after PQ treatment are alarmed to NMCP changing treatment policy to new drugs with high effectiveness and short course.