

1.	Record Nr.	UNINA990001000230403321
	Autore	Good, Irving John
	Titolo	The Estimation of Probabilities : An Essay on Modern Bayesian Methods / Irving John Good
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : The MIT Press, 1965
	Collana	Research Monographs ; 30
	Disciplina	519
	Locazione	FI1
	Collocazione	18-142
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910783717903321
	Titolo	Guidelines for the treatment of malaria [[electronic resource]] / World Health Organization
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Geneva, : World Health Organization, c2006
	ISBN	1-281-74404-2 9786611744045 1-4237-9009-X 92-4-068058-6
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (266 p.)
	Classificazione	44.75
	Disciplina	616.9/36206 616.9362
	Soggetti	Malaria - Chemotherapy Antimalarials Malaria - Diagnosis
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.

Nota di bibliografia

Includes bibliographical references and index.

Nota di contenuto

Preliminaries; Contents; 1 Introduction; 2 The clinical disease; 3 Treatment objectives; 4 Diagnosis of malaria; 5 Resistance to antimalarial medicines; 6 Antimalarial treatment policy; 7 Treatment of uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria; 8 Treatment of severe *falciparum* malaria; 9 Treatment of malaria caused by *P. vivax*, *P. ovale* or *P. malariae*; 10 Mixed malaria infections; 11 Complex emergencies and epidemics; Annex 1. The guidelines development process; Annex 2. Adaptation of WHO malaria treatment guidelines for use in countries; Annex 3. Pharmacology of antimalarial drugs
Annex 4. Antimalarials and malaria transmission
Annex 5. Malaria diagnosis; Annex 6. Resistance to antimalarials; Annex 7. Uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria; Annex 8. Malaria treatment and HIV/AIDS; Annex 9. Treatment of severe *P. falciparum* malaria; Annex 10. Treatment of *P. vivax*, *P. ovale* and *P. malariae* infections; Index

Sommario/riassunto

Malaria is an important cause of death and illness in children and adults in tropical countries. Mortality, currently estimated at over a million people per year, has risen in recent years, probably due to increasing resistance to antimalarial medicines. Malaria control requires an integrated approach comprising prevention including vector control and treatment with effective antimalarials. The affordable and widely available antimalarial chloroquine which was in the past a mainstay of malaria control is now ineffective in most *falciparum* malaria endemic areas, and resistance to sulfadoxine-py