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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 transmissionAnnex 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-pyr