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Mosquito, and the Disease -- 7 The Human and Economic Burden of Malaria -- 8 Malaria Control -- 9 Antimalarial Drugs and Drug Resistance -- PART 3 Advancing Toward Better Malaria Control -- 10 Research and Development for New Antimalarial Drugs -- 11 Maximizing the Effective Use of Antimalarial Drugs -- Acronyms and Abbreviations -- Glossary -- Index.

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### Sommario/riassunto

For more than 50 years, low-cost antimalarial drugs silently saved millions of lives and cured billions of debilitating infections. Today, however, these drugs no longer work against the deadliest form of malaria that exists throughout the world. Malaria deaths in sub-Saharan Africa "currently just over one million per year "are rising because of increased resistance to the old, inexpensive drugs. Although effective new drugs called artemisinins are available, they are unaffordable for the majority of the affected population, even at a cost of one dollar per course. *Saving Lives, Buying Time: Economics of Malaria Drugs in an Age of Resistance* examines the history of malaria treatments, provides an overview of the current drug crisis, and offers recommendations on maximizing access to and effectiveness of antimalarial drugs. The book finds that most people in endemic countries will not have access to currently effective combination treatments, which should include an artemisinin, without financing from the global community. Without funding for effective treatment, malaria mortality could double over the next 10 to 20 years and transmission will intensify.

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