

6.0 REFERENCES

1. World Health Organisation. WHO Technical Report Service 2000; 892: I-V.1-74.
2. Snow RW, Craig M, Deichmann U, Marsh K. Estimating mortality, morbidity and disability due to malaria among Africa's non-pregnant population. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 1999; 77(8): 624-640.
3. Trape JF, Pison G, Preziosi MP, Enel C, du Lou DA, Delaunay V, et al. Impact of Chloroquine resistance on malaria morbidity. CR Acad Sci Paris Ser III 1998; 321: 689-97.
4. Landgraf B, Kollaritsch H, Wiedermann G, Wernsdorfer WH. Plasmodium falciparum: susceptibility in vitro and in vivo to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine in Ghanaian schoolchildren. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1994; 88(4):440-2.
5. Ronn AM, Msangeni HA, Mhina J, Wernsdorfer WH, Bygbjerg IC. High level of resistance of Plasmodium falciparum to sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine in children in Tanzania. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 1996; 90(2): 179-81.
6. von Seidlein L, Milligan P, Pinder M, Bojang K, Anyalebechi C, Gosling R, et al. Efficacy of artesunate plus pyrimethamine-sulfadoxine for uncomplicated malaria in Gambian children: a double-blind, randomized, controlled trial. Lancet 2000; 355 (9201): 352-7.

7. Tjitra E, Suprianto S, Currie BJ, Morris PS, Saunders JR, Anstey NM. Therapy of uncomplicated falciparum malaria: a randomised trial comparing artesunate plus sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine versus sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine alone in Irian Jaya, Indonesia. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2001; 65(4): 309-17.
8. Seidlein L, Jawara M, Coleman R, Doherty T, Walraven G, Targett G. Parasitaemia and gametocytaemia after treatment with chloroquine, pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine, and pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine combined with artesunate in young Gambians with uncomplicated malaria. *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 2001; 6(2):92-8.
9. Abacassamo F, Enosse S, Aponte JJ, Gomez-Olive FX, Quinto L, Mabunda S et al. Efficacy of chloroquine, amodiaquine, sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine and combination therapy with artesunate in Mozambican children with non-complicated malaria. *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 2004; 9(2):200-8.
10. Dorsey G, Njama D, Kanya RM, Cattamanchi A, Kyabayinze D, Staedke GS et al. Sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine alone or with amodiaquine or artesunate for treatment of uncomplicated malaria: a longitudinal randomised trial. *Lancet* 2002; 360(9350): 2031-8.
11. Zucker JR, Ruebush II TK, Obonyo C, Otieno J, Campbell CC. The mortality consequences of the continued use of chloroquine in Africa: experience in Siaya, Western Kenya. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2003; 68(4): 386-90.
12. White N. Antimalarial drug resistance and combination chemotherapy. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci* 1999; 354: 739-49.

13. International Artemisinin Study Group. Artesunate combinations for treating uncomplicated malaria: a prospective individual patient data meta-analysis (Protocol for a Cochrane Review). In: The Cochrane Library, Issue 2, 2004. Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
14. Nosten F, van Vugt M, Price R, Luxemburger C, Thway KL, Brockman A, et al. Effects of artesunate-mefloquine combination on incidence of Plasmodium falciparum malaria and mefloquine resistance in western Thailand: a prospective study. *Lancet* 2000; 356 (9226): 297-302.
15. Olliaro P, Taylor RJ, Rigal J. Controlling malaria: challenge and solutions. *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 2001; 6 (11): 922-7.
16. Price RN, Nosten F, Luxemburger C, Kuile FO, Paiphun L, Chongsuphajaisiddhi T et al. Effects of artemisinin derivatives on malaria transmissibility. *Lancet* 1996; 347 (9016): 1654-8.
17. Moher D, Cook JD, Eastwood S, Olkin I, Rennie D, Stroup DF, et al. Improving the quality of reports of meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials: the QUOROM statement. *Lancet* 1999; 354 (9193): 1896-900.
18. Omari AAA, Garner P, Preston C. Artemeter-Lumefantrine for treating uncomplicated falciparum malaria (Cochrane Review). In: The Cochrane Library, Issue 3, 2000. Oxford: Update Software.
19. Last JM. A dictionary of epidemiology. 4th ed. Oxford: University press, 2001: 166.
20. Davies HTO, Crombie IK. What is meta-analysis? *Evidence-Based-Medicine*. 2004; 1: 1-8. www.evidence-based-medicine.co.uk [Accessed 01-06-04].

21. Doherty JF, Sadiq AD, Bayo L, Allouche A, Olliaro P, Milligan P et al. A randomized safety and tolerability trial of artesunate plus sulfadoxine – pyrimethamine versus sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine alone for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria in Gambian children. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 1999; 93 (5): 543-6.
22. Obonyo CO, Ochieng F, Taylor WR, Ochola SA, Mugitu K, Olliaro P et al. Artesunate plus sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine for uncomplicated malaria in Kenyan children: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 2003; 97 (5): 585-91.
23. Priotto G, Kabakyenga J, Pinoges L, Ruiz A, Eriksson T, Coussemant F et al. Artesunate and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine combinations for the treatment of uncomplicated *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in Uganda: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 2003; 97(3): 325-30.
24. WHO, 1997. Assessment of therapeutic efficacy of antimalarial drugs for uncomplicated malaria. Geneva: Division of Control of Tropical Diseases, World Health Organization.
25. International Artemisinin Study Group. Artesunate combinations for treatment of malaria: meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2004; 363 (9402): 9-17.
26. Targett G, Drakeley C, Jawara M, Seidlein L, Coleman R, Deen J et al. Artesunate reduces but does not prevent post-treatment transmission of *Plasmodium falciparum* to *Anopheles gambiae*. *The Journal of Infectious Diseases* 2001; 183: 1254-9.

