

A study on drug resistance malaria in sentinel sites of upper Myanmar

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Abstract

Malaria is regarded as a major health problem in Myanmar and resistance of malaria parasites to antimalarials hampers the success of control measures. Assessment of therapeutic efficacy of antimalarials for treatment of uncomplicated malaria was done in Ta Beik Kyin Township (Mandalay Region) and Ta-Mu Township (Sagaing Region) from April to September 2014, using WHO standard guidelines. The study aimed to assess updated therapeutic efficacy status of antimalarials for treatment of uncomplicated malaria in sentinel sites of Upper Myanmar. Clinically suspected malaria patients were examined by microscopic examination and *plasmodium falciparum* patients were treated with either co-artem (or) dihydroartemisinin and piperazine phosphate combination, while *plasmodium vivax* patients were treated with chloroquine. The findings revealed that Adequate Clinical and Parasitological Response (ACPR) was 68/70 (97.1%) for co-artem 50/50 (100%) for dihydroartemisinin and piperazine phosphate combination and 70/70 (100%) for chloroquine in Ta Beik Kyin Township and 69/72 (95.8%) for dihydroartemisinin and piperazine phosphate combination in Ta-Mu Township. The study showed that the antimalarials recommended for treatment of uncomplicated malaria in Myanmar are quite effective with high ACPR status.