Introduction

1. Malaria -History and Global Problem

/\*Malaria is one of the oldest and deadliest infectious diseases in human.(Depinay等, 2004) Since Laveran find the plasmodium, medicine research developed rapidly. However after using different medicines contain Chinese traditional medicine Artemisinin and modern medicine such as Quinine . Malaria remains uncontrolled and is increasing in many areas.

Africa represents the worst areas in the world for malaria, it has 364.98 millions patients which suffered P. falciparum, and Southeast Asia is the next, which has 118.94 patients. In China, Hainan, Yunnan are the main infected areas.\*/

1. Opening

Malaria is one of the oldest and deadliest infectious diseases in human.(Depinay等, 2004)，Since Laveran find the plasmodium, medicine research developed rapidly. However after using different medicines contain Chinese traditional medicine like Artemisinin and modern medicine like Quinine . Malaria remains uncontrolled and is increasing in many areas. Artemisinin used to consists effective drug for malaria, but Long-term use of the same kind of drugs contributes to the drug resistance. To solve the problem , scientists in the world keep finding the new drug.

1. Malaria -Biology

The classic symptom of malaria is paroxysm—a cyclical occurrence of sudden coldness followed by shivering and then fever and sweating, occurring every two days (tertian fever) in P. vivax and P. ovale infections, and every three days (quartan fever) for P. malariae. P. falciparum infection can cause recurrent fever every 36–48 hours, or a less pronounced and almost continuous fever.

1. Anti-Malaria Drugs

In ancient China, the doctors mainly used  Yingzhaosu A, zincpolyanemine, and artemisinin to cure the malaria. Artemisinin used to be very efficient on malaria treatment. The World Health Organization (WHO) currently recommends artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) for malaria control.(Bhattarai等, 2007)

Recently，the drug resistance became a big problem. And more compound artemisinin based medicines were produced to cure the malaria.

4. Therapies

It is a 2 days’ treatment. And we record the blood and fever condition of the patients. In the first week, the patients lived in the hospital and we recorded the condition before and after they take the medicine. That includes headache, deaf, fever and other side conditions.

Within 3 weeks , we continue to track and record all the information such as protozoology examination , hematology and blood biochemical examination about the patients ,

5. Aim of our study

I mainly against drug resistance, and shorter treatment time. To make the medicine be easy to take for patients, we also pay attention to low toxicity and low side effects.

1. Results

We developed the new medicine which is curative effects, low toxicity and low side effects.

Reference

Bhattarai, A., Ali, A. S., Kachur, S. P., Mårtensson, A., Abbas, A. K., Khatib, R., … Björkman, A. (2007). Impact of Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapy and Insecticide-Treated Nets on Malaria Burden in Zanzibar. *PLoS Medicine*, *4*(11), e309. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0040309

Depinay, J.-M. O., Mbogo, C. M., Killeen, G., Knols, B., Beier, J., Carlson, J., … McKenzie, F. E. (2004). A simulation model of African Anopheles ecology and population dynamics for the analysis of malaria transmission. *Malaria Journal*, 21.