

MALARIA RESEARCH TIMELINE

- 1820** Quinine becomes a common treatment for intermittent fever, later identified as malaria
- 1880** First malaria parasite discovered by Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran
- 1898** Sir Ronald Ross discovers that mosquitoes transmit malaria
- 1934** Anti-malarial drug Chloroquine discovered by Hans Andersag at Bayer laboratories in Germany but not widely used until after World War II
- 1945** Insecticide DDT discovered by Paul Hermann Muller, who receives Nobel Prize
- 1951** Malaria considered to be eliminated in the US
- 1955** Global Malaria Eradication Campaign launched by WHO; the campaign excludes sub-Saharan Africa and is eventually abandoned
- 1957** First documented case of resistance to Chloroquine
- 1976** Malaria parasite first grown in culture in a lab by Dr. William Trager and Dr. JB Jensen, opening the way for drug discovery and vaccine research
- 1981** Principles of antigen-based rapid diagnostic tests for malaria discovered
- 1992** Today's most advanced malaria vaccine candidate, RTS,S, enters clinical trials
- 1996 Insecticide-treated bednets are proven to reduce overall childhood mortality by 20% in large, multi- country African study
- 1996 Unit-dose packaging of Coartem® proven effective for use by trained community volunteers (home management of malaria)
- 1997** Multilateral Initiative on Malaria founded to strengthen Africa's ability to spearhead new malaria approaches; 1st MIM Pan- African Malaria Conference held in Dakar, Senegal
- 1998** Roll Back Malaria Partnership (RBM) launched by WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and World Bank with goal of halving malaria incidence and mortality by 2010
- 1998 Home management of malaria where trained community volunteers provide antimalarials in remote African communities adopted as strategy by WHO
- 2001** Millennium Development Goals adopted at the UN General Assembly, setting target to halt and reverse malaria incidence and mortality
- 2001** WHO prequalifies first fixed-dose Artemisinin combination therapy (ACT) Coartem® and recommends ACTs as first-line malaria treatment
- 2002** The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria established

- 2002 Genome sequencing of *Anopheles gambiae* (malaria parasite) completed
- 2004 Results of a Phase II trial in Mozambique published, demonstrating feasibility of administering a malaria vaccine in children**
- 2004 Coartem® approved for use in infants and young children**
- 2005 World Health Assembly adopts target of 80% worldwide coverage of insecticide nets and ACTs by 2010
- 2007 Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) recommended for use by WHO
- 2007 World Malaria Day instituted by the World Health Assembly at its 60th session
- 2008 First World Malaria Day adopted by UN
- 2008 Rectal artesunate proven to reduce mortality and illness among young children with severe malaria
- 2008 Global Malaria Action Plan (GMAP) announced by endemic countries and RBM to renew commitments to Millennium Development Goals
- 2008 First-ever high quality paediatric formulation of an artemisinin combination therapy, Coartem® Dispersible, launched