MALARIA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: PAVING THE PATH TO #ENDMALARIA

START WITH MOSQUITOES

ENTOMOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Understanding basic mosquito behavior is a key step in developing tools that prevent bites.

COMMUNITY MEASURES
Home improvements, like leave tubes and window screens, keep mosquitoes from entering houses. House cleanup keeps outdoor spaces mosquito-free.

SAFE INSECTICIDES
Wearing protective clothing and spraying insecticides indoors protect people from bites.

INSECTICIDE-TREATED BED NETS
Bed nets protect people from bites when mosquitoes are most active: nighttime.

PREVENT ILLNESS
Children and pregnant women are most vulnerable to malaria. Preventative antimalarials keep the disease at bay.

NEXT-GENERATION INNOVATIONS
Researchers around the world are hard at work on new tools to end malaria, such as genetically modified mosquitoes and vaccines that block transmission from humans back to mosquitoes.

NOVEL USE OF EXISTING TOOLS
New ways to use current treatments — like mass drug administration — reach entire communities or new dosing regimens — brings us closer to eliminating malaria.

NEW DRUGS FOR RESISTANT MALARIA
Malaria parasites adapt to outsmart our best drugs. New treatments are necessary to stay one step ahead.

ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS
Effective and accessible drugs prevent malaria from becoming deadly when people get sick.

CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS
Children and pregnant women are most vulnerable to malaria. Preventative antimalarials keep the disease at bay.

VACCINE DEVELOPMENT
RTS,S — a vaccine currently completing its final testing phase — promises to provide protection against malaria.

TREAT MALARIA INFECTION
Diagnostics — rapid diagnostic tests enable health workers to determine quickly and cost-effectively if a person has malaria.