

Bocar Kouyaté

Dr. med.

New strategies for malaria control in Burkina Faso

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This study provides a comprehensive overview on epidemiological and clinical findings from malaria research carried out in rural north-western Burkina Faso over an eight years period. The findings from this study show, that some new interventions, such as zinc supplementation for young children, are not effective against malaria in Africa, while others, such as ITN distribution to young children, are effective and sustainable also in the long-term. With regard to first-line drugs against malaria, the study points to the likely benefit of using pragmatic combinations such as amodiaquine-pyrimethamine-sulfadoxine instead of the expensive ACT as well as to the potential benefit of combinations based on methylene blue. The study also calls for strengthening malaria implementation capacities in particular through strengthening National Malaria Control Programs in SSA. Finally, more realistic and better coordinated action is required from WHO, who is in charge of global malaria control policy, as well as more realistic and long-term funding through international donor agencies such as the World Bank and the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.