Approximately 1 million children continue to die from malaria each year. This conference session will summarize how malaria research conducted over the past 10 – 15 years in leading laboratories is influencing novel (in some cases non-obvious) approaches to malaria treatment. Currently, some agencies and foundations advocate for “global malaria eradication” via use of vaccines that are yet to be discovered, however, highly effective vaccines for malaria remain exceedingly elusive for a variety of important scientific reasons. Others advocate for continued and more vigorous “malaria control” via a combination of better surveillance, new drugs or drug protocols, vector control, and environmental controls.

Questions for this session include: Are these strategies equally practical? How do they compare in terms of cost? Since malaria is a global disease how is geographic diversity likely to continue to influence outcome for novel treatments?