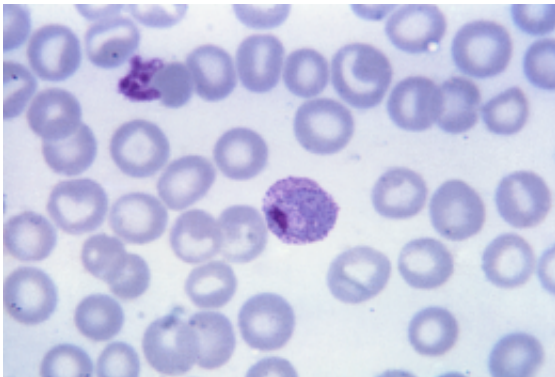


Global costs of *Plasmodium vivax* malaria estimated for the first time

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This thin film Giemsa stained micrograph reveals a mature *Plasmodium vivax* trophozoite. *P. vivax* trophozoites show amoeboid cytoplasm, large chromatin dots, and fine, yellowish-brown pigment. RBCs are enlarged 1 1/2 - 2X, and may be distorted. If visible, Schüffner's dots may appear finer than those seen in *P. vivax*. Credit: CDC/ Steven Glenn

Plasmodium vivax malaria is a mosquito-borne illness that causes significant morbidity. However, the household and healthcare provider costs of the disease are unknown. A new study published in the open-access journal *PLOS Medicine* by Dr. Angela Devine at Menzies School of Health Research in Australia, and colleagues estimate the global economic burden of *P. vivax* for the first time using country-level data.

Researchers first estimated household and healthcare provider *P. vivax* [costs](#), then collated and combined these data with national case estimates

for 44 endemic countries in 2017. The resulting global cost estimate was US\$359 million.

The authors wanted to explore how these [cost estimates](#) might change with widespread access to radical cure. Radical cure refers to a sustained clinical response and prevention of future relapses caused by the dormant liver parasites of *P. vivax*, requiring complete elimination of both the blood and liver stages of the parasites. New treatments and screening procedures can achieve radical cure, however, the cost benefit of universal access to radical treatment for those who can safely receive it has not been previously estimated.

To analyze the potential cost of a radical cure health policy compared to the costs associated with *P. vivax*, the authors built a model which simulated two [malaria](#) treatment scenarios: 1) complete adherence following daily supervised primaquine therapy; and 2) unsupervised treatment with an assumed 40% effectiveness.

The results suggest that adopting a policy of screening and supervising administration of primaquine to all eligible patients could lower the global cost burden of *P. vivax* substantially. However, further studies are needed as the model only included costs and benefits over a one-year time horizon (2017) and did not include the benefits in terms of reductions in transmission of *P. vivax*, which likely underestimated the benefits. Conversely, the costs of scaling up the implementation of the radical cure interventions were not included, likely underestimating the costs.

According to the authors, "Provision of safe and effective radical cure is possible but will require an increased investment that could be a disincentive to national malaria control programs. Our findings suggest that such an investment could ensure high anti-relapse effectiveness with substantial cost savings at the societal level and reductions in vivax

malaria case numbers."

"We estimated a global cost of 359 million US dollars due to vivax malaria in 2017. This burden, which largely falls on rural communities with poor access to care, could be reduced through widespread access to safe and effective radical cure, which will be essential to achieving elimination of *P. vivax*. Future research should focus on low-cost methods of ensuring adherence to treatment regimens and expanding our understanding of how the costs of malaria episodes vary across endemic countries," Dr. Angela Devine further explained."

More information: *PLOS Medicine* (2021). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1003614](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003614)

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