



Comparison of artesunate-based combination antimalarial therapies in children in Rwanda: evaluation of efficacy, tolerability and safety in three sentinel sites

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Objectives

- To assess the efficacy of As+SP in an area with high SP resistance
- The difference between the two sulfa-drugs used in this trial?
- Sulfadoxine versus SulfaMethoxypyrazine
- S SM



Methods (1)

- **Design:** randomized clinical trial with 212 patients
- The studies were conducted using the **WHO standardised protocol** (28-day) for the assessment of therapeutic efficacy of antimalarial drugs (WHO 2002) in children under twelve in three sentinel sites.
- **Approval** of Rwandan National Ethical Committee and Research Commission of CHUK



RESULTS

Recrudescence

AS+SP	↔	AS+SMP
10 patients		4 patients

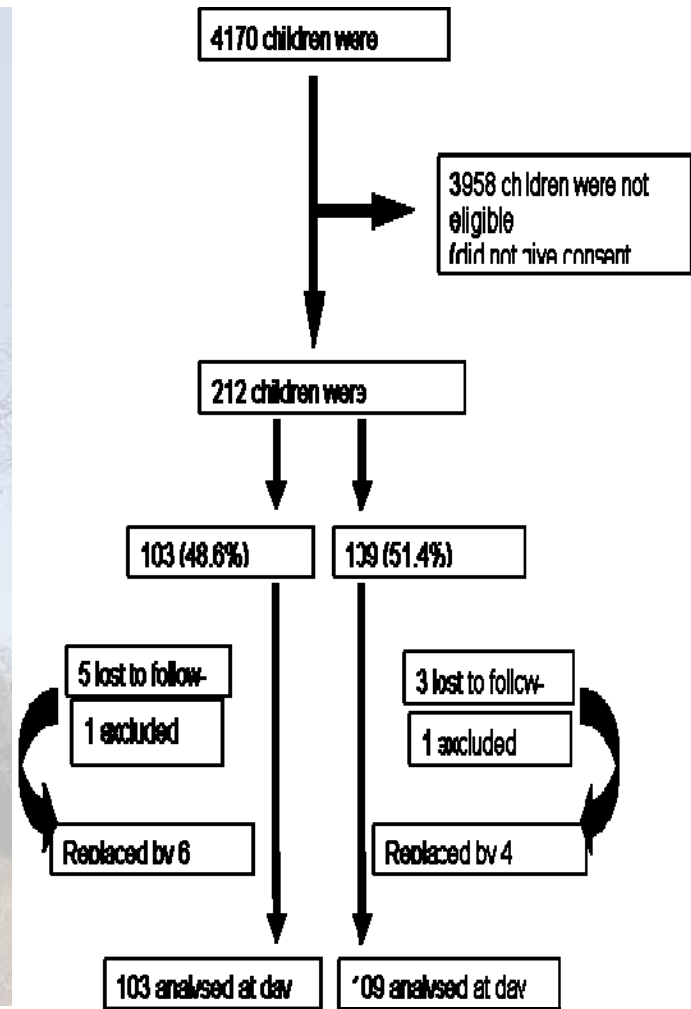
Re-infection

8 patients	↔	7 patients
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Efficacy

Ariplus [®]	↔	Co-Arinate [®]
90.1 %		96 %

No serious toxicity reported





Discussion & Conclusions

- Artesunate based combinations
- Artemether – Lumefantrine- expensive+compliance
- Artesunate – Amodiaquine-side effects+compliance
- Artemether – Mefloquine- expensive+compliance
- ... - Piperaquine- insufficiency info
- ... - Pyronaridine- insufficiency info
- No reasons to rule out these combinations(ACPR > 90)



Future perspectives

- More studies on combination therapies