

Title: Old and Recent Advances in Life Cycle, Pathogenesis, Diagnosis, Prevention, and Treatment of Malaria Including Perspectives in Ethiopia

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Malaria, caused by apicomplexan parasite, is an old disease and continues to be a major public health threat in many countries. This article aims to present different aspects of malaria including causes, pathogenesis, prevention, and treatment in an articulate and comprehensive manner. Six *Plasmodium* species are recognized as the etiology of human malaria, of which *Plasmodium falciparum* is popular in East and Southern Africa. Malaria is transmitted mainly through *Anopheles gambiae* and *Anopheles funestus*, the two most effective malaria vectors in the world. Half of the world's population is at risk for malaria infection. Globally, the morbidity and mortality rates of malaria have become decreased even though few reports in Ethiopia showed high prevalence of malaria. (e malaria parasite has a complex life cycle that takes place both inside the mosquito and human beings. Generally, diagnosis of malaria is classified into clinical and parasitological diagnoses. Lack of clear understanding on the overall biology of *Plasmodium* has created a challenge in an effort to develop new drugs, vaccines, and preventive methods against malaria. However, three types of vaccines and a lot of novel



1. Physical exercise in the rehabilitation of dialysis patients
2. Recommendations of the Working Group of the Polish Nephrology Society regarding the quality criteria of dialysis treatment of patients due to end-stage.
3. Probation officer in the face of new tasks and changes in the social rehabilitation system.
4. Summary of clinical practice guidelines for pre- and postoperative care of natural arteriovenous and prosthetic fistulas.
5. Glen Mills School in the US Youth Crime Prevention System

Biography

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