



SOCIÉTÉ CHIMIQUE DE GENÈVE

Antimalarial Drug Discovery

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One third of the world's population is at risk of malaria, a disease caused by the protozoan of the genus *Plasmodium* upon an infected mosquito bite. Although the burden of malaria has practically reduced by 47% since 2000, the number of victims remains unacceptable with ~584,000 deaths in 2014 where a vast majority (78%) are children below 5-year of age.

In light of the risk of resistance to current antimalarials and to meet the malaria eradication agenda, the drug pipeline needs to be fed with new agents that are adapted to differentiated target product profiles.

Some of these aspects will be discussed with two examples:

1. The screening and hit evaluation of a chemical library against blood-stage *Plasmodium falciparum*.
2. A new antiplasmodial lead series with a long-acting potential profiled in various assays relevant to the malaria drug discovery test cascade.

Conférence présentée le

LUNDI 16 NOVEMBRE 2015 à 17h30

Université de Genève – Bâtiment Sciences II
Auditoire A. Pictet A100
30, quai Ernest-Ansermet, Genève

La conférence est publique

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