전염성질환		번호: Ⅰ - C - 1
제 목	국문	지연 초발 말라리아 환자발생에 대한 프리마퀸 화학예방요법의 효과
	영문	Effectiveness of primaquine prophylaxis against the late primary attack of vivax malaria; a case-control study among troops of the Republic of Korea
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진행상황	연구완료

1. 연구목적

We carried out a case-control study among troops of the ROK to estimate the effectiveness of primaquine prophylaxis against the late primary attack of vivax malaria.

2. 연구방법

A case-control study was undertaken. Cases are represented by all cases of malaria, microscopically confirmed, which occurred between 1 November 2001 and 31 May 2002 in the ROK soldiers. Statistical analysis was performed using Students t test and the χ^2-test. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for the OR were calculated. The effectiveness of primaquine prophylaxis was estimated as: (1-odds ratio for primaquine prophylaxis) * 100. Cases and controls were matched by unit. The controls were selected from patients admitted with other diseases to each hospital in which the cases had been hospitalized. The sampling was continued until 2 suitable controls per case were identified. The only requisite was that the controls should have joined the unit before June 1, 2001. A questionnaire eliciting information on training history, use of chemoprophylactic drugs, and compliance was administered to both cases and controls.

3. 연구결과

Between 1 November 2001 and 31 May 2002, 68 cases and 137 matched controls with confirmed chemoprophylaxis status were enrolled. Estimated effectiveness of primaquine prophylaxis was 32 % (95% CI -23%-63%).

4. 고찰

In the situation that there is no evidence of the effectiveness of primaquine prophylaxis and that there exists increasing concerns about drug resistance, the insufficient effectiveness of primaquine prophylaxis suggested in this study warrants further investigation in order to establish the rationale for the current malaria elimination strategy.