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CLASSIFICATION OF ANTIMALARIA AGENT

ANTIMALARIA COMBINATION;Antimalarial combinations are products that contain more than one antimalarial agent in the one pill or dose. The different agents generally have different modes of action so attack the bacteria in different ways and in different stages of the life-cycle of the bacteria. These products give better antimicrobial action. Having more than one agent in one pill increases compliance and may prevent drug resistant strains of bacteria from emerging.

ANTIMALARIA QUINOLINES;Antimalarial quinolines are used to prevent and treat **[malaria](https://www.drugs.com/cg/malaria.html)**. During the blood stages of the life cycle of malaria parasite the parasite needs to degrade hemoglobin. Hemoglobin digestion releases free heme that is toxic to the parasite, so it is then polymerised to non toxic hemozoin. Antimalarial quinolines are thought to interfere with this polymerisation and kills the malaria parasite by the accumulation of toxic free heme.

MISCELLANEOUS ANTIMALARIALS;Antimalarials agents are drugs effective in the treatment of **[malaria](https://www.drugs.com/cg/malaria.html)**. Malaria is an infectious disease caused by the bite of an anopheles mosquito infected with certain protozoans. The best way to prevent malaria is by taking antimalarial drugs prophylactically prior to entering an endemic area.

Antimalarial agents are classified according to their action against different stages of the life cycle of the parasite. Certain antimalarial agents are more effective in the acute attack of malaria, and generally more that one agent will be used simultaneously to avoid resistance. Some antimalarial agents are used as prophylactic agents; they kill the parasite when it enters the host.