

[課程－2]

審査の結果の要旨

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This is the first systematic analysis of nationwide standardised levels of *P. falciparum* resistance to sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP). The evidence provided here allows comparability of trends across time and locations and helps policymakers understand the policy impact of the WHO frameworks at country level.

My metrics illustrate a gradual reduction of mid-level resistance to SP in eastern Africa since 2010, as well as increasing levels in central Africa and a largely stable drug efficacy in western and southern Africa in the period between 2000 and 2020. However, there is a continued reduction of drug efficacy on the continent, driven by increasing levels of high-level resistance, mostly in eastern Africa. Using my metrics in conjunction with the current WHO protocols, I identified countries where continued implementation of SP-based malaria control policies for maternal and child health outcomes is warranted, as well as regions where these policies are no longer effective. I detected areas where a careful monitoring of resistance levels is critical. I also identified areas with limited coverage of patient data for resistance tracking in the regions where the largest share of *P. falciparum* infection is concentrated. This includes Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, and Uganda, which alone account for 45% of the global burden of malaria cases.

Therefore, to realise the global agenda to end the epidemic of malaria by 2030 in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals target 3.3, it is essential to strengthen health systems capacity to monitor resistance at subnational level across the endemicity spectrum on the continent.

よって本論文は博士（保健学）の学位請求論文として合格と認められる。