



Addressing *Plasmodium vivax*: From Control to Elimination

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Message from the Guest Editors

The recently launched global technical strategy for malaria elimination aims to achieve a 90% reduction in global malaria mortality by 2030, with the Asia-Pacific region committing to elimination by 2030. Achieving this ambitious milestone requires innovative and broad-ranging malaria control strategies. Over the last decades, the global incidence of malaria has decreased substantially, but this decline has been far greater for *Plasmodium falciparum* than for *P. vivax*. Because of the important biological differences, *P. vivax* has proven to be a far more difficult parasite to eliminate. Unlike *P. falciparum*, *P. vivax* can form dormant liver stages (hypnozoites), which can reactivate weeks to months after an acute infection (relapse), posing unique challenges for treatment, control, and elimination. Additionally, a radical cure of *P. vivax* is further complicated by the limited pharmaceutical options for an effective cure, and the widespread prevalence of G6PD deficiency in *vivax* endemic regions.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

The worldwide impact of infectious disease is incalculable. The consequences for human health in terms of morbidity and mortality are obvious and vast but, when infections of animals and plants are also taken into account, it is hard to imagine any other disease that has such a significant impact on our lives—on healthcare systems, on agriculture and on world economics. *Pathogens* is proud to continue to serve the international community by publishing high quality studies that further our understanding of infection and have meaningful consequences for disease intervention.

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