A point-of-care diagnostic for relapsing liver malaria

The Problem

- Endemic countries throughout the Asia-Pacific have committed to eliminate malaria by 2030
- P. vivax is very difficult to eliminate because dormant liver stages relapse and cause 79% of new infections
- Current diagnostic approaches cannot detect liver stages
- The need for a high-throughput diagnostic to detect *P. vivax* relapse is spelt out in Preferred Product Characteristics published in 2024 by the WHO[1]

The Solution

- A point-of-care assay to detect recent (≤270 days) *P. vivax* infection (Longley 2020 Nature Medicine)
- Test could be used at point-of care to identify individuals at risk of relapse to guide radical cure and case management to improve screening, treatment and case management within high-risk populations.
- Addresses Preferred Product Characteristic 1 of the recent WHO publication

Our Program

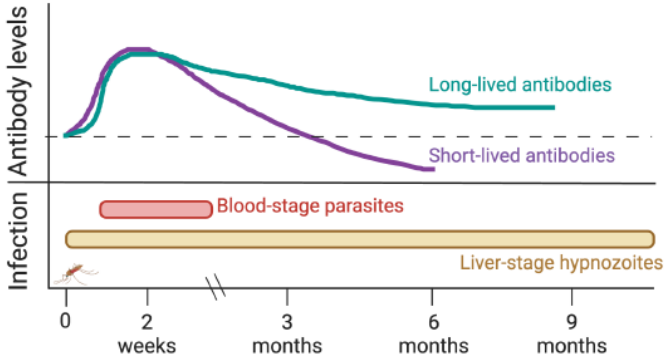
Progress:

- Patent-protected panel of *P. vivax* serological exposure markers; all IP owned by WEHI
- Prototype point of care test (reader and cartridge) has correlation with Luminex results

Next steps: Currently working on cartridge format, workflows and test stability.

Seeking ***investment and partnership*** to accelerate project to market

Underlying principle



Point-of-care test

Our Team

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[1]https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240089846