

Development of Antimalarial Chloroquine Analogues

Chloroquine resistance in malaria is now so widespread that chloroquine has lost efficacy in many parts of the world. Several drugs which have the quinoline ring moiety have been used to fight malaria. However, because the *P. falciparum* parasite has become resistant to chloroquine, it is imperative that new drug routes are explored. In recent studies testing the efficacy of the quinoline ring moiety, it has been shown that the retention of the quinoline ring alongside the addition of an amine group are effective against *P. falciparum* malaria. Based on these studies, newly synthesized molecules that retain the quinoline ring and the new addition of a six-membered ring containing two amine groups are expected to exhibit positive results against the *P. falciparum* parasite. If the two moieties (the quinoline ring and the six-membered ring containing two amine groups) are joined, then it is expected that they will have a stronger potency against *P. falciparum*, than the current antimalarial drug, Chloroquine.