

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the regimens for Vivax Malaria therapy and to determine the magnitude of the adverse antimalarial drug reaction among various regimens therapy. The results of the study showed that in the study period malaria patients attended at the outpatients department of Mae La Noi hospital during September, 2000 to December, 2001, 80 patients were randomly assigned to a particular regimen on the basis of blind choice, of determined four regimens which were : regimen A) quinine 600 mg every 8 hours for 7 days, plus primaquin 15 mg once daily for 14 days, regimen B) chloroquin total dose 1500 mg, 600 mg initially followed by 300 mg approximately 6, 24 and 48 hours later, plus primaquin 15 mg once daily for 14 days, regimen C) quinine 600 mg every 8 hours for 7 days, plus primaquin 22.5 mg once daily for 14 days, regimen D) chloroquin total dose 1500 mg, 600 mg initially followed by 300 mg approximately 6, 24 and 48 hours later, plus primaquin 22.5 mg once daily for 14 days. The drugs were given to the patients with each dose package in the plastic envelope stapled to a card and the instruction was printed on the card in Thai language. The appointment date for follow up was at day 7 , 14 , 21 and 28. The evaluation of the effectiveness used a decision

analysis model to compare the utility and the effectiveness of four regimens. It was showed that the effectiveness of regimen C and D had the highest adequate clinical response of 85%, for the regimen B and A had the adequate clinical response of 80% and 60%, respectively. It was found that of adverse drug reaction of regimen A and C were equal 80 %of total patients in each regimen and the regimen B had the lowest adverse drug reaction of 55% of total patients in each regimen. Using the index of decision-analysis model to evaluate the reliability of effectiveness medication appropriateness, it was found that the regimen B had the highest expected utility value of 0.68, which would be the most appropriateness regimen.

The evaluation of effectiveness of the regimen for malaria vivax therapy by decision analysis model will be useful for control planner as the strategies to solve problem and to analyze data in the quantity to compare in the difference regimen. It is hoped that the results of this study will be valuable for guideline malaria vivax therapy in proper use of drug and for application in the other related studies.