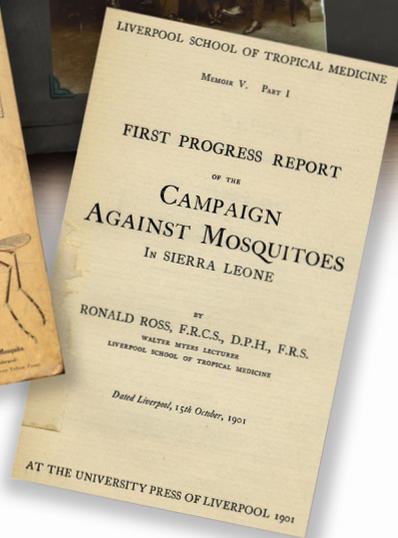
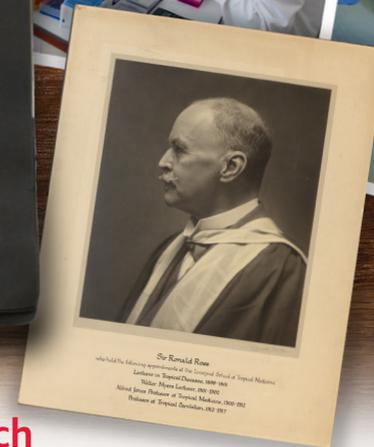


# LSTM, Ronald Ross and malaria

## A brief history





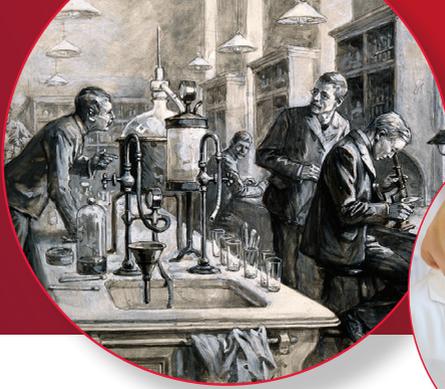
## Ronald Ross' career

- 1857:** Ronald Ross is born in Almora (present day Uttarakhand), India
- 1894:** Sir Patrick Manson, the 'founding father' of Tropical Medicine, introduces the surgeon Ronald Ross to malaria research
- 1897:** Ronald Ross discovers the malaria parasite inside the Anopheles mosquito during his work for the Indian Medical Service
- 1898:** Ross demonstrates the transmission of the malarial parasite from infected to non-infected birds via *Culex* mosquitoes
- 1899:** LSTM appoints Ronald Ross as its first lecturer

- 1902:** Ross wins the Nobel Prize for Medicine for his work on malaria, becoming the first British Nobel laureate
- 1903:** Professor of Tropical Medicine at LSTM
- 1912:** Physician for Tropical Diseases at King's College Hospital in London
- 1917:** Honorary Consultant in Malariology in British War Office.
- 1918:** Consultant in Malaria in the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance
- 1926:** Director of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London
- 1932:** Ross dies in London

## LSTM & its malaria research

- 1898:** LSTM is founded, following a donation of £350 by shipping magnate Sir Alfred Jones.
- 1899:** First scientific expedition to Sierra Leone where Ross and others study malaria
- 1905:** Ross multiple expeditions overseas lead to recommended use of bednets to reduce malaria transmission
- 1922:** J.W.W. Stephens discovers the *Plasmodium ovale*, a species of parasitic protozoa that causes tertian malaria in humans
- 1926:** Lecturer, entomologist and explorer Dr Alwen Evans publishes '*Breeding places of Anopheline mosquitoes in and around Freetown, Sierra Leone*'
- 1939:** New insectaries with temperature and humidity controls are being installed for transmission experiments
- 1941:** Warrington Yorke demonstrates acquired resistance in a malaria parasite to an antimalarial drug
- 1942:** Researchers develop the anti-malarial drug Paludrine with Imperial Chemical Industries
- 1945:** Professor (and later Dean) Maegraith starts work on the pathogenesis of malaria
- 1949:** LSTM's Adams & Lourie report *plasmodium vivax* and *plasmodium falciparum* resistance to Paludrine
- 1958:** Researchers begin studies to identify malaria toxins
- 1966:** Professor Peters' research leads to the use of drug combinations to control the emergence of drug resistance in malaria
- 1970:** Carol Homewood publishes her work on the mechanism of chloroquine resistance
- 1986:** Studies start on the pathology of cerebral malaria and early clinical studies on artemisinin
- 1999:** First newly registered antimalarial, chlorproguanil/dapsone (sold commercially as Lapdap), to be delivered through a Product Development Partnership (PDP)
- 2005:** LSTM sets up IVCC, a product development partnership (PDP) to develop new insecticides for public health vector control
- 2014:** Researchers unlock the secret of multiple insecticide resistance in mosquitoes
- 2015:** R. Heyderman and M.E. Molyneux co-author study linking cerebral malaria deaths to brain swelling in children



### **Vision:**

To save lives in resource poor countries through research, education and capacity strengthening

### **Mission:**

To reduce the burden of sickness and mortality in disease endemic countries through the delivery of effective interventions which improve human health and are relevant to the poorest communities

### **Values:**

- Making a difference to health and wellbeing
- Excellence in innovation, leadership and science
- Achieving and delivering through partnership
- An ethical ethos founded on respect, accountability and honesty
- Creating a great place to work and study



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