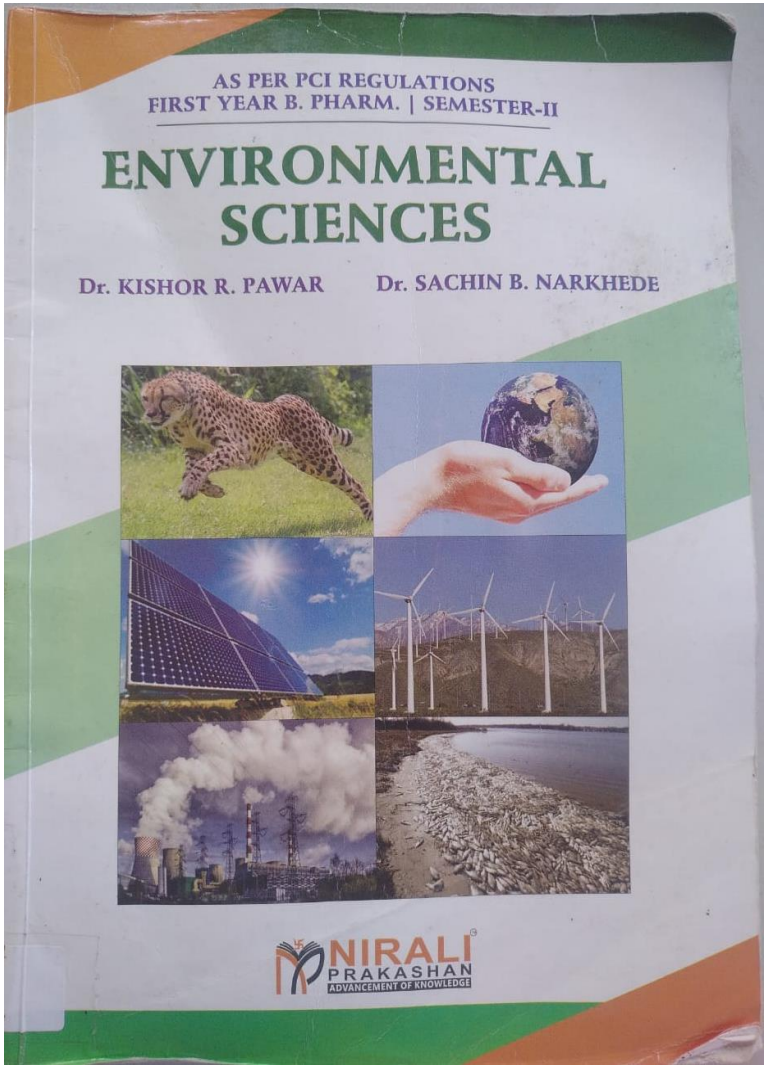
Number of Books

Sr. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
1	Dr. Sachin B Narkhede	A Text Book of Computer Applications in Pharmacy	-	-	-	National	March,2018	978-93-87397-83-5	Smt. B.N. B. Swaminarayan Pharmacy College	Nirali Prakashan
2	Dr. Sachin B Narkhede	A Text Book of Environmental Sciences	-	-	-	National	March,2018	978-93-87397-39-2	Smt. B.N. B. Swaminarayan Pharmacy College	Nirali Prakashan
3	Miss. Priya Shukla	Malarial Drug Delivery Systems	AntiMalarial Drug Resistance:Trends, Mechanisms and strategies to Combat Antimalarial Resistance	-	-	International	First Online:March 2023	978-3-031-15847-6	Smt. B.N. B. Swaminarayan Pharmacy College	Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2023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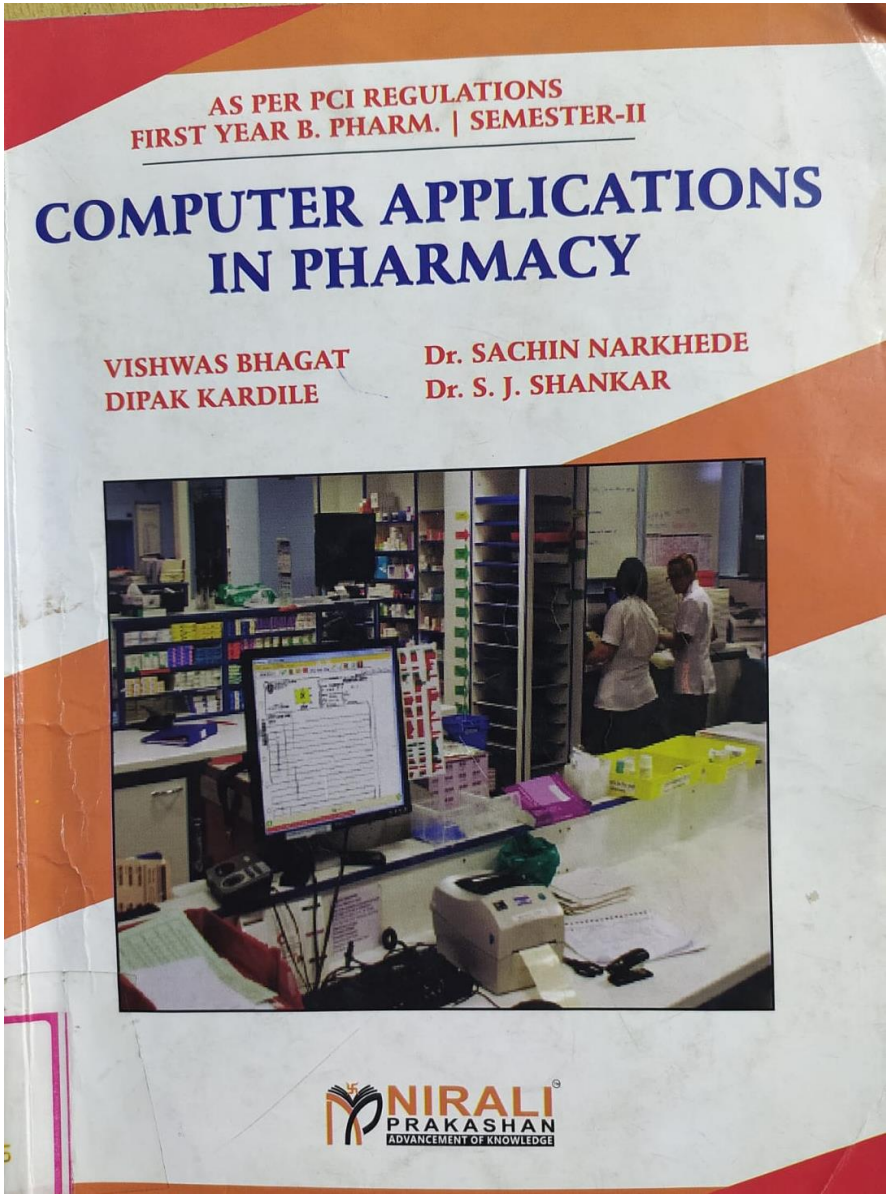
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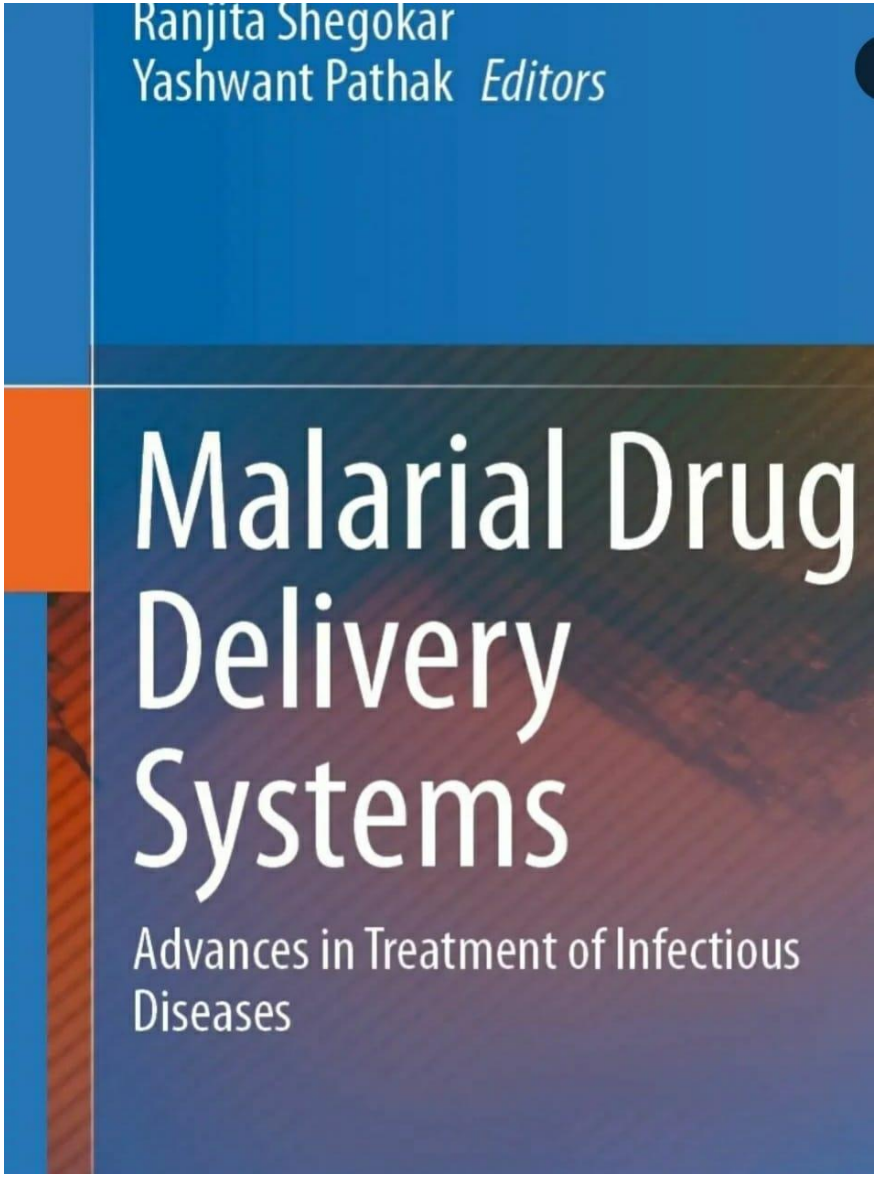
Ranjita Shegokar
Yashwant Pathak Editors
Malarial Drug Delivery Systems
Advances in Treatment of Infectious Diseases

Antimalarial Drug Resistance: Trends, Mechanisms, and Strategies to Combat Antimalarial Resistance

Chirag A. Patel, Sonal Pande, Priya Shukla, Ketan Ranch, Moawia M. Al-Tabakha, and Sai H. S. Boddu

Abstract Malaria is among the most prevalent parasite infections caused by *Plasmodium* genus. According to the most recent data available for the year 2020, the disease killed about 627,000 people, the majority (67%) of whom were children under the age of 5. Resistance, notably in *Plasmodium falciparum*, has been a foremost factor in the doubling of malaria-related child mortality in eastern and southern Africa. Additionally, antimalarial drug resistance is the utmost likely cause of malaria's global recurrence in the last three decades. *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax* have been found to be resistant to currently available antimalarial medicines. *Plasmodium falciparum* parasite has evolved resistance to practically all antimalarial agents in use, while *Plasmodium vivax* exhibited resistance to primaquine and chloroquine in some areas. Understanding the statistics of distinct classes of antimalarial drug resistance and introducing strategies that can postpone the emergence of resistance are crucial for making predictions on the onset and spread of resistance to existing antimalarial drugs and recently introduced molecules. Furthermore, understanding the mechanism of resistance and finding particular genetic loci linked to this phenotype are critical for antimalarial resistance

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