

**Marion Adebisi**, and Stephen Adubi (2012) "Repository of Malaria Drugs and Insecticides Resistance", International Research Journal of Computer Science Engineering and Applications, Vol 1, No. 3. pp. 169–175. *(Indexed in Google Scholar) Citation:7*

### **Journal Article**

Resistance mechanisms are tactics deployed or developed by an organism to suppress, skip or bypass the effects of treatments administered to render it action less. Several literature has shown that both the malaria parasite and her resists the effect of antimalaria drugs and insecticides respectively. The specie with the highest occurrence of resistance to insecticides and drugs are the West African *Anopheles gambiae* (*A. gambiae*) and her parasite *Plasmodium falciparum* (*Fp*). Two major resistance mechanism identified in *Anopheles gambiae* are the target site resistance mechanism and the detoxification enzyme-based resistance mechanism (Hemingway et al., 2000). *Plasmodium falciparum* secretes excess glucose to resist the effect of tetracycline while high rate of efflux is found to be responsible for Chloroquines, Artemisinin and resistance. This research sought to build a repository that will house the computationally inclined work/projects, thesis, models and/ or systems of Pf drug resistance and *A. gambiae* insecticide resistance. The repository involves three main activities which are uploading fresh *in-silico* projects, searching for projects of interest on the repository and downloading such data into hard or external disk drives or other storage devices. This kind of work provides easy access and insight to existing *in-silico* models and projects on *pf* and *A. gambiae* resistance, makes it interesting and easy to peruse and provides opportunity for users to mine Information including data collection, accumulation, assembling, compiling, formulating, deriving, reporting, producing as provided by the authors/ owners of the research in consideration.