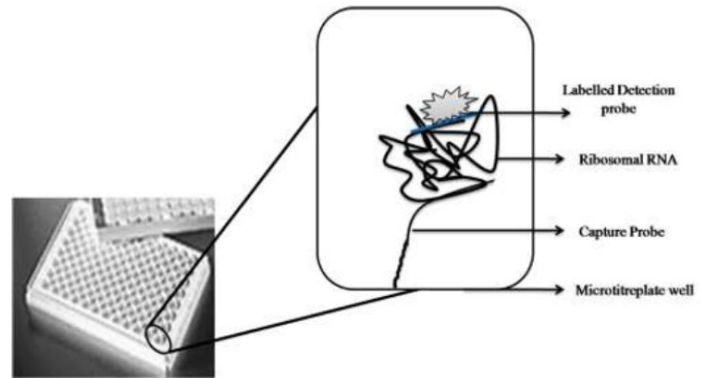


PENDING**(IN202012045005)**

Oligonucleotides for the detection of Plasmodium vivax and an assay thereof



NEED

Malaria remains a major global health challenge, with millions of cases annually. What if there was a faster, more accurate way to detect the parasite responsible for malaria?

TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

This invention introduces oligonucleotide probes for detecting Plasmodium species, including P. falciparum and P. vivax, using a high-throughput microtitreplate-based method for efficient, large-scale mass screening in epidemiological and antimalarial efforts.

TECHNOLOGY KEY FEATURES

1) Specific oligonucleotide probes for Plasmodium species detection. 2) High-throughput microtitreplate method. 3) Enables mass examination for malaria detection. 4) Suitable for large-scale epidemiological studies and antimalarial programs.

[Read more here](#)

MARKET ANALYSIS

The global malaria diagnostics market is projected to grow at a CAGR of 7.5%, reaching \$4.8 billion by 2033, driven by increasing demand for efficient diagnostic solutions and global malaria control efforts. (Source: MarketsandMarkets, 2023)

Target Industries

1) Healthcare and Diagnostics for improved malaria detection. 2) Epidemiological Research Organizations conducting large-scale studies. 3) Public Health Organizations supporting antimalarial control programs.

AT A GLANCE

- SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality)

Technology is available for licensing/ co-development.

Reach out to Prof. Deepak Chitkara, Coordinator, BITS Technology Enabling Centre,
BITS Pilani Contact Details: tec.bits@pilani.bits-pilani.ac.in, 91 1596-255913