Malaria is one of the most dangerous diseases killing more than 880 000 people all over the world in 2006 [1]. Today the most effective drug against malaria is artemisinin which is seen as the last defence against this disease, because resistance to other malaria drugs is consistently increasing [2]. Several bicyclic esters 2 of 2-dialkylaminoacetic acids have been synthesized which proved to be far more active than previously prepared analogues 1 without amino substituent in the acid group [3]. The insertion of a piperazino group in the acid moiety resulted in new bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl esters 3, which have shown very good in vitro activity against a multiresistant strain of *Plasmodium falciparum*. Consequently we also prepared some amide analogues 4 and 5 of bicyclo-octyl esters 2 and 3 to draw a comparison regarding their antiplasmodial activity.

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