

=0 "Malaria" 0=

OVERVIEW:-

Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite. The parasite is spread to humans through the bites of infected mosquitoes. People who have malaria usually feel very sick with a high fever and shaking chills.

While the disease is uncommon in temperate climates, malaria is still common in tropical and sub-tropical countries.

→ Each year nearly 290 million people are infected with malaria, and more than 400,000 people die of the disease.

→ To reduce malaria infections, world health programs distribute preventive drugs and insecticide-treated bed nets to protect people from mosquito bites.

→ Protective clothing, bed nets and insecticides can protect while traveling.

→ Preventive medicine can be taken before, during and after a trip to a high risk area.

→ Many malaria parasites have developed resistance to common drugs used to treat the disease.

SYMPTOMS:

Signs and symptoms of Malaria may include:

* Fever

* chills

* General feeling of discomfort

* Head ache

* Nausea and vomiting

* Diarrhea

* Abdominal pain

* Muscle or joint pain

* Fatigue

* Rapid breathing.

* Rapid heart rate

* Cough.

Diagn.

MALARIA SYMPTOMS



Headache



Fatigue



Nausea



Vomiting



Chills



Fever



Muscle Aches



→ Some people who have malaria experience cycles of malaria "attacks". An attack usually starts with shivering and chills, followed by high fever, followed by sweating and return to normal temperature.

→ Malaria signs and symptoms typically begin within a few weeks after being bitten by an infected mosquito. However, some types of malaria parasites can lie dormant in body for up to a year.

CAUSES

→ Malaria is a Mosquito-borne febrile disease caused by malaria parasites.

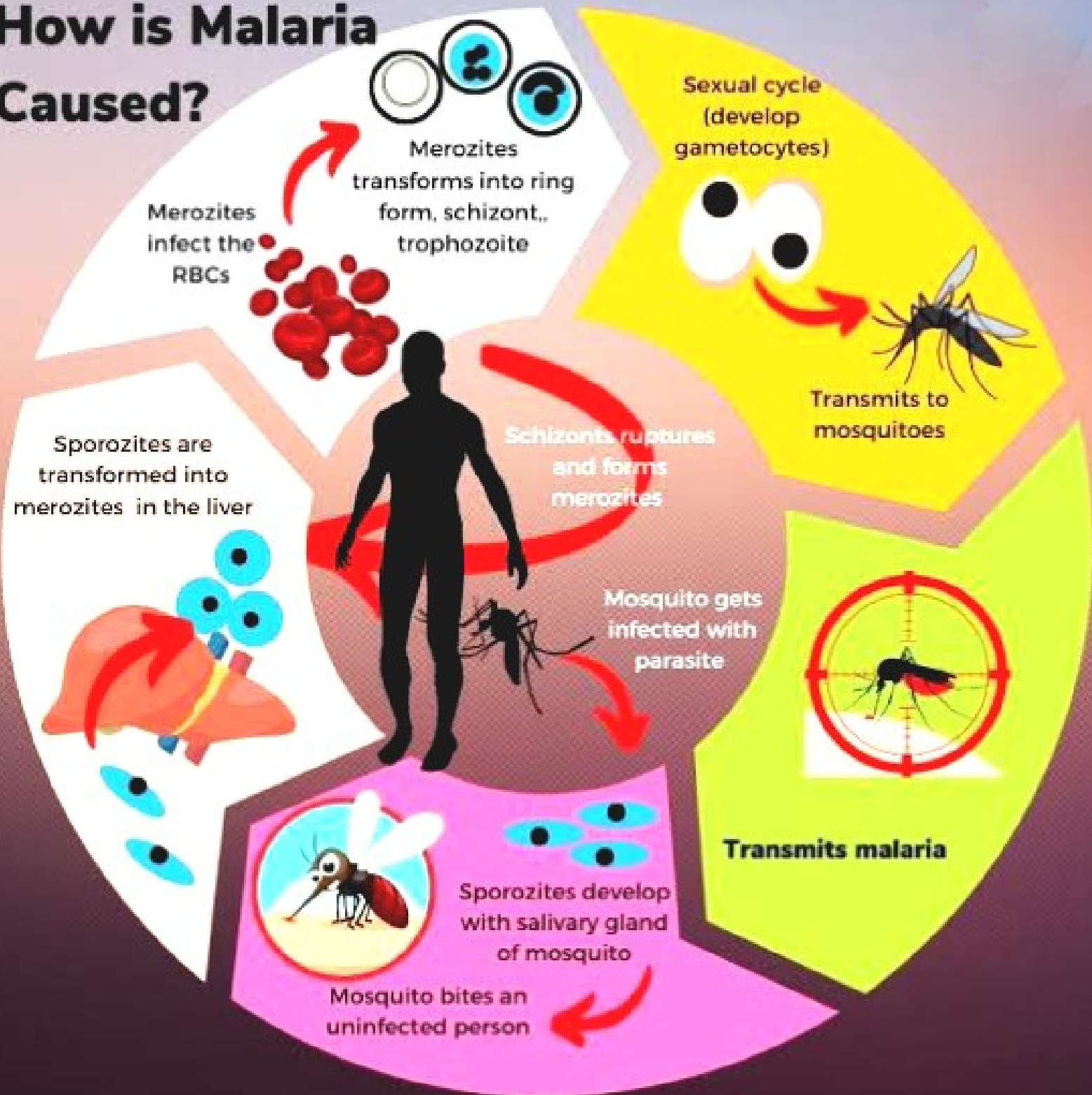
→ Malaria - Mala means Bad, Aria means Air is a protozoan infection.

→ A disease caused by members of protozoan genus plasmodium that affects the human liver and red blood cells.

→ Humans are infected with plasmodium protozoa when bitten by an infective female Anopheles mosquito vector.

→ Symptoms may appear within weeks to months or even years.

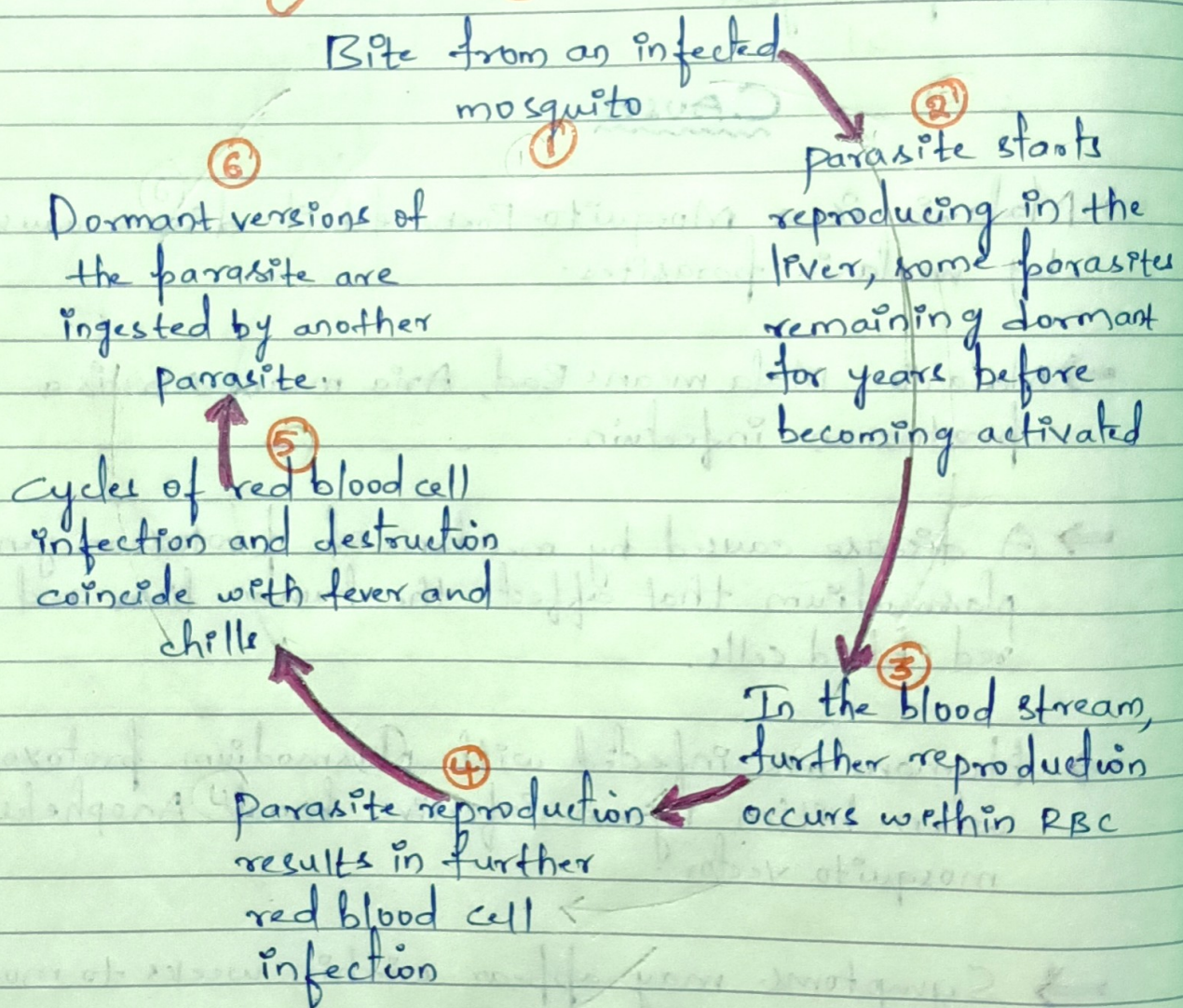
How is Malaria Caused?



The four species of Malaria parasites and incubation period is

MALARIA PARASITE NAME	INCUBATION PERIOD
<i>P. falciparum</i>	9-14 Days
<i>P. Vivax</i>	8-17 Days
<i>P. ovale</i>	16-18 Days
<i>P. malariae</i>	18-40 Days.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

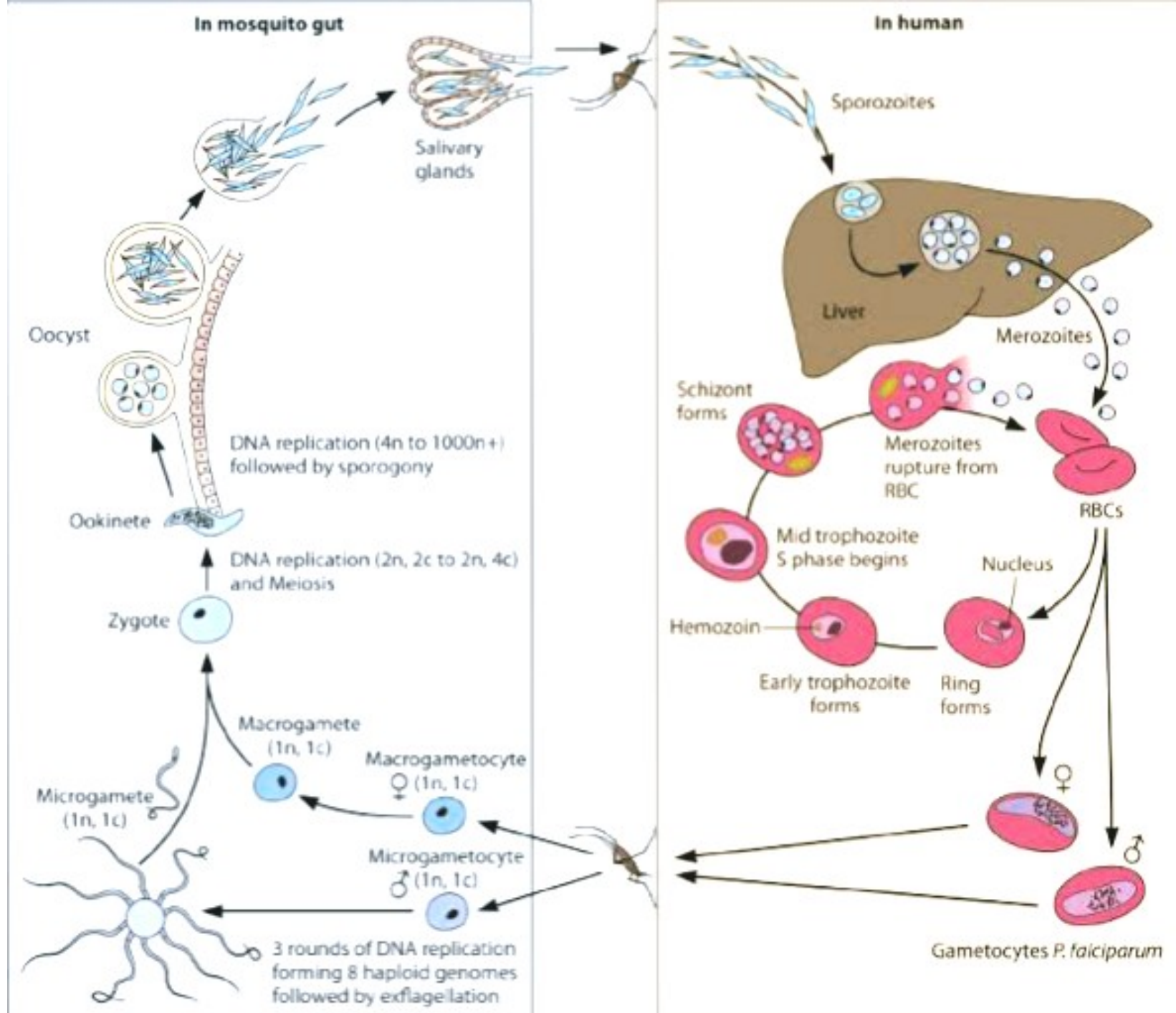


Every year, World Mosquito Day is celebrated on August 20 to mark the historic discovery that female Anopheles mosquitoes

OTHER MODES OF TRANSMISSION:

transmit malaria
blw humans.

- * From mother to unborn child.
- * Through blood transfusions.
- * By sharing needles used to inject drugs.



COMPLICATIONS

- Malaria can be fatal, particularly caused by the plasmodium species.
- The WHO estimates that about 94% of all malaria deaths occur in Africa - most commonly in children under the age of 5.
- Malaria deaths are usually related to one or more serious complications, including
 - * Cerebral malaria
 - * Breathing problems
 - * Organ failure
 - * Anemia
 - * Low blood sugar

INVESTIGATIONS

- * All clinically suspected malaria cases require laboratory examination and confirmation.
- * History collection
- * physical Examination
- * Malaria parasite Test
- * The peripheral smear
- * Bone marrow smear
- * CBC, TC, DC

MALARIA MANAGEMENT

Management of Malaria includes following measures.

- Early detection and early treatment
- Mosquito control measures
- Community

WORLD MALARIA DAY - APRIL 25

* It was instituted by WHO member states during the World Health Assembly of 2007.

* World Malaria Day is an occasion to highlight the need for continued investment and sustained political commitment for malaria prevention and control.

METHODS OF CONTROL

- Removing or poisoning the breeding grounds of the mosquitoes or the aquatic habitats of the larva, stages, for example by filling or applying oil to places with standing water.
- Spraying with DDT
- Early management and disease surveillance.
- Monitoring and evaluation - drug and insecticide resistance monitoring.

Prevention of Malaria



Use Mosquito Nets



Elimination of Mosquito Habitat



Use Mosquito Repellent



Pay Special Attention to Children



Treat Clothing



Know the Symptoms of Malaria



Wear Long-Sleeved Clothing



Keep Home Clean

National Malaria Eradication programme.

- Government of India launched this programme in 1953.
- The National Eradication programme consists various measures:-
 - Administering Antimalarial Drugs.
 - chloroquine 10mg/kg for 3 days.
 - Amodiaquine with 500mg Sulfamethopyrazine (5mg)
 - 25mg pyrimethamine with 500mg Sulfadoxine.
 - The programme Achieved Good success.

