

A microscopic image showing malaria parasites (Plasmodium) inside red blood cells. The parasites are stained blue and purple, while the surrounding tissue is red. The title text is overlaid on this image.

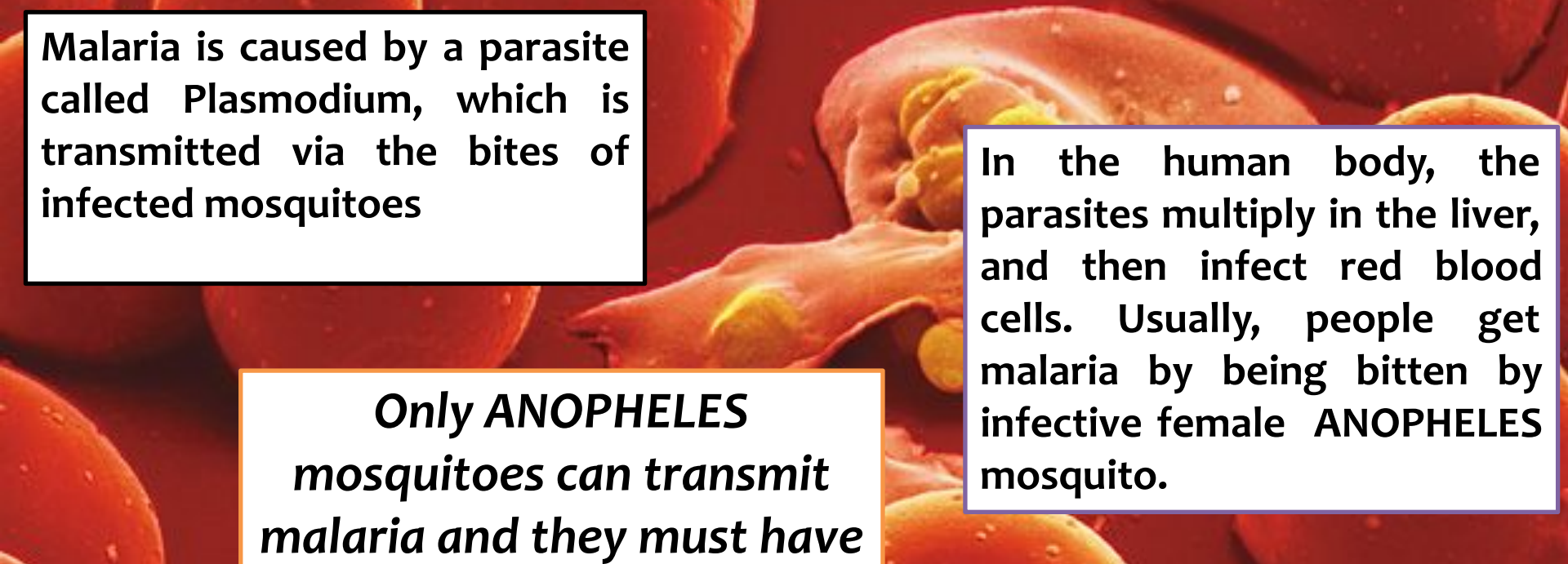
# MALARIA REASONS DISTRIBUTION TREATMENT

Bubnova Diana

Sviridov Iosif

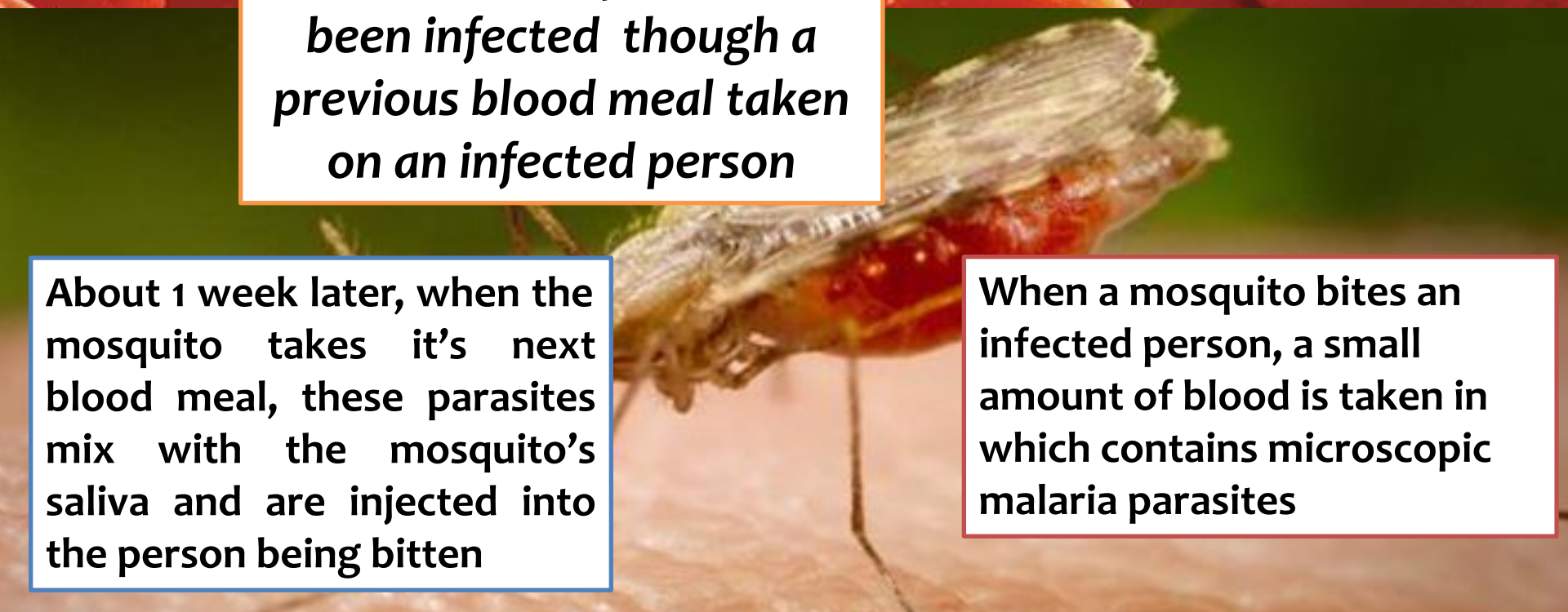
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North-Western medical  
Mechnikov University



Malaria is caused by a parasite called Plasmodium, which is transmitted via the bites of infected mosquitoes

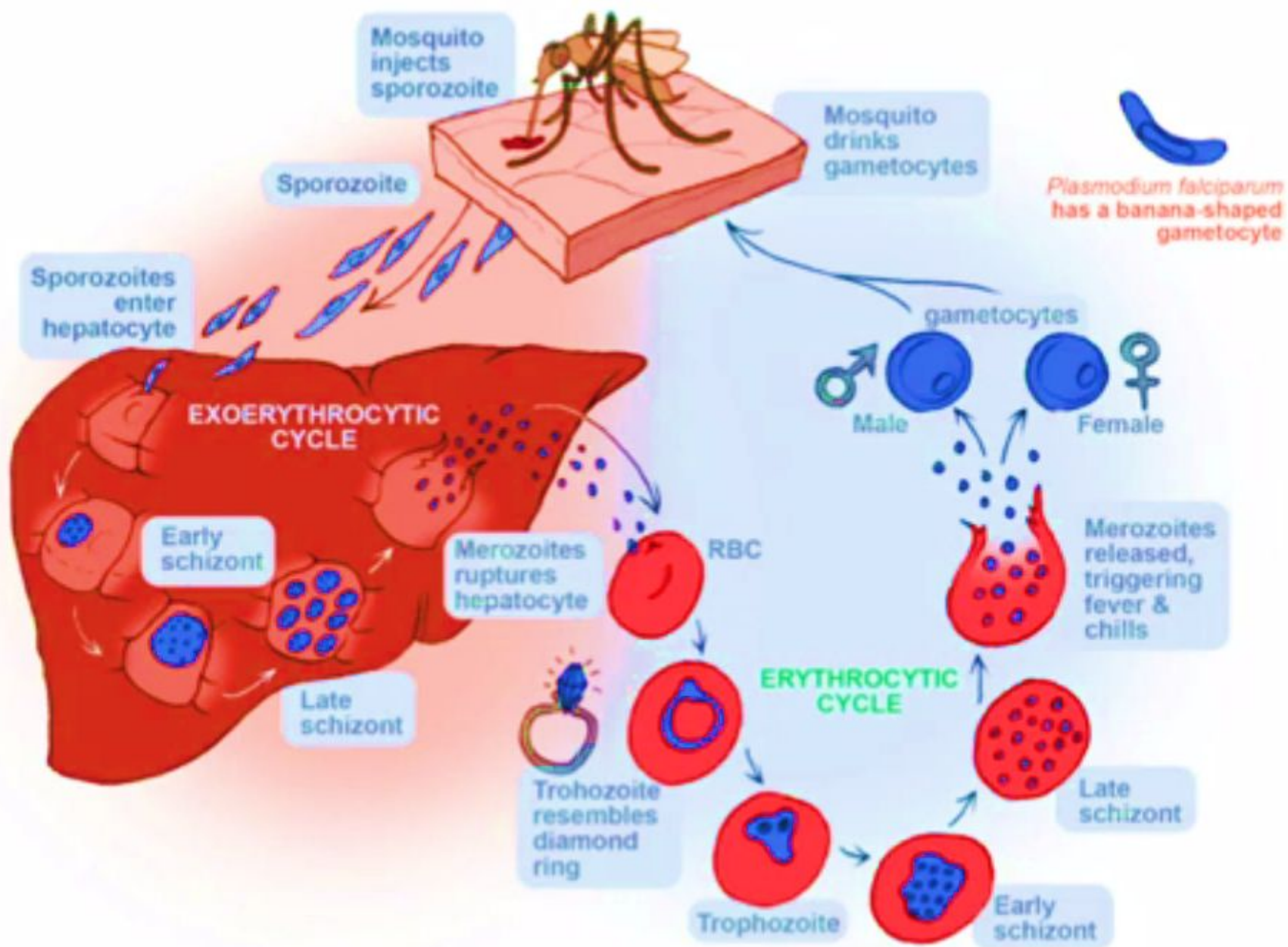
***Only ANOPHELES mosquitoes can transmit malaria and they must have been infected through a previous blood meal taken on an infected person***



About 1 week later, when the mosquito takes its next blood meal, these parasites mix with the mosquito's saliva and are injected into the person being bitten

In the human body, the parasites multiply in the liver, and then infect red blood cells. Usually, people get malaria by being bitten by infective female ANOPHELES mosquito.

When a mosquito bites an infected person, a small amount of blood is taken in which contains microscopic malaria parasites



# INFECTIOUS OR UNINFECTIOUS

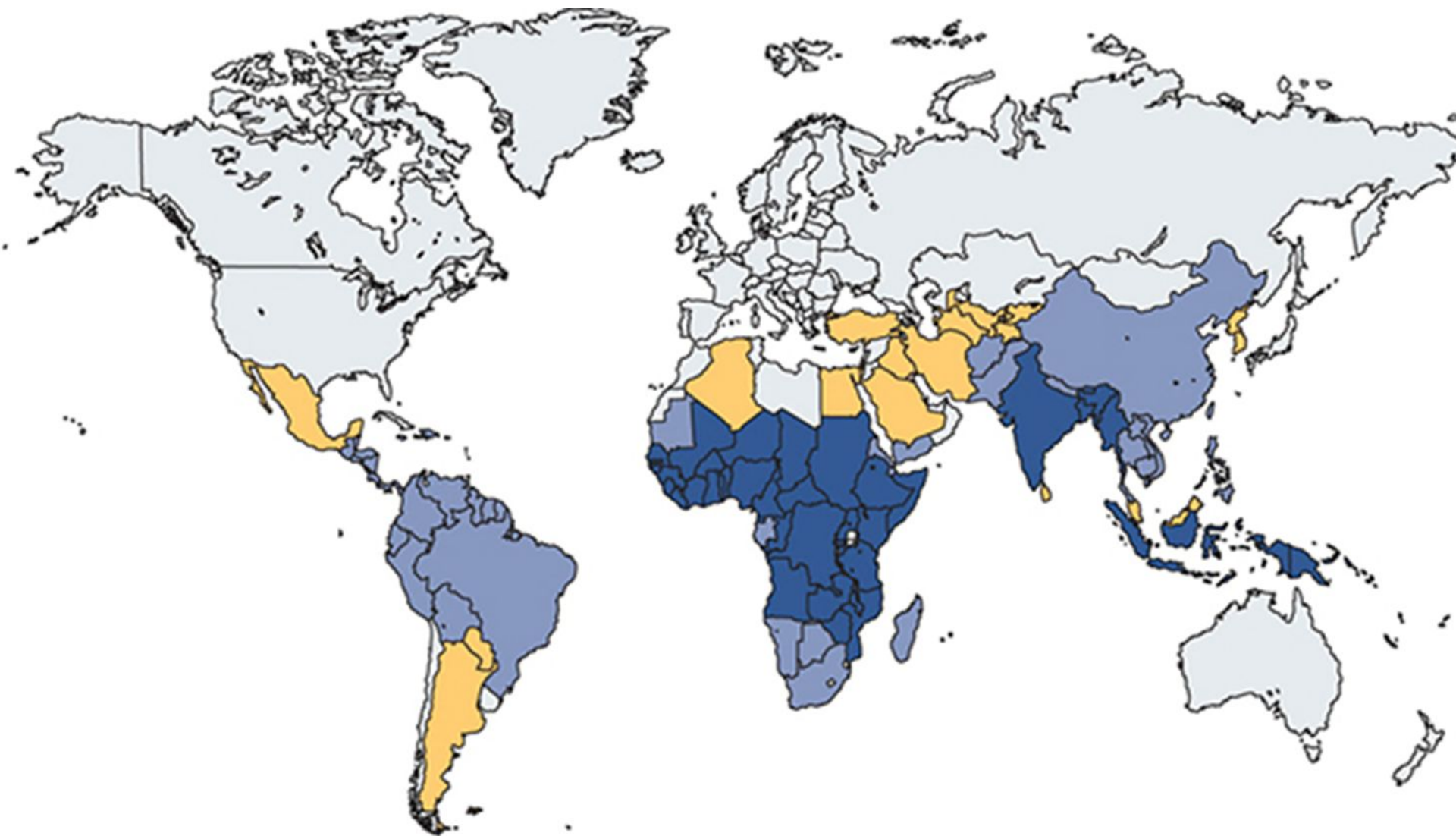
**Malaria is not infectious it can only be passed on by parasites. When the mosquito bites you it will take some blood.**



**If the mosquito has the plasmodium parasite in it, the blood from its last meal, will get infected. The next person it bites will receive the infected blood and infect them with malaria**

# COMMONLY OCCUR

- Africa, Asia, South America, Central America, Southern Mexico, Caribbean, Europe and North America.
- The most common place it occurs is **Sub-Saharan Africa**. They have many **Plasmodium falciparums** which is the most **dangerous** species of four that causes



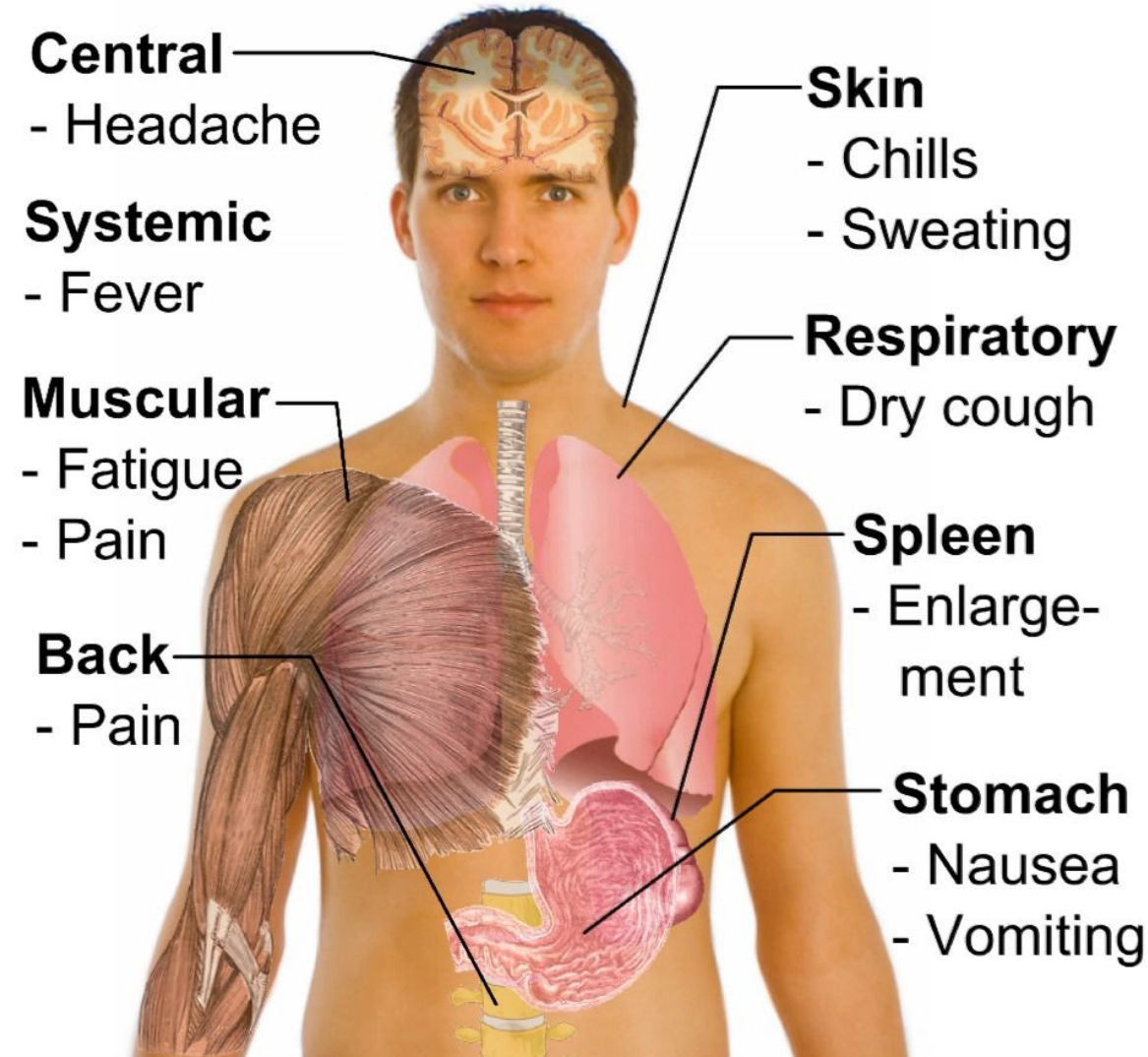
■ Control: high contribution to global deaths

■ Control: low contribution to global deaths

■ Elimination (pre-elimination and elimination)

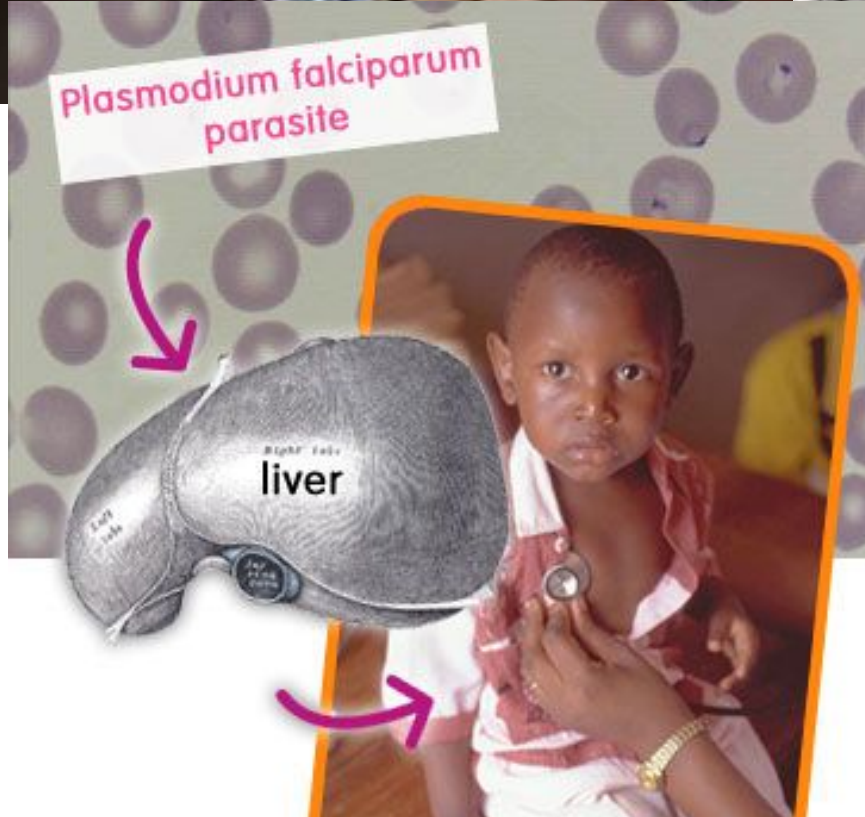
□ Malaria-free (prevention of reintroduction and malaria-free)

## Symptoms of **Malaria**




# MALARIA SYMPTOMS

it can cause serious illnesses. Like seizures, mental confusion, kidney failure, coma and death





# HOW CAN MALARIA BE TREATED

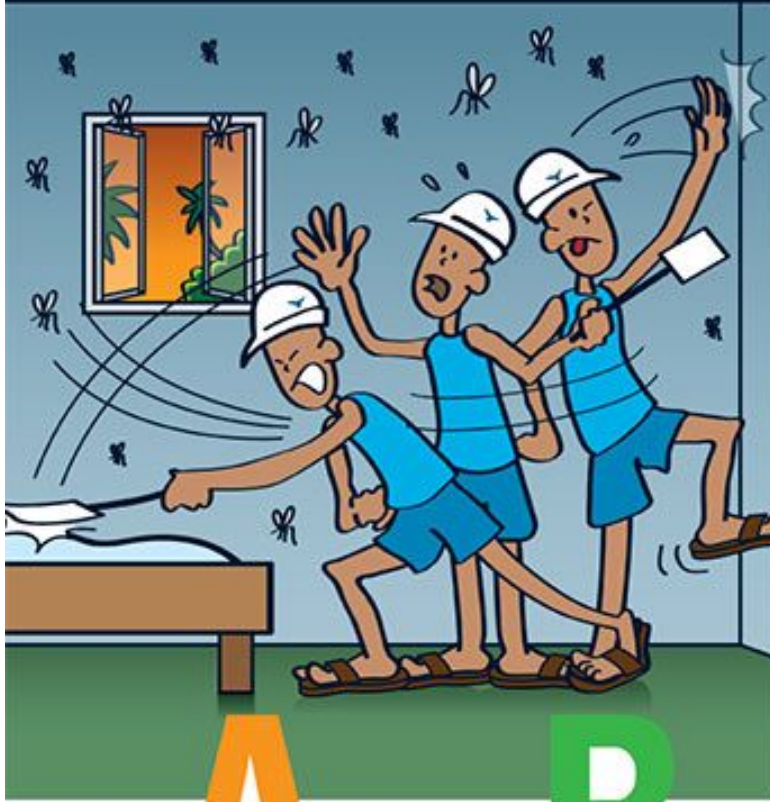


Malaria is treated with a class of drugs called antimalarial.

Antimalarial drugs are designed to attack the parasites that cause malaria, preventing them from spreading while also killing them off so they can't continue causing infection.

# HOW CAN MALARIA BE PREVENTED

- Be *aware of the places that are malaria risk zones*, the main symptoms and how long it takes for symptoms to start.
- If prescribed, *take anti-malarial medicines* strictly as directed.
  - Anti malarial medicines are not 100%
- *Immediately see a doctor and seek treatment if a fever develops* after entering a malaria-risk zone, and for up to 3 months after leaving the area.



A

**Awareness:**



**RECOGNIZING  
MALARIA!**

B

**Bite  
prevention:**



**CONTROLLING  
MOSQUITOES!**



C

**Chemo-  
prophylaxis:**



**USE PREVENTIVE  
MEDICATION!**

D

**Diagnosis:**



**EARLY  
RECOGNITION!**



**STAY HEALTHY!**