

Ways of controlling malaria: There are two ways:

Do not allow mosquitoes to multiply :

- Spraying insecticide where mosquitoes sit when they come to bite inside the houses.
- Drying up breeding pits.
- Not allowing water to stagnate- pouring a spoon of oil over the water surface in small collections. This is enough to kill the mosquito larvae.
- Enable cultivation of Gambusia fish in ponds and wells- these eat up the mosquito larvae. Also remove the grass from banks of pond. Larvae find it difficult to breed if there is no vegetation and the pond edges are vertical.
- Water in drains and canals should not be allowed to remain stagnant in one place and it should be flushed and cleaned once in a week.



Do not allow mosquitoes to bite

- Clothes that cover the body, like full sleeved shirts.
- Mosquito nets treated with insecticides so that infected mosquitoes do not reach the sleeping person. The mosquitoes coming in contact with the net may die later.
- Use of mosquito repellent, e.g. burning neem leaves to drive mosquitoes away.



The Role of ASHA in Prevention and Management of Malaria

- i. During house visits and in the village meetings you should inform the community about malaria, how to prevent it and what to do for fever. You should also inform the community of the services you can provide for malaria and request that for any case of fever you should be contacted.
- ii. Encourage and help the village health and sanitation committee and the women's groups or other community organisations to take appropriate collective action to prevent malaria in that area.
- iii. Where possible, ask those with fever, who you suspect of having malaria to go to the primary health centre. You should facilitate this. It is only if the patient cannot go the same day, that you should take on the task of diagnosis and treatment of the suspected patient with malaria till such time as the qualified service provider is accessed.