

Whenever a case of fever is seen without any other sign/symptom such as rash/diarrhoea/cough etc. always consider it to be malaria. Give treatment on that basis.

Presumptive (initial) treatment for malaria fever

- It should be given to all fever cases if malaria is suspected after taking blood film wherever possible.
- It should be given to all persons irrespective of age and sex including infants and pregnant women.
- This is done to destroy the malaria parasites in the blood and give relief to the person having malaria.
- Certain cases of malaria can be life-threatening and hence to have radical treatment after presumptive (initial) treatment is important
- Anti-malarial drugs should not be taken on empty stomach.

Age in Years	Tablets Chloroquine Phosphate(150 mg base) (no. of tablet)
< 1	½
1-4	1
5-8	2
9-14	3
> 15	4

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

The following anti-malaria activities are undertaken by government health facilities:

- Blood sample of patient with fever is collected by the Multi-Purpose Worker (MPW)/ANM. Thick and thin blood smear are made and confirmed for malaria parasite.
- If found to be positive, the radical (final) treatment is given free of cost on doctor's/health worker's advice. The drugs given are Chloroquine and Primaquine.
- Primaquine should not be given to infants and pregnant women