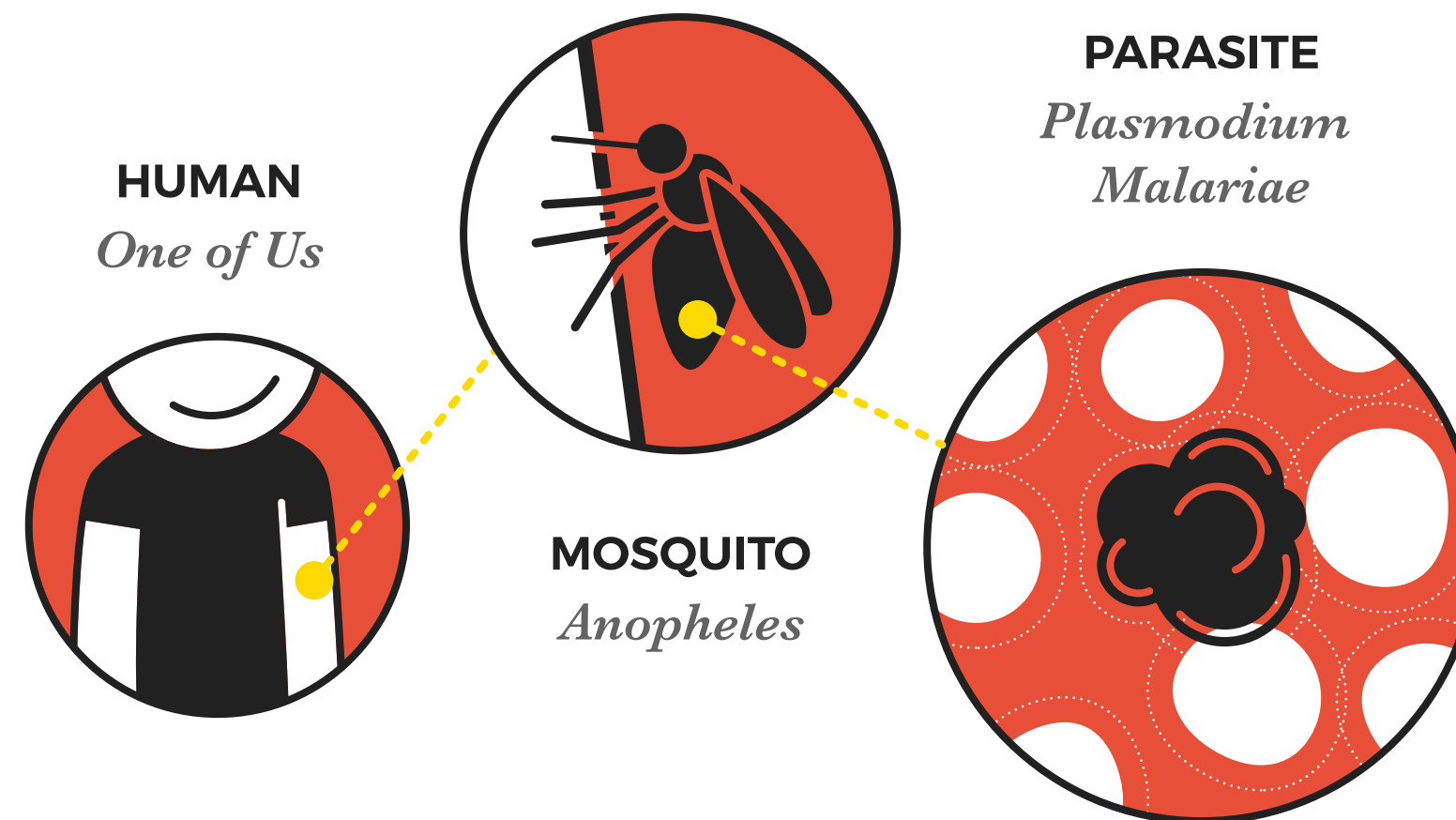


MALARIA

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

In recognition of World Malaria Day April 25th 2016

Malaria is a **life-threatening disease**



It is caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected female mosquitoes.

EARLY SYMPTOMS

(Uncomplicated Malaria)



**FEVER, SWEATING
& CHILLS**



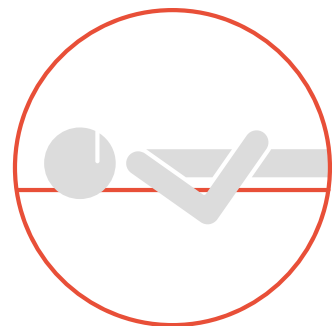
HEADACHES



**NAUSEA &
VOMITING**

SEVERE SYMPTOMS

(Complicated by serious infection)



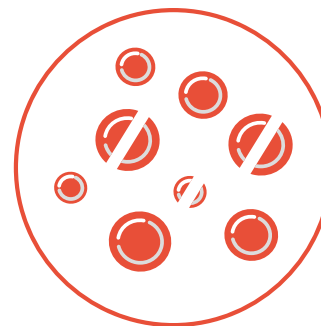
COMA



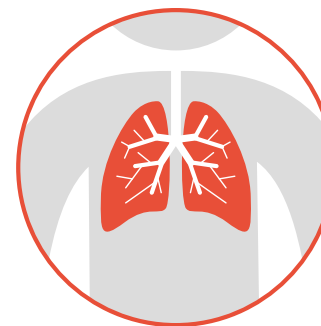
SEIZURES



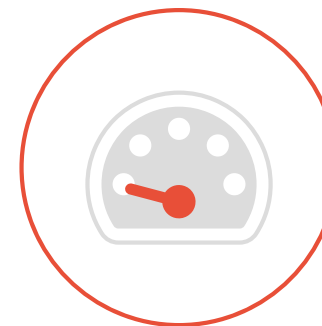
**IMPAIRED
CONSCIOUSNESS**



ANEMIA



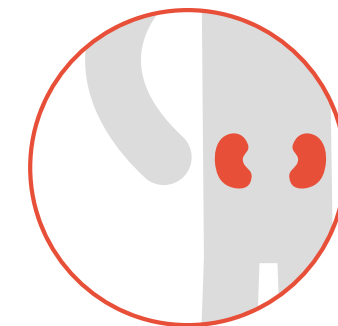
**RESPIRATORY
DISTRESS**



**LOW BLOOD
PRESSURE**



HYPOGLYCEMIA



**KIDNEY
FAILURE**

3.2 BILLION PEOPLE ARE AT RISK WORLDWIDE - NEARLY HALF OF EARTH'S POPULATION.



Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 88% of cases and 90% of deaths in 2015

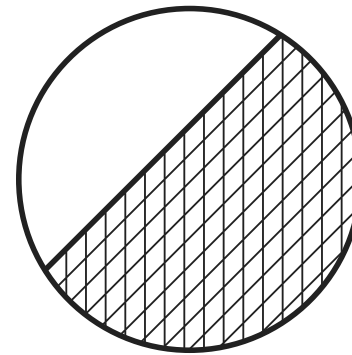


Most vulnerable are children, pregnant women and travelers from Malaria-free areas



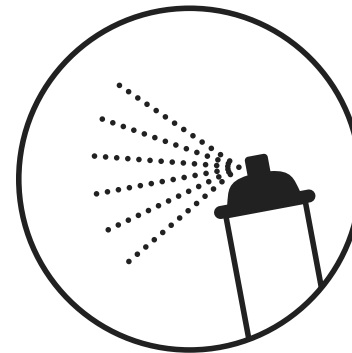
214 million cases resulting in 438,000 deaths in 2015

DESPITE ALL THIS, MALARIA IS AN ENTIRELY **PREVENTABLE** & **TREATABLE** DISEASE



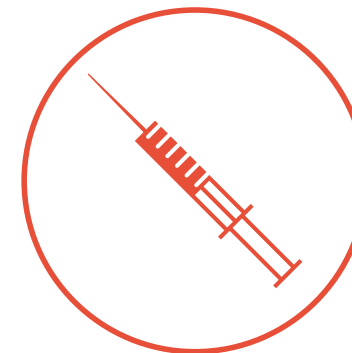
Insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs)

The World Health Organisation recommends that all people at risk of malaria sleep under a LLIN (Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net) every night, and that the net is properly maintained.



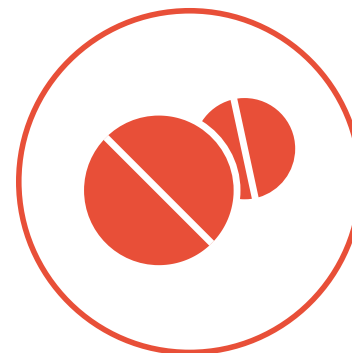
Indoor residual spraying (IRS)

Assuming 80% of the house is covered, spraying residual insecticides can protect a home for 3-6 months.



Injectable artesunate

Severe malaria should be treated with injectable artesunate (intramuscular or intravenous) and followed by a complete course of an ACT as soon as the patient can take oral medicines.



Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs)

The World Health Organisation recommends ACTs for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria caused by the *P. falciparum* parasite - Artemisinin & a partner drug.