

What is Malaria?

Malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease that affects humans and other animals

Malaria is caused by single-celled micro-organisms of the Plasmodium group

The disease is most commonly spread by an infected

female Anopheles mosquito.













No Mosquitoes No Malaria!!













Malaria mosquitoes bite mostly at night



- > Don't go to bed when you see a Malaria mosquito in room
- Sleep under a net
- Keep it repaired
- > Tuck the net
- sure no mosquito is already inside, waiting for you





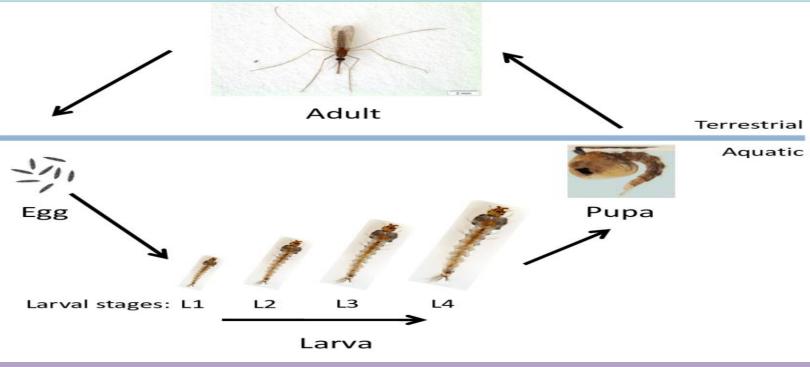






Anopheles Mosquito life cycle

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by a parasite (*Plasmodium spp.*), that is transmitted through the bite of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes





Female adult Anopheles mosquito

- Life cycle of *Anopheles* mosquito go through four stages in their life cycle: Egg, larva, pupa and adult
- The first three stages are aquatic while as adult is aerial.





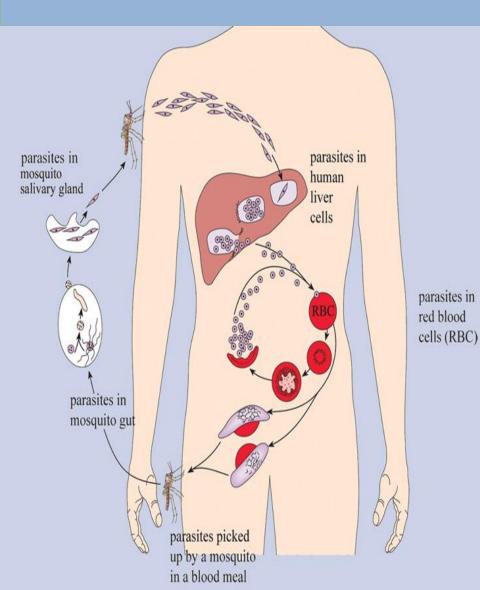






Life cycle of MALARIA parasite

Malaria is a life threatening disease and transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquito



Four common species of Plasmodium (single-celled parasites) can infect humans and cause illness:

- 1. Plasmodium vivax
- 2. Plasmodium falciparum
- 3. Plasmodium malariae
- 4. Plasmodium ovale









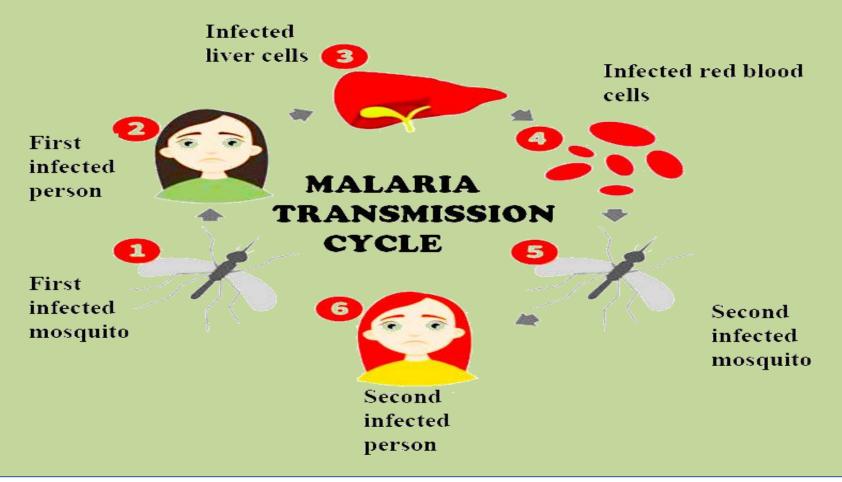








Malaria: Transmission Cycle













MALARIA

What is Malaria?

Malaria is a vector borne disease caused by malaria parasites and is transmitted to human by female *Anopheles* mosquito. Once bitten parasite multiply in the hosts liver before infecting and destroying red blood cells.

Vectors

The main malaria vectors are Anopheles culicifacies, An. stephensi, An. fluviatilis, An. minimus, An. baimaii & An. epiroticus in India.

Causes of malaria.

Malaria is caused by the *Plasmodium* parasite. The parasite can be spread to human through the bites of infected mosquitoes.

These are four parasitic species that cause malaria in human

- 1.Plasmodium falciparum
- 2.Plasmodium vivax
- 3.Plasmodium malariae
- 4.Plasmodium ovale

Symptoms of malaria

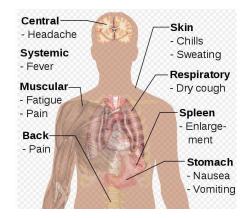
Typically, malaria produces fever, headache, vomiting and other flu-like symptoms.

The parasite infects and destroys red blood cells resulting in easy fatigue-ability due to anemia, fits/convulsions and loss of consciousness.

Parasites are carried by blood to the brain (cerebral malaria) and to other vital organs.

Malaria in pregnancy poses a substantial risk to the mother, the fetus and the new born infant. Pregnant women are less capable of coping with and clearing malaria infections, adversely affecting the unborn fetus.

General overview symptoms

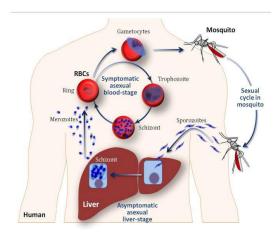


Malaria life cycle

The *Plasmodium* parasite has two hosts in life cycle

- 1. Mosquito vector (Definitive host)
- 2. Vertebrate host (Intermediate host)

Life cycle in host



Prevention

Reduce exposure to mosquitoes by:

- 1. Insecticide spraying your home.
- 2. Sleeping under a net
- 3. Covering your skin with cloths
- 4. Screening of the house with wire mesh
- 5. Source reduction i.e., filling of the breeding places
- 6. Proper covering of stored water.









Signs and symptoms of Malaria



Fever



Chills



Headache



Vomiting



Tiredness



Seizures







ABCD against Malaria

Awareness



B Bite prevention



C ——— Control the mosquitoes

----- Diagnosis









