

## TREATMENT

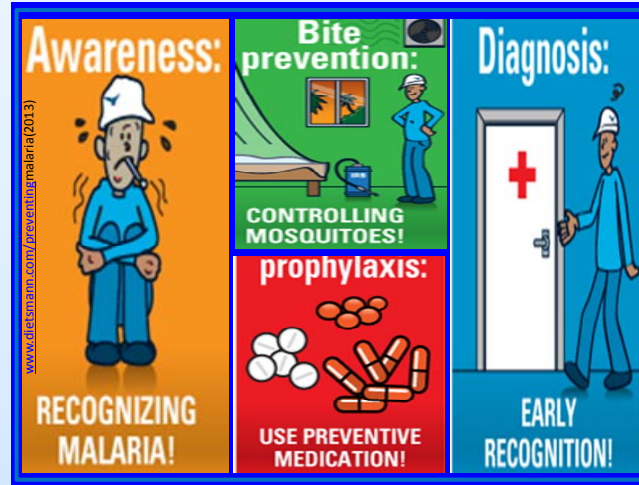
- ◆ Malaria can be treated with prescribe selected antimalarial drugs according to types and other criteria such as age, pregnancy woman and the severity of the disease.

## COMPLICATION

- ◆ If not treated, severe malaria can become a life-threatening.
  - ◆ Severe malaria will disrupt the blood supply to vital organs. This lead to organ failures.
  - ◆ Abnormalities in the patient's blood component or metabolism may also occur for example;
1. Brain infection
  2. Anemia
  3. Kidney failure
  4. Respiratory failure
  5. Spleen Enlargement



## PREVENTION



“Being Proactive Better Than Reactive  
so,  
take an appropriate preventive  
measurement before you get Malaria”

## REFERENCES

- ◆ [http://www.cdc.gov/malaria\(2013\)](http://www.cdc.gov/malaria(2013))

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# Patient Information

[https://sites.google.com/site/cruzgeographyportfoliocom/africa-animals-parasites\(2013\)](https://sites.google.com/site/cruzgeographyportfoliocom/africa-animals-parasites(2013))



# MALARIA

## MALARIA

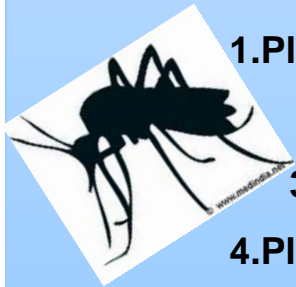


- Latin languages refer the word of Malaria as 'bad air'.
- It's mosquito-borne disease by an infective Anopheline mosquitoes.
- An Anopheline mosquito is the host for parasite called Plasmodium that attack and destroy red blood cells.

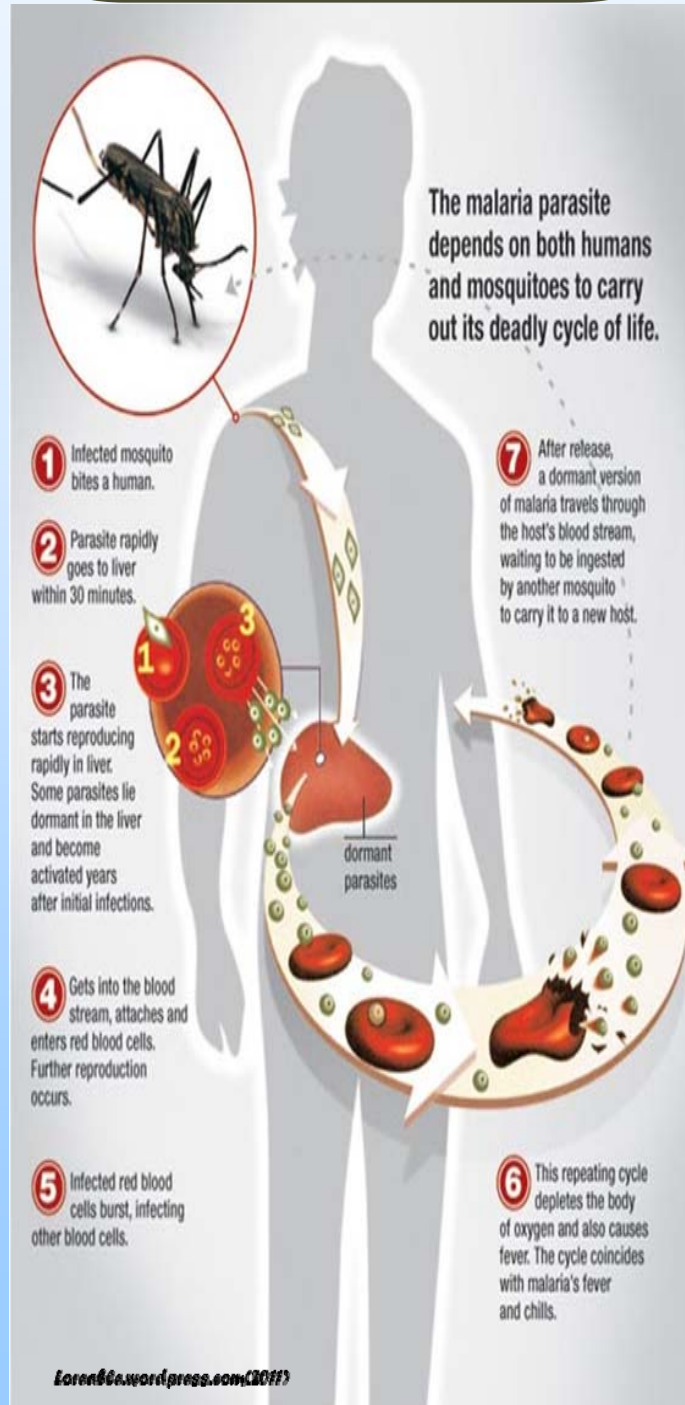
## TYPES

There are 5 types of malaria.

1. Plasmodium Falciparum
2. Plasmodium Vivax
3. Plasmodium Ovale
4. Plasmodium Malaria
5. Plasmodium Knowlesi






## TRANSMISSION CYCLE



## SIGNS & SYMPTOM

- Person infected will shown symptoms between 7 and 30 days after the mosquito bite such as:

Fever		Shivering
Headache		Tiredness
Nausea	 Vomiting	
		<a href="http://www.asd412.org">www.asd412.org</a> (2013)
Joint pain		Pale
Jaundice		Convulsion
		<a href="http://www.dermnetnz.org">www.dermnetnz.org</a> (2013)