

Symptoms

In a non-immune individual, symptoms appear seven days or more (**usually 10–15 days**) after the infective mosquito bite. The **first symptoms** – fever, headache, chills and vomiting – may be mild and difficult to recognize as malaria. If not treated within 24 hours, it can **progress to severe illness** often leading to death. **Children** with severe malaria frequently develop one or more of the following symptoms: severe anaemia, respiratory distress, or cerebral malaria.

Clinical relapses may occur weeks to months after the first infection, even if the patient has left the malaria area.



Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected mosquitoes.

Early diagnosis and treatment of malaria reduces disease and **PREVENTS DEATHS**. It also contributes to reducing malaria transmission.

Malaria is preventable and curable



MALARIA

Transmission:

Transmission is more intense in places where the **mosquito lifespan is longer** and where it prefers to **bite humans** rather than other animals.

Transmission also **depends on climatic conditions** that may affect the number and survival of mosquitoes, such as rainfall patterns, temperature and humidity.

Malaria can **be prevented** by personal protection against mosquito bites, the use of insecticides and anti-malarial medicines.

