

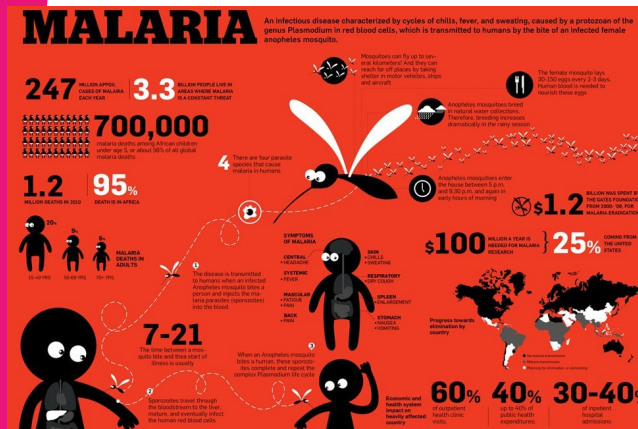
Treatment for Malaria Victims

Victims of Malaria should see a doctor as soon as possible or as soon as symptoms begin to occur. Medicine given includes antiparasitics and antibiotics.

Those who cannot receive medicine orally or are too ill will be given the treatment via IV in a hospital setting.

Most drugs used in treatment are active against the parasite forms in the blood (the form that causes disease) and include:

- Chloroquine
- Atovaquone-proguanil (Malarone®)
- Artemether-lumefantrine (Coartem®)
- Mefloquine (Lariam®)
- Quinine
- Quinidine
- Doxycycline (used in combination with quinine)
- Clindamycin (used in combination with quinine)



From the doctors to the patients...

Malaria

By Erin Hobbs



“the mosquito disease”

What is Malaria and what are common symptoms?

Malaria is an intermittent and remittent fever caused by a parasite that intrudes the red blood cells. The parasite is transmitted by mosquitos in many tropical and sub tropical areas, especially in many African and South American countries. Without proper diagnosis or medical technology, Malaria can become deadly.

Symptoms include:

- Pain in abdomen or muscles
- Chills
- Fatigue
- Fever
- Night sweats
- Sweating
- Increased heart rate
- Mental confusion
- Etc.



Malaria kills an African child every 30 seconds

Prevention and Precautions for Malaria

Some preventions and precautions for Malaria are very simple tasks. Before traveling to foreign countries known to have Malaria, be sure to get the Malaria vaccine RTS,S .



Another step that can be taken is being sure to wear protective bug spray and wear long pants and shirts to cover the skin from mosquitos carrying the disease. Another precaution would be sleeping with mosquito nets to block out any infected mosquitos while you are trying to rest. These few simple steps should help you stay safe and away from Malaria.



Prognosis for Malaria

If diagnosed early and treated properly with the correct antibiotics, the prognosis for Malaria is fairly good. World wide Malaria is responsible for 500,000-800,000 deaths per year. Most of these deaths come from children in Sub-Saharan Africa who do not have the medical availability or technology to provide the antibiotics to fight off the disease. Without the antimalarial medicine, this disease can very easily become fatal, but with it the chance of survival is very good.

