MALARIA FACTS
Malaria is a serious disease that is PREVENTABLE and TREATABLE.

In 2016, nearly half of the world’s population was at risk of malaria.¹

91 countries and areas had ongoing malaria transmission in 2016.¹

Each year, over 10,000 travellers are reported to become ill with malaria after returning home.²

Malaria is caused by Plasmodium parasites. Humans get infected via mosquito bites.

Pregnant women have a HIGHER RISK of developing severe malaria or dying from malaria.³

Every 2 minutes, a child dies from malaria in Sub-Saharan Africa.¹

SYMPTOMS

- fever
- sweating
- headache
- muscle aches
- fatigue
- shaking (rigors, chills)
- vomiting
- diarrhoea

MEDICAL EMERGENCY
DO NOT IGNORE SYMPTOMS. Go straight to the doctor.

THE ABCDE OF MALARIA PREVENTION

AWARENESS
Be Aware of the risk and the symptoms.

A

BITE PREVENTION
Avoid being Bitten by mosquitoes, especially between dusk and dawn.

B

CHEMOPROPHYLAXIS
If prescribed for you, use Chemoprophylaxis (antimalarial medication) to prevent infection.

C

DIAGNOSIS
Immediately seek Diagnosis and treatment if a fever develops one week or more after being in a malarial area (up to one year after departure).

D

EMERGENCY
Carry an Emergency Standby Treatment (EST) kit if available and recommended (the kit that contains malaria treatment).

E

THE ABCDE OF MALARIA PREVENTION

THE ABCDE OF MALARIA PREVENTION

A

B

C

D

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Source:
1. World Health Organization, Malaria Fact Sheet, November 2017
2. World Health Organization, International Travel and Health: Malaria 2015 update
3. World Health Organization, Malaria in Pregnant Women, May 2017

This infographic has been developed for educational purposes only and is correct at the time of publication. It is not a substitute for professional medical advice. Should you have any questions or concerns about any topic in the infographic, please consult your medical professional.

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