

A mosquito that transmits malaria with images of how to prevent it: the Malaria Control Programme in Kenya. Colour lithograph by Ministry of Health , 2004.

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Join the fight against Malaria

- **Malaria in Kenya continues to be a major public health problem.**
- **It is a challenge to poverty reduction and contributes to retarded development.**
- **It is also a leading cause of ill health and death.**
- **Today Malaria is becoming more common in many parts of Kenya.**

- **In Kenya 70% (more than half) of the population is exposed to Malaria with children below five years and pregnant women most at risk.**
- **Each year about 34,000 children (93 children daily) die from Malaria.**

What is Malaria?

Malaria is a dangerous disease which can kill. It is caused by a parasite which multiplies in human blood and is transmitted by female anopheles mosquito through biting. Malaria deaths occur if early and effective treatment is not provided.

Malaria Signs and Symptoms

- Fever (hotness of the body) • Shivering • Sweating • Headache • Back ache
- Joint pains • Body weakness • Nausea (feeling like vomiting) • Vomiting
- Loss of appetite • Difficulty in breathing • Fits and coma

Effects of malaria in pregnancy

- Severe Anaemia • Low birth weight babies
- Miscarriage

Danger signs of malaria in children

- Refusal to feed • Vomiting everything
- Severe anaemia (whitening of palms and eye lids)
- Fits and coma

Social Economic Impacts

- High absenteeism from school and work place.
- Causes human suffering and financial hardship in almost every house hold.
- Retards economic development (high cost of drugs and treatment).

National Malaria strategy

- Provision of treatment for Malaria.
- Use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs).
- Malaria prevention and control during pregnancy.
- Prevention and Control of Malaria epidemics.
- Involvement of Partners.

How to prevent Malaria deaths

- Early recognition and prompt treatment of fever cases.
- All fever cases should be treated within 24hrs of onset especially in children.



All fever cases and especially fever in children should be treated immediately at a Clinic or by a Health Worker

How to prevent Malaria



Always sleep under insecticide treated nets especially children under five years and pregnant women



Wash and re-treat bed nets after every 6 months with insecticides like Icarot, Fenitrothion, Solfac, K.O.solo, Power solo, Pyreth.



Spray the inside of house walls and ceiling before the onset of rains using insecticides like Icarot, K.O.solo, Solfac, Pyreth etc.



Pregnant women should be given intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT)



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