Malaria

Malaria is a potentially deadly disease caused by infection with the microscopic parasite *Plasmodium*. *Plasmodium* is transmitted to humans through bites from *Anopheles* mosquitoes infected with the parasite. According to the World Health Organization, malaria is present in more than 100 countries—mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia. Each year there are roughly 300 million cases of malaria, and more than 1.5 million people die of the disease. Children and pregnant women are especially at risk for malaria. The June 2, 2004, issue of *JAMA* includes an article about using mosquito nets embedded with insect repellent to reduce the prevalence of malaria.

**Symptoms**
Symptoms usually appear about 9 to 14 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito.
- Sudden, violent chills
- Intermittent fever
- Sweating
- Exhaustion
- Headaches
- Seizures
- Delirium

**Diagnosis and Treatment**
- Malaria is best diagnosed by looking for the *Plasmodium* parasites in a blood sample under the microscope.
- Malaria is treated with drugs that interfere with the parasite’s lifecycle or metabolism.
- If you think you have malaria, seek medical treatment immediately.

**Prevention**
Prevention is based on avoiding exposure to mosquitoes and aggressively treating people who are infected. Malaria control programs in many parts of the world are underfunded and ineffective. If you are traveling to an area where malaria is common, take antimalarial drugs exactly as prescribed by your physician and prevent mosquito bites by
- Closing windows at night if possible
- Sleeping with a mosquito net, preferably one containing an insecticide, with the edges tucked under the mattress
- Covering up your body as much as possible with clothing
- Applying an insect repellent to areas of the body not covered by clothing.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  770/488-7788
  [www.cdc.gov/malaria](http://www.cdc.gov/malaria)
- World Health Organization
  202/974-3000
  [www.who.int/en](http://www.who.int/en)

**Inform Yourself**
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Sources: American College of Cardiology; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; American Heart Association