

Malaria

In this essay, I will be giving information about malaria and its effects. I will also be explaining about the cause of malaria how it affects people and hopefully, all together, stating what essentials are good to prevent the outbreak of malaria.

Malaria is a severe and sometimes deadly disease caused by a parasite that commonly infects a certain type of human-feeding mosquito. Typically, people who get malaria are very ill with high fevers, shaking chills, and flu-like diseases. Humans are infected by plasmodium which is a type of malaria parasite.

Each year, around 2000 malaria cases are diagnosed in the United Kingdom. The majority of cases involve travellers and immigrants coming to or from parts of the world where transmission of malaria occurs, including sub-saharan Africa and South Asia.

The world health organisation reports that 228 million malaria cases occurred worldwide in 2018 and 405,000 people died of malaria, most of those cases were from malaria. The disease is a great drain on many national economies because malaria causes so much sickness and death. The disease continues a vicious cycle of disease and poverty, as many countries with malaria are still among the poorest nations.

Usually, individuals get malaria after being bitten by an infectious female Anopheles mosquito. Only Anopheles mosquitoes can spread malaria and they must have been infected from a previous blood meal taken from an infected individual. A small amount of blood, which includes microscopic malaria parasites is taken when a mosquito bites an infected person. When a mosquito has its next blood meal, around one week later, these parasites combine with the saliva of the mosquito and are injected into the person being bitten.

Malaria is known to be a contagious disease because it does not spread from person to person, and it cannot be transmitted by sexual relations. You can not catch malaria from any casual contact such as sitting next to someone. Also you can not catch malaria from any malaria-infected people.

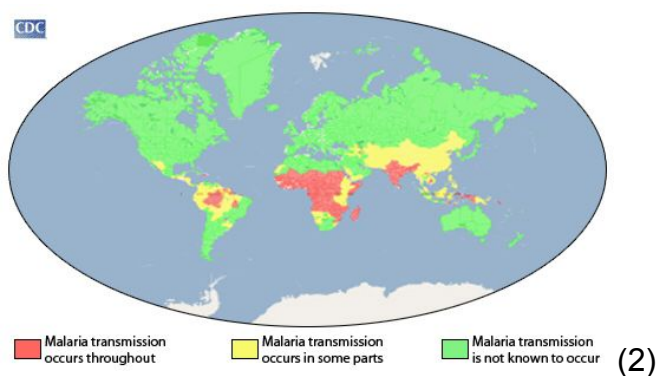
Malaria is found in many regions of the world. It is a leading cause of death, sicknesses, and poor growth and development among young children in the sub-saharan desert. It is also estimated that every 30 seconds a child dies of malaria from the region of the sub-saharan.

This outbreak of malaria needs to stop spreading further because it will increase the death rate of the world. It is important for this outbreak to stop spreading further because during the process of a person being infected by malaria, the individual can

suffer from malaria symptoms such as: a fever, headaches, vomiting, muscle pains, diarrhoea, or in general if the person is feeling unwell. These symptoms usually appear 10-15 days after the infective mosquito bite.

Malaria can involve severe anaemia which means the body loses the ability to carry enough oxygen around the body which also means that it is the destruction of red blood cells by the malaria parasites. In worse cases malaria can lead to swelling of the brain which can then lead to a permanent brain damage, seizures or a coma.

Below is a table of the malaria transmissions and parts where malaria are transmitted:



Malaria might be difficult to stop because mosquitoes can be typically seen anywhere and there are millions, if not billions, of mosquitoes. This is clearly implying that mosquitoes are reproducing. Mosquitoes are not likely to spot in the air and they move fast through the air. Because there are lots of mosquitoes it is clear that all mosquitoes cannot be killed.

Below are bullet points stating safe precautions to protect and slow the outbreak of malaria:

- Mosquito nets are used, mainly put around the bed, to protect the person during their sleep. This prevents mosquitoes from having contact with the person
- Mosquito creams are used to prevent any further infections from spreading
- It is safe to stay somewhere that has effective air conditioning and screening on doors and windows

“Malaria keeps families and communities from prospering. By sustaining investments in ending malaria and improving health, we can unlock economic growth and human potential.”(1)

In conclusion, I think that malaria is a complex disease that for decades will continue to be a significant health threat, even under the most promising scenario. A great number of observational and ecological factors depend on the degree to which

malaria affects human health. I think that people should consistently wear mosquito cream in the more affected areas so that it could lessen the chances of catching malaria. In addition, people should take antimalaria medication (3).

Bibliography

- (1) <https://www.malariamore.org/why-end-malaria/>
- (2) https://www.cdc.gov/malaria/malaria_worldwide/impact.html
- (3) <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/malaria/treatment/>
- (4)