



# Malaria

### What is it?

- Malaria is caused by a family of parasites (Plasmodium) that grow in mosquitos and in human blood. Most often we get malaria from a mosquito bite.
- There are 4 types of this parasite that may cause illness and death.
- Symptoms usually appear about 12 to 14 days after being exposed and may include:
  - stomach pain
  - diarrhea
  - nausea and vomiting
- high fevers
- chills and sweats
- headache
- dizziness
- muscle aches
- poor appetite
- tiredness
- low blood pressure
- Some malaria is more severe and can cause:
  - anemia (decrease in red blood cells)
  - extreme tiredness
  - delirium
  - unconsciousness

- convulsions
- coma
- kidney failure
- fluid on the lung
- Malaria is not found in Canadian mosquitos. However, 1 million Canadians travel to areas that have a high rate of malaria every year. This results in 350 to 1,000 infections a year in Canada.

# How is it spread?

- The most common way malaria is spread is through a bite from an infected mosquito
- It can also spread from infected blood during a blood transfusion or from mother to child during pregnancy

#### Is there treatment for it?

- Yes. If recognized early, malaria infection can be cured.
- The medication chosen by your doctor depends on:
  - the type of malaria
  - the area you travelled to or visited when you contracted malaria
  - the severity of the illness
  - your medical history
  - if you are pregnant

# What can be done to prevent the spread of it?

- If you are travelling to an area where malaria is common, you should take medicine to prevent it. Contact your family doctor or travel clinic.
- Where malaria is present make sure to:
  - stay away from fields, forests and swamps
  - use permethrin-treated mosquito netting when sleeping
  - wear light coloured clothing
- wear long sleeves and pants
- put on mosquito repellent containing DEET on exposed skin
- apply sunscreen first, if needed, wait 20 minutes, and then apply DEET
- try to stay indoors at night

## For more information

World Health Organization

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs094/en/index.html

Stop the spread of germs and infection. Clean your hands.

