



MALARIA



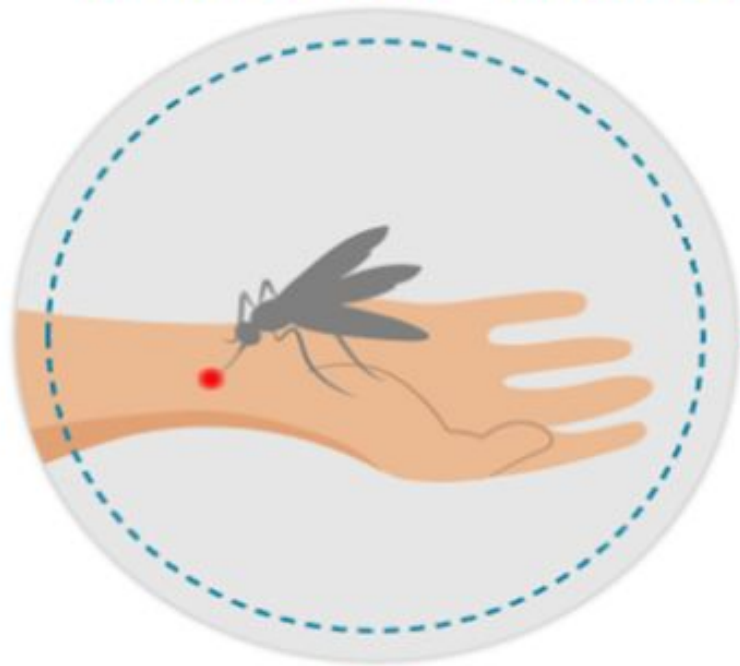
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Outline

- What is the malaria
- Modes of transmission of malaria
- Malaria transmission cycle
- The symptoms of malaria
- What are the different types of malaria
- Malaria medication side effects
- Complications



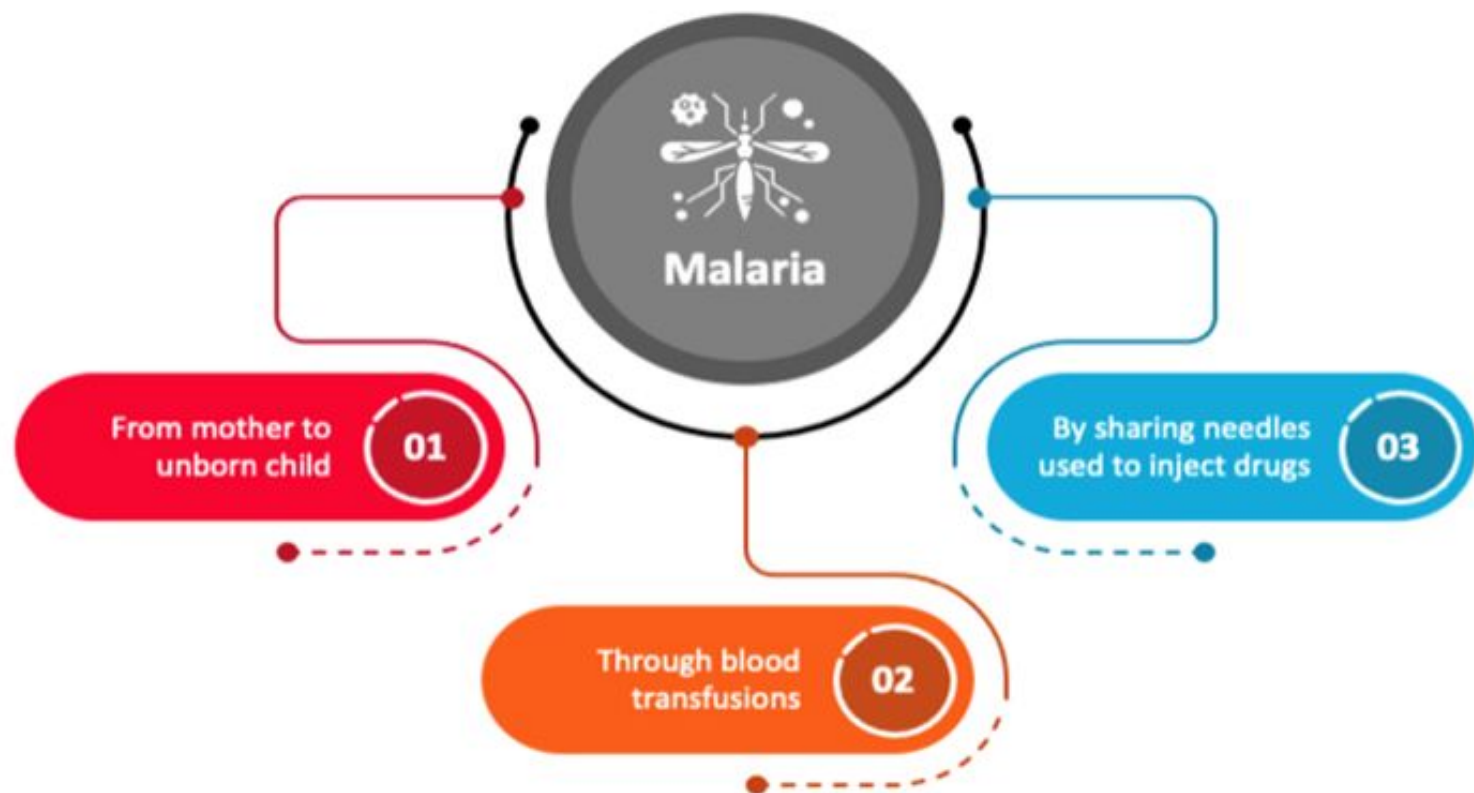
What is the malaria?



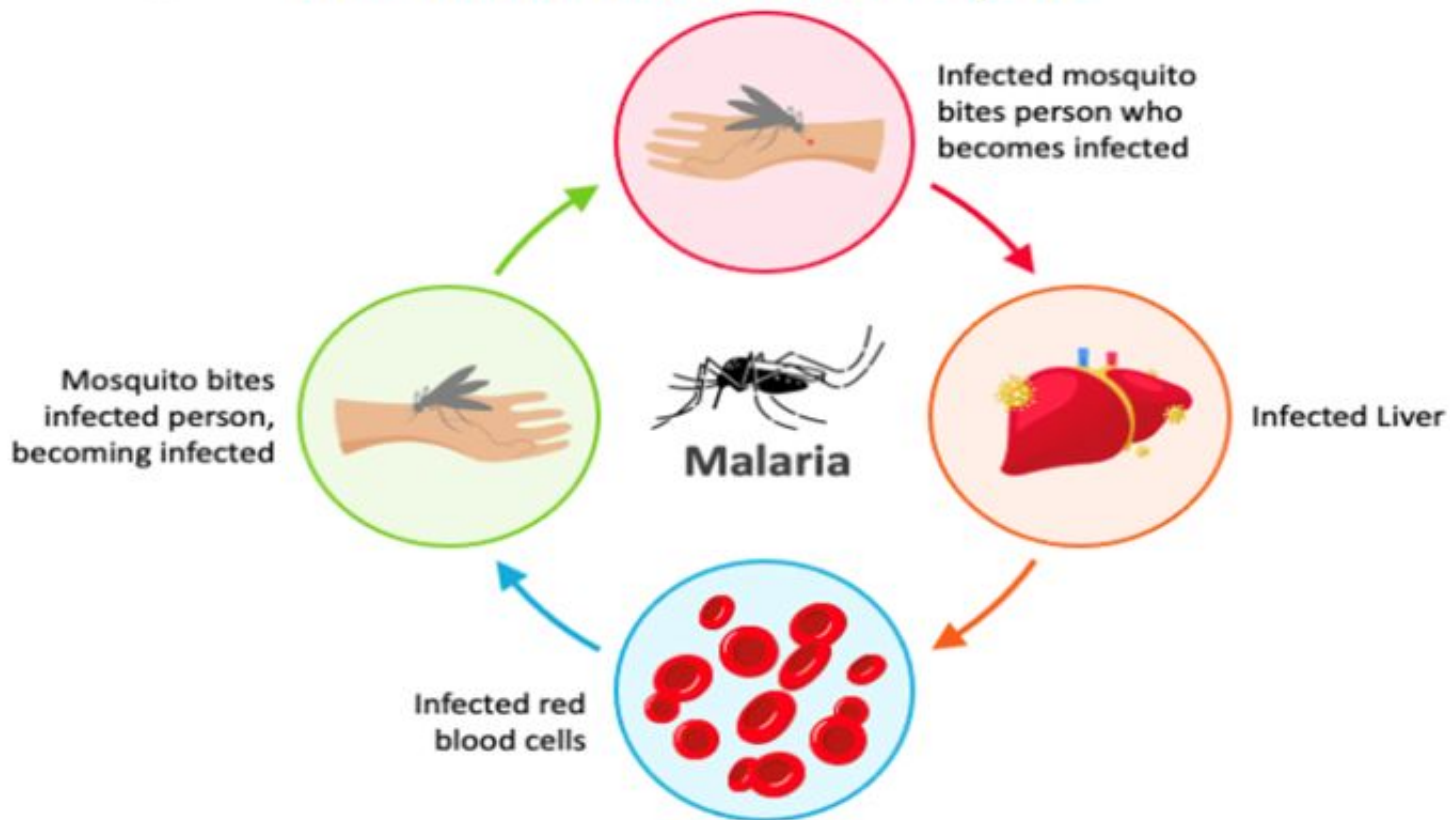
MALARIA

Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite. The parasite is spread to humans through the bites of infected mosquitoes. People who have malaria usually feel very sick with a high fever and shaking chills. While the disease is uncommon in temperate climates, malaria is still common in tropical and subtropical countries.

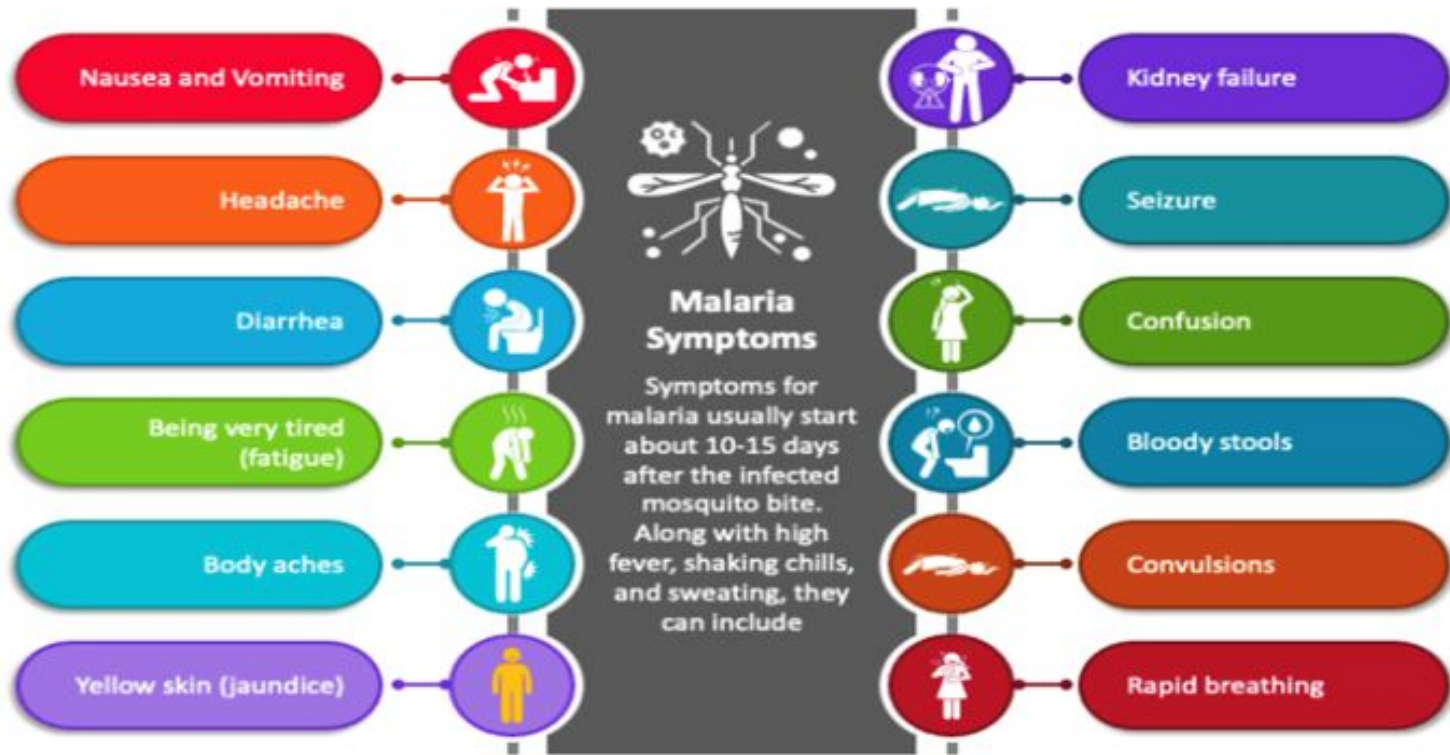
Modes of transmission of malaria



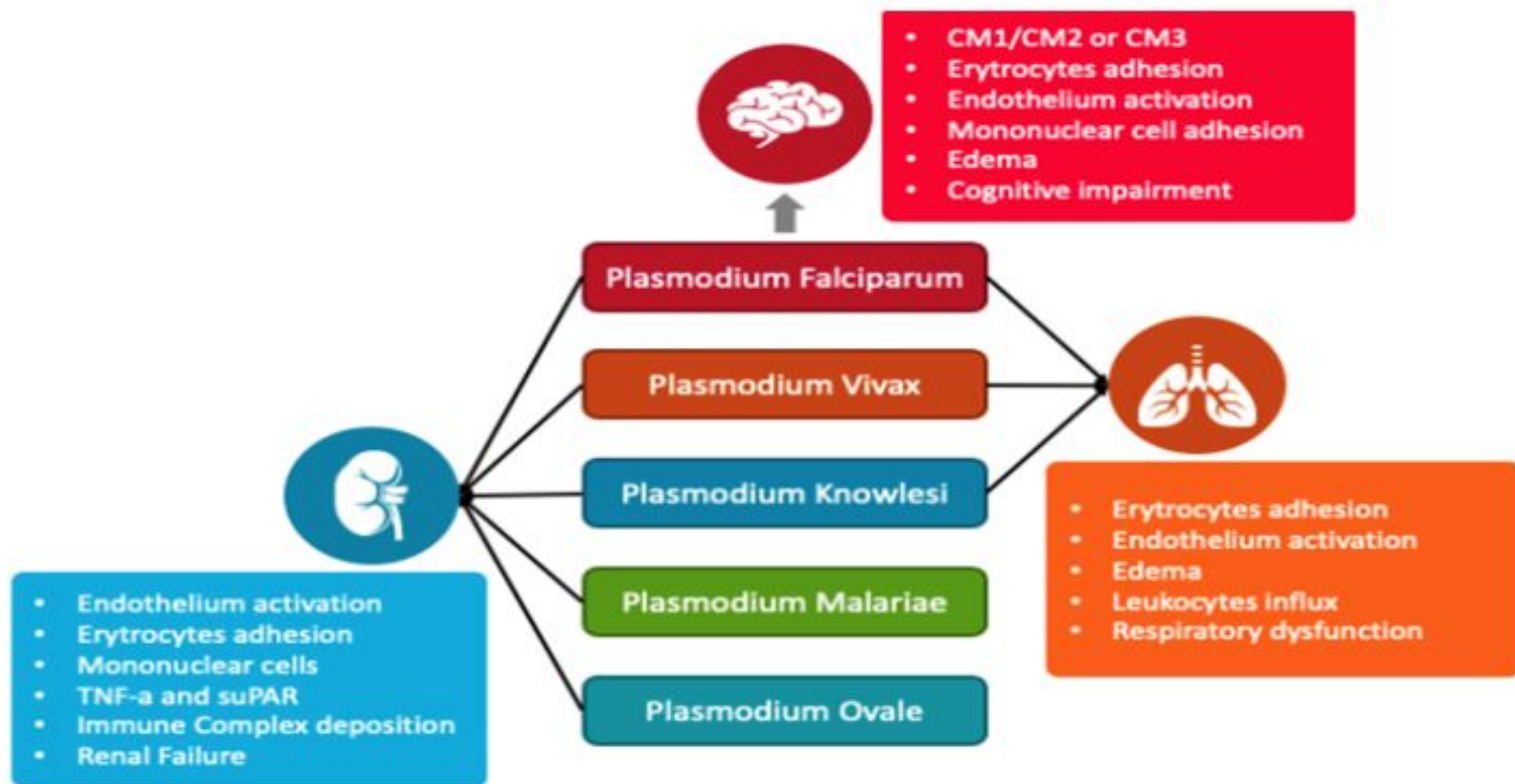
Malaria transmission cycle



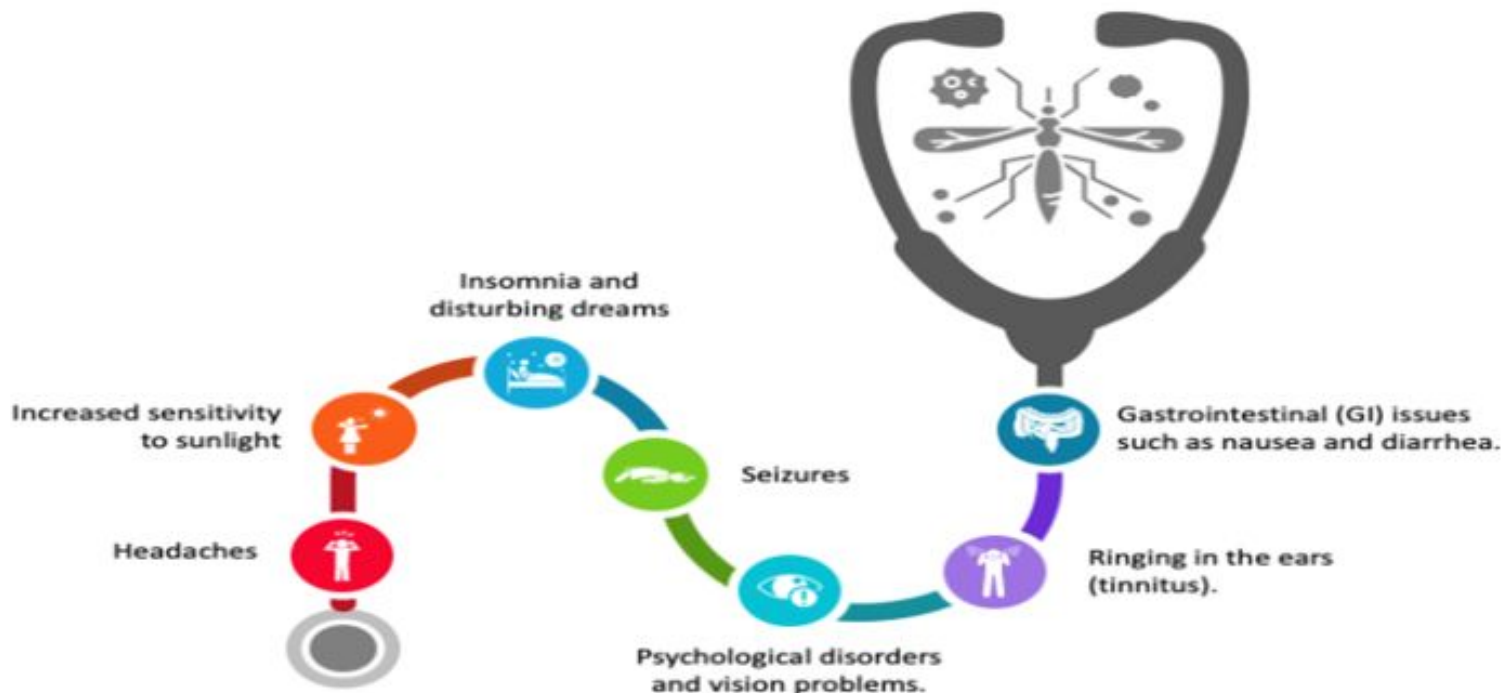
The symptoms of malaria



What are the different types of malaria



Malaria medication side effects



Complications



Cerebral Malaria - If parasite-filled blood cells block small blood vessels to your brain (cerebral malaria), swelling of your brain or brain damage may occur. Cerebral malaria may cause seizures and coma.



Breathing Problems - Accumulated fluid in your lungs (pulmonary edema) can make it difficult to breathe.



Organ Failure - Malaria can damage the kidneys or liver or cause the spleen to rupture. Any of these conditions can be life-threatening.



Anemia - Malaria may result in not having enough red blood cells for an adequate supply of oxygen to your body's tissues (anemia).



Low Blood Sugar - Severe forms of malaria can cause low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), as can quinine — a common medication used to combat malaria. Very low blood sugar can result in coma or death.

