

Malaria

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Overview:^{1, 2}

<i>Vectors and Pathways:</i>	Infected mosquitos in the genus <i>Anopheles</i>
<i>Symptoms:</i>	Fever, headache, backache, headache, vomiting
<i>Risks:</i>	Bleeding, shock, kidney or liver failure, central nervous system problems, coma, and death
<i>Causing Organisms:</i>	Various <i>Plasmodium</i> (blood-borne parasite) species, especially <i>P. falciparum</i>
<i>When symptoms begin:</i>	7-21 days after bite

Malaria in the US:^{2, 3}

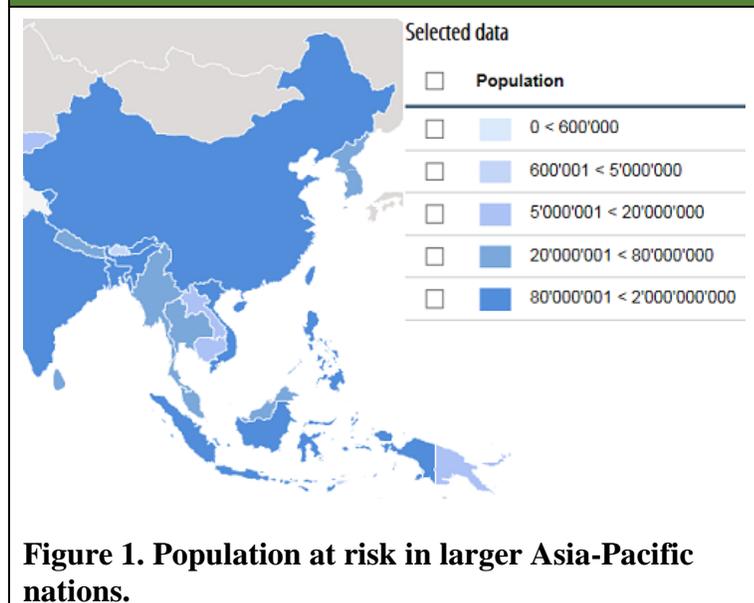
From the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

“Malaria was eliminated from the United States in the early 1950's.

“Approximately 1,500–2,000 cases of malaria are reported every year in the United States, almost all in recent travelers. Reported malaria cases reached a 40-year high of 1,925 in 2011.

“First-and second-generation immigrants from malaria-endemic countries returning to their ‘home’ countries to visit friends and relatives tend not to use appropriate malaria prevention measures and thus are more likely to become infected with malaria.”

Malaria in the Asia-Pacific:⁴



Citations:

¹ Malaria Homepage. DOH Disease Outbreak Control Division. Jul 17 2015. <http://health.hawaii.gov/docd/dib/disease/malaria/>

² Malaria Facts Page. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Jul 17 2015. <http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/about/facts.html>

³ Sturrock, HJW, Roberts, KW, Wegbreit, J, Ohrt, CC and RD Gosling. Tackling Imported Malaria: An Elimination Endgame. The American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. 93: 139-144 Jul 17 2015. <http://www.ajtmh.org/content/93/1/139.full>

⁴ Global Malaria Mapper. World Health Organization. 2014. Jul 17 2015. <http://worldmalariaireport.org/home>