

MALARIA IN CONTEXT

PRIMARY SCHOOL WORK SHEET

History: World-wide

1. What does the word "malaria" mean?
2. Where did malaria start?
3. Who were the first people to write about malaria and when was this?
4. The ancient Greek doctor Hippocrates described some symptoms of malaria. Name these.
5. a) Pope Gregory the Great (540 - 604 AD) wrote about a malaria epidemic in Rome in 599 AD. Write down two effects that this epidemic had on the people of Rome.
b) Why did visitors to Rome get sick more easily than the locals?
6. Use your atlas and find out what type of climate Finland has. What does this tell us about malaria mosquitoes?
7. How did malaria reach the Americas?

History: South Africa

1. a) What does "endemic" mean?
b) Where was malaria endemic in South Africa?
2. a) Two South African scientists were the first to write about malaria in 1929. Who were they?
b) What did they suggest for the killing of mosquitoes?
c) "Vector" means carrier. Name two vectors that these scientists identified.
3. Explain why the Letsetele Valley was once known as the "Valley of Death".

Discovery of cause and transmission of malaria

1. a) Who first described malaria parasites in the blood of infected persons?
b) He also noted that _____ prevented malaria in humans and he was awarded the _____ in 1907.
2. Ancient Romans realised that mosquitoes carried malaria and they used _____ as a repellent.
3. What did the Irish doctor John Crawford notice in 1807 about the cause of malaria?
4. Scientists like Grassi, Bignami, Manson and Ross confirmed that _____ mosquitoes were responsible for the transfer of malaria.

Anopheline mosquitoes and the life cycle of the malaria parasite

1. Which types of Anopheline mosquitoes are carriers of malaria?
2. How many mosquito species exist world-wide?
3. a) How many Anopheline species can transmit malaria?
b) How many of these are found in Africa?
4. The deadliest type of malaria is called _____ and the three most important carriers of this malaria are _____, _____ and _____.
5. Name the five stages of the life cycle of Plasmodium Malaria.

Diagnosis of Malaria

1. Why is it important to diagnose malaria quickly?
2. Three components are essential in the diagnosis of malaria. Name these.
3. Where in the human body does the malaria parasite live?
4. How does one test for malaria?

Treatment of Malaria

1. Name the five objectives (goals) in the treatment of malaria.
2. When choosing a drug for the treatment of malaria, one has to consider five things. Name these.
3. Where should malaria be treated?
4. What is the difference between uncomplicated and severe malaria?

Drug Resistance in Malaria

1. What does "drug-resistant" mean?
2. What happens to a patient in the case of drug resistance?
3. How does drug resistance happen?
4. Explain in your own words what combination treatment (therapy) is.

Impact of Malaria in Africa

1. How many people die of malaria in Africa each year?
2. "*There is an undeniably close association between malaria prevalence and socio economic depression...*"
This means that the poor are more likely to get malaria or die from it. Explain why you think this is the case.
3. What do we know about those who are HIV positive in malaria areas?
4. Explain how malaria can affect the economy of a country.

Factors promoting the spread of Malaria

1. There are five things that cause the spread of malaria. Name each one and explain it in a sentence of your own.

Prevention methods

1. Two very important ways of preventing malaria are case detection and vector control.
Briefly describe these two methods in your own words.
2. Explain how scientists try to avoid
 - a) Drug resistance
 - b) Insecticide resistance

Control, Elimination and Eradication

1. What does "eradication" mean?
2. Name three areas in the world where malaria has been eradicated.
3. In Africa there are challenges (difficulties) in controlling malaria. Name three of these challenges.

Signs and Symptoms

1. Look at the symptoms of malaria. Which other illnesses also have these symptoms?
2. Do you think it is easy to diagnose malaria? Explain.

Severe Malaria

1. What does "fatal" mean?
2. Name the two most important things (key factors) that have to happen in order to prevent severe malaria.
3. Why do you think young children and pregnant mothers are at risk?
4. Read the paragraph on *clinical manifestations* again. Write down the symptoms that you do not understand (eg. Hypoglycaemia) and find out their meanings.