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UACE S101 General Paper section A: Measures being taken to control the spread of malaria

Malaria is a disease caused by protozoa of plasmodia species. The parasite is spread to humans through the bites of infected mosquitoes. Human malaria causes symptoms that typically include fever, fatigue, vomiting, and headaches. In severe cases, it can cause jaundice, seizures, coma, or death.

Malaria is the most common fever in Uganda and is one of the biggest child killers.

Measures to control malaria include

Application of insecticides to kill mosquitoes

Malaria can be prevented by sleeping in insecticide mosquito nets when sleeping in malaria-endemic areas. The nets prevent mosquito bites.

Apply mosquito repellents after dusk such as Odmos. These repel mosquitoes away from human bodies.

Use coils and vaporizers to repel mosquitoes from human surroundings.

Wear protective clothing such as overalls with long sleeves.

Use window screens to keep mosquitoes out of the house.

Methods like slashing bushes around the homestead, draining stagnant water to discourage breeding of mosquitoes.

Use of preventive medicines such as chloroquine and treatment such as quinine

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