

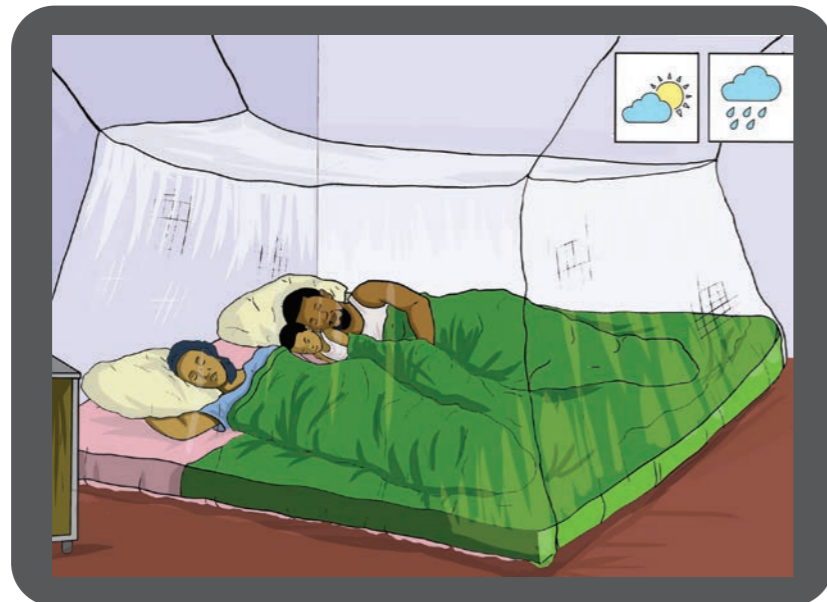
# MALARIA IPC GUIDE



# OUR KEY MALARIA MESSAGES

## PREVENTION

Everyone



Sleep inside the net every night

## TREATMENT

Every person with Fever



Take Malaria test before treatment

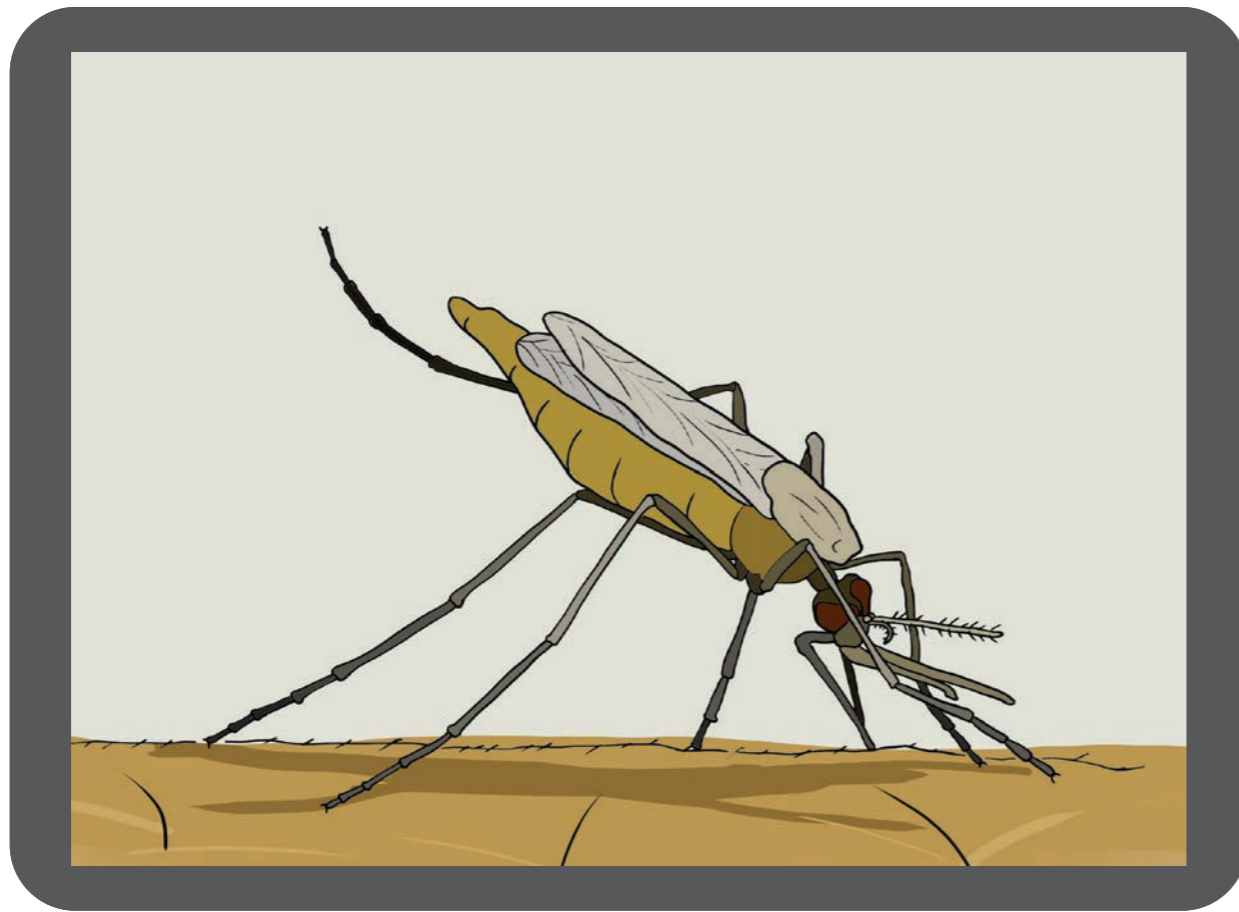


Attend ANC during pregnancy and take SP to prevent malaria

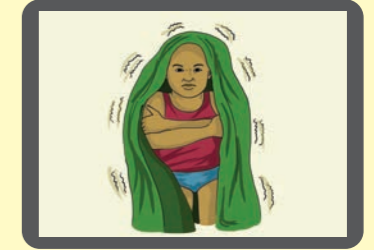
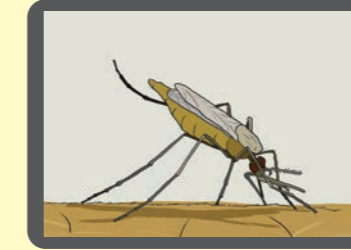


Treat confirmed Malaria with ACT

# Malaria: Causes, Signs and Symptoms

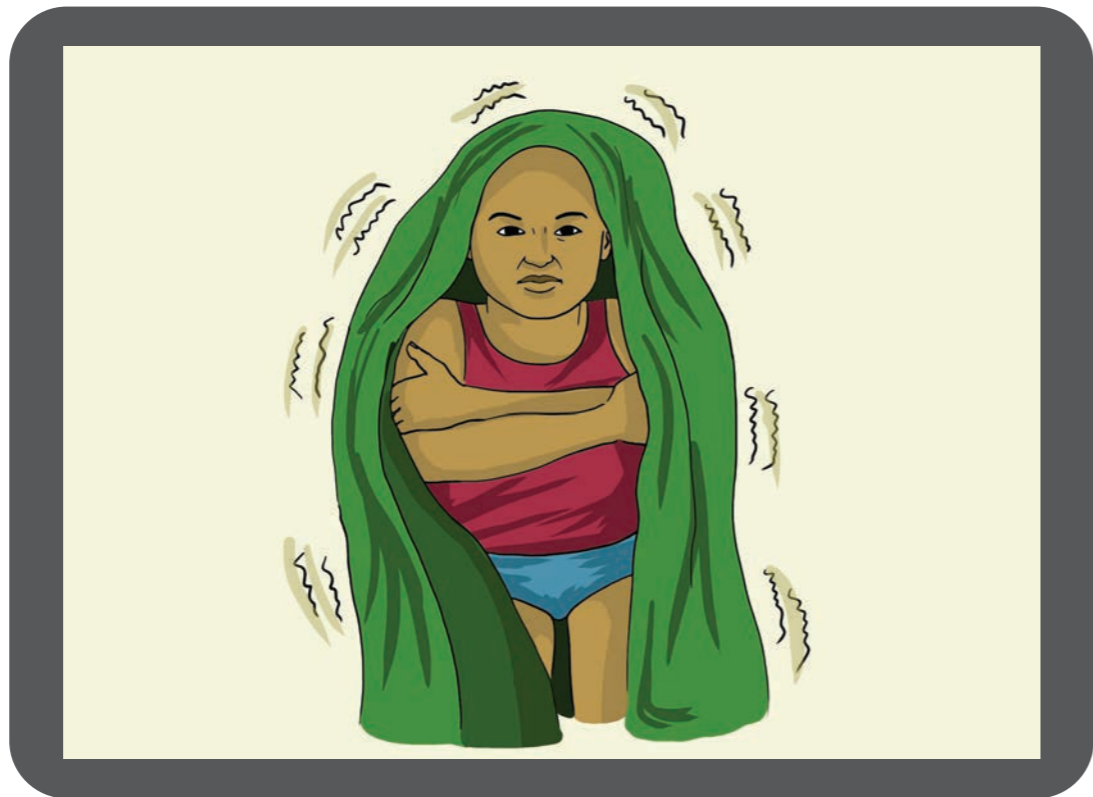


# Malaria: Causes, Signs and Symptoms



Probing Question	Desired Response
<b>Q1.</b> What are some of the common sicknesses in this community?	<b>A1.</b> They may say many sicknesses but keep probing until they say malaria.
<b>Q2.</b> What are the common signs and symptoms of malaria?	<b>A2.</b> Fever, chills, headache, joint pain, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth etc.
<b>Q3.</b> What are the causes of malaria?	<b>A3.</b> They may mention many incorrect causes of malaria. Explain that these may cause someone to feel sick, but none of these things can cause malaria.  Explain that malaria is a disease caused by the bite of a mosquito.  Explain that when malaria is not quickly treated, it can become very severe

# Uncomplicated and Severe Malaria



# Uncomplicated and Severe Malaria



Probing Question	Desired Response
<p><b>Q1.</b> Of all the times you know that people have gotten malaria, did you ever hear about a time when malaria became very severe?</p>	<p><b>A1.</b> They most likely would know someone who had a case of severe malaria.</p> <p>Explain that there are two types of malaria.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Uncomplicated malaria presents with milder symptoms such as fever, headache, bitterness in the mouth and body pain, etc which go away if treated early and completely.</li><li>• Severe malaria is different and is life-threatening, the symptoms of severe malaria include very high fever, convulsions or fits, extreme body weakness, difficult to awaken, extreme vomiting, difficulty breathing, little or no urine, coke coloured urine, yellow eyes, pale palms and lips.</li><li>• If uncomplicated malaria is not treated quickly it can become severe.</li><li>• Severe malaria is a medical emergency, a person with severe malaria needs to be rushed to the health facility immediately.</li></ul>

# Testing for Malaria



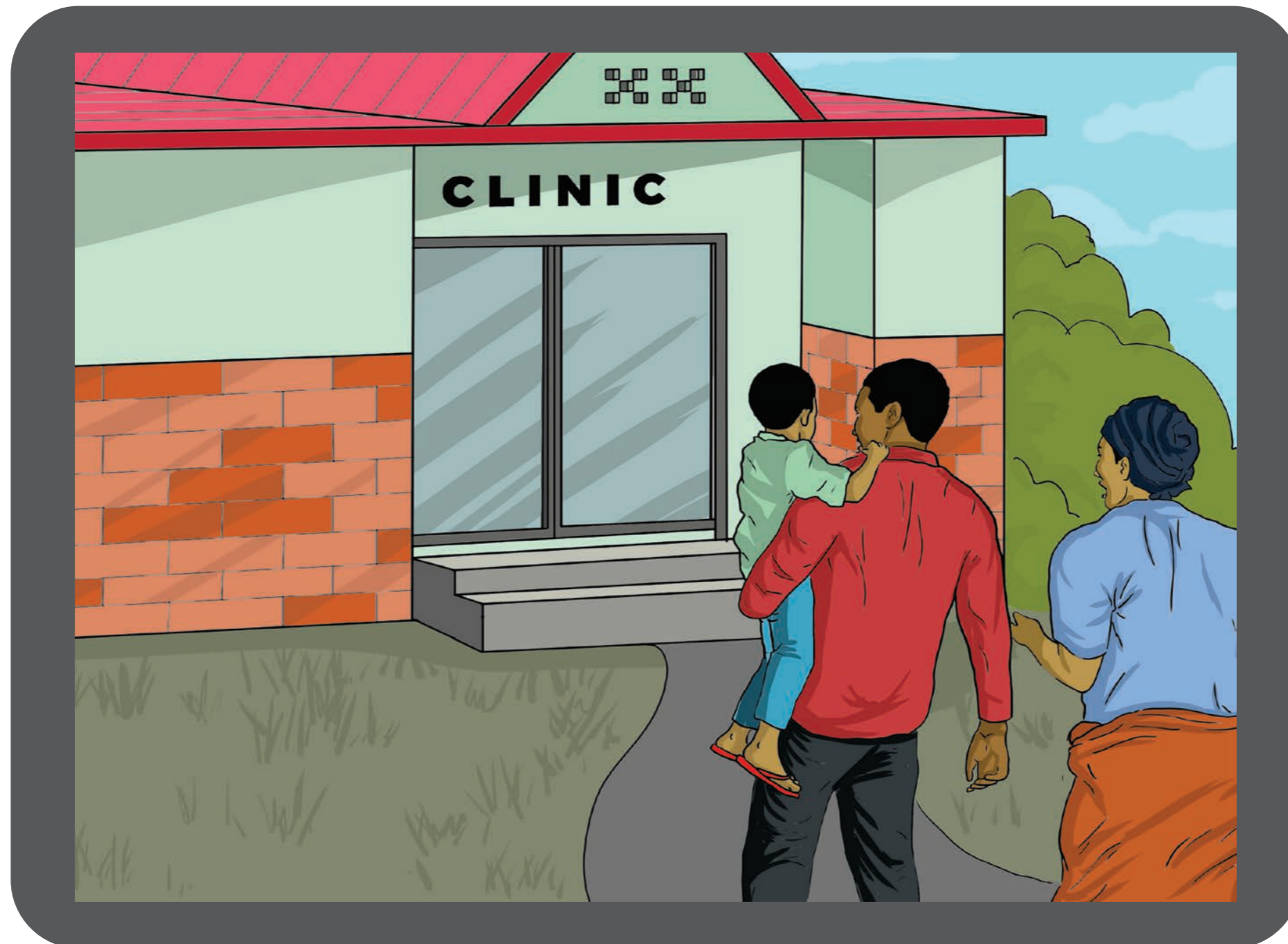
# Testing for Malaria



Probing Question	Desired Answer
<b>Q1.</b> Does a fever always mean malaria?	<b>A1.</b> No, not every fever is malaria Many sicknesses can come with a fever, such as a normal cold, typhoid, or ear infection. They should recognize not all fevers are malaria.
<b>Q2.</b> What will happen if we take malaria medicine for other disease conditions that are not malaria?	<b>A2.</b> Each sickness has its own medicine. The medicine for one will not work for the other. If someone is taking the wrong medicine, they will not get better and they may get even worse, they can also waste time and money.
<b>Q3.</b> Do you know of anyone who thought they had malaria, took malaria medicine without testing and did not get better?	<b>A3.</b> Not everyone will know of someone who had this experience but probe for what happened among those that have.
<b>Q4.</b> How can you be sure if someone has malaria and should take malaria medicine?	<b>A4.</b> The only way to be certain a person has malaria is with a test for malaria called RDT or microscopy. Explain that children under 5 should be treated immediately malaria is suspected even if a test cannot be done.
<b>Q5.</b> Where would you go for a malaria test?	<b>A5.</b> If they say a nearby health facility, discuss what hours they are open.  If there are no nearby and open health facilities, and they mention a nearby PPMV, they should get a test done at the PPMV



# Prompt Care Seeking for Malaria



# Prompt Care Seeking for Malaria



Probing Questions	Desired Answer
<b>Q1.</b> When someone has a fever in this community, how quickly do they seek care?	<b>A1.</b> They may say it depends on how severe the fever is. If it is a mild fever, they may not bother to seek care, or probably wait a day or two, if it is serious, they may say they seek care immediately.
<b>Q2.</b> What do you think would happen if they have uncomplicated malaria and wait too long before seeking care?	<b>A2.</b> It could become severe malaria which can become life threatening
<b>Q3.</b> How soon do you think someone should seek care when they have fever	<b>A3.</b> They should seek care immediately before the fever gets worse and the person gets seriously sick

# Effective Treatment of Malaria

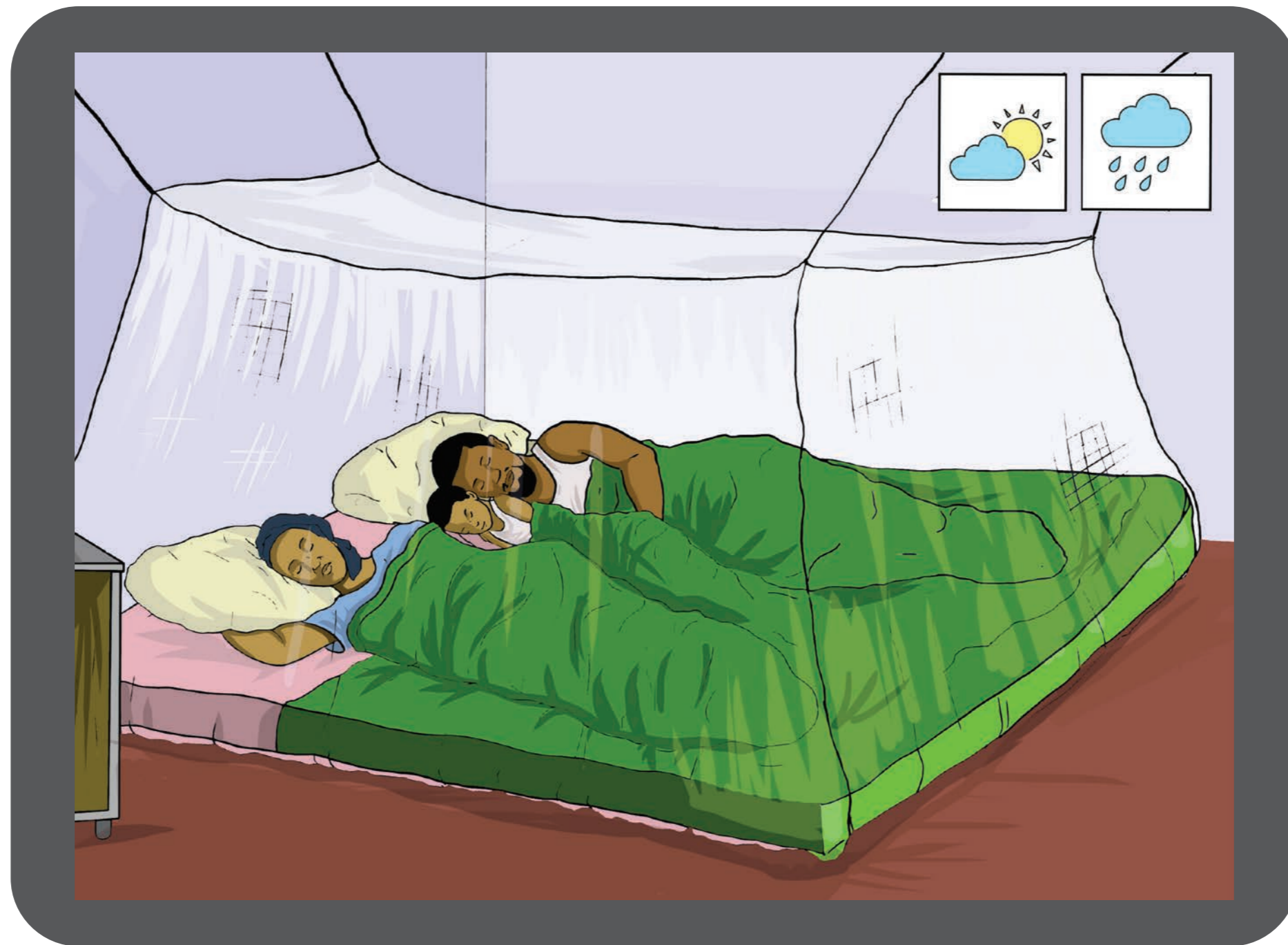


# Effective Treatment of Malaria



Probing Questions	Desired Answer
<p><b>Q1.</b> What do you see in this picture?</p>	<p><b>A1.</b> They should recognize that a healthy-looking child is taking the last pill of some medicine.</p> <p>Explain that this is malaria medicine recommended by the FMOH for maximum effectiveness. Antibiotics, chloroquine and SP are not recommended to treat malaria.</p> <p>Explain that ACT should be given as soon as malaria is confirmed. If a child vomits within 30 minutes after taking ACT, the dose should be repeated.</p>
<p><b>Q2.</b> Why do some people not use the entire dose for malaria medicine?</p>	<p><b>A2.</b> They may provide the following answers: Malaria is common, and the pills are expensive. If the child seems better, some people might save the left-over tablets for next time.</p>
<p><b>Q3.</b> Note that in the picture, even though the child looks healthy, the mother is still giving the last dose.</p> <p>What might happen to the child if they do not complete the whole dose of ACT?</p>	<p><b>A3.</b> Malaria is still there, but it has only been weakened. The complete dose needs to be taken to completely remove it from the body. If they do not complete the whole dose, malaria could come back worse, with serious complications, and the person may have to go to the hospital.</p> <p>Emphasize that the whole dose of ACT must be taken to be sure malaria is completely gone, even if the person feels well.</p>

# Malaria Prevention: Consistent Use of LLIN



# Malaria Prevention: Consistent Use of LLIN



Probing Question	Desired Response
<p><b>Q1.</b> Explain that the mosquito that can give us malaria bites mostly from the evening until morning. What can we do to protect ourselves from mosquitos that cause malaria?</p>	<p><b>A1.</b> We should sleep inside the mosquito net every night until morning.</p>
<p><b>Q2.</b> Ask if just sleeping inside the net is all we need to do to make sure the mosquito does not bite us?</p>	<p><b>A2.</b> We should make sure the net is tucked under the sleeping area securely so that the mosquito cannot enter the net.</p>
<p><b>Q3.</b> Ask if there are certain times of the year where we do not need to sleep inside the mosquito net?</p>	<p><b>A3.</b> During the dry season there may be less mosquitos around, but they are always there, and they can always carry malaria. Therefore, it is important to sleep inside the mosquito net every night, all year round.</p>
<p><b>Q4.</b> Do you think your neighbours usually sleep inside mosquito nets?</p>	<p><b>A4.</b> They may say that their neighbours often sleep inside nets.  Explain that it is important for everyone to sleep inside the net every night</p>

# Malaria Prevention: Where to Get a Net and How to care for It



# Malaria Prevention: Where to Get a Net and How to care for It



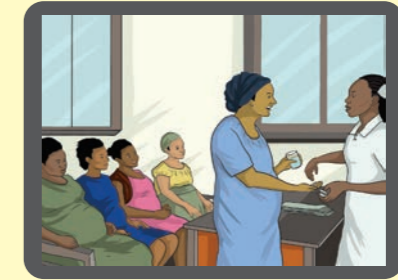
Probing Question	Desired Response
<p><b>Q1.</b> How many nets do you have in your house?</p>	<p><b>A1.</b> Check or probe to see whether they have enough nets for everyone to use. Ask whether there are beds or sleeping areas without nets.</p>
<p><b>Q2.</b> If you need another net, do you know where to get one?</p>	<p><b>A2.</b> Make sure they are aware of any stores where a net can be purchased (discuss price) or any places where a net can be gotten for free. Explain the difference between an insecticide treated net and an untreated net.</p> <p>Inform them nets are available at ANC and immunization clinics.</p> <p>If they mention any big distribution campaigns, inform them that those only happen once every couple of years and we should not wait until then to get a net.</p>
<p><b>Q3.</b> What are we supposed to do with a new net before we can use it?</p>	<p><b>A3.</b> The net should be hung outside in the shade for 24 hours, so it can air out before it is hung over a sleeping area</p>
<p><b>Q4.</b> How can we take care of the net?</p>	<p><b>A4.</b> Roll up the net every morning to keep it away from dirt, fire, children and animals. Always handle the net gently</p> <p>Wash it gently with mild soap ONLY when it is very dirty and air to dry under a shade.</p>
<p><b>Q5.</b> After we have had the net for a while, it may get holes. What should we do with the net?</p>	<p><b>A5.</b> If there are any holes in the net, then mosquitos can crawl inside the net and bite us. We should sew up or patch any holes. We should try to use a net for as long as possible until we obtain a new one.</p>



# Malaria in Pregnancy: Early ANC and IPTp

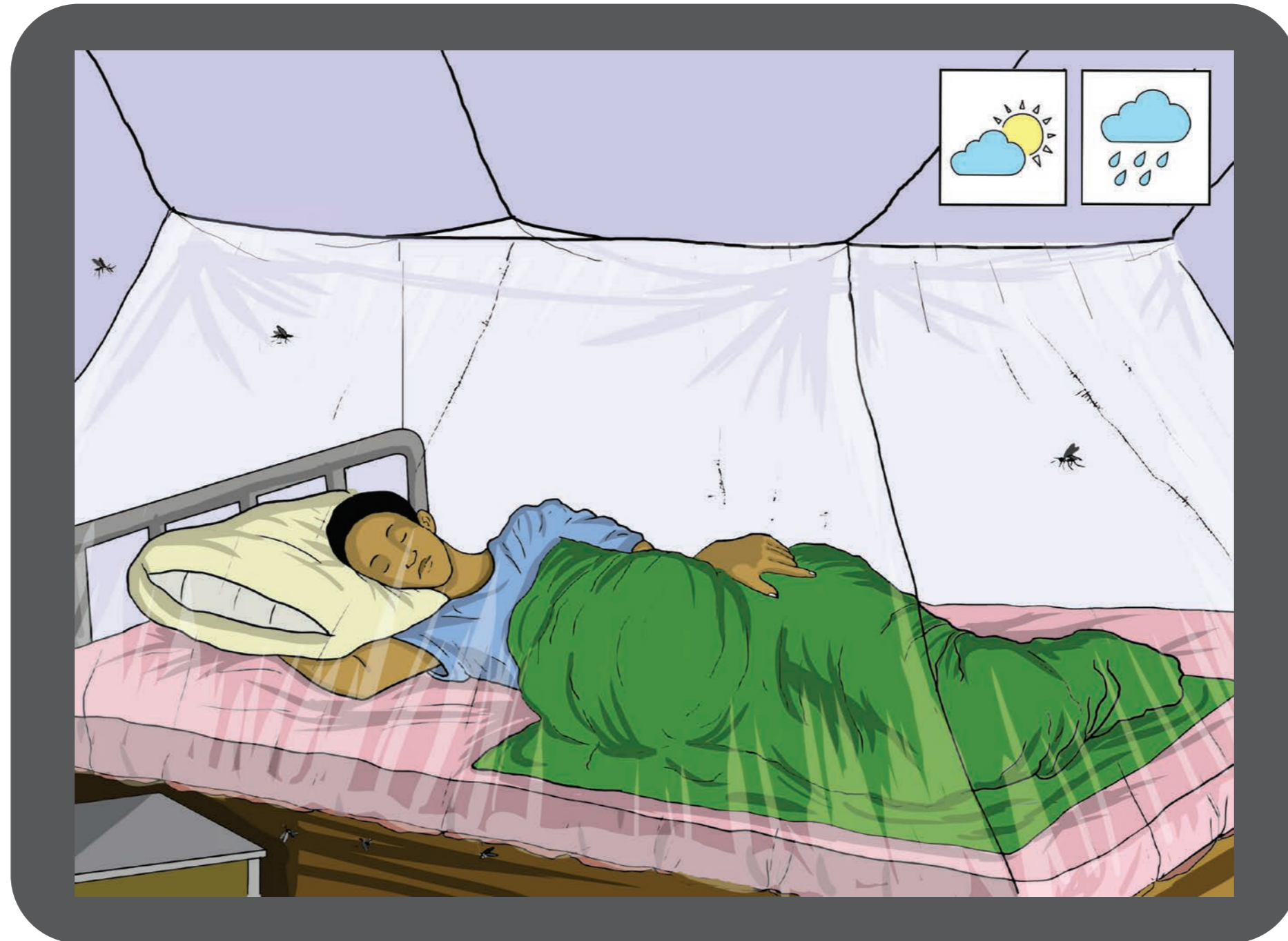


# Malaria in Pregnancy: Early ANC and IPTp



Probing Question	Desired Answer
<p><b>Q1.</b> What do you see in this picture?</p>	<p><b>A1.</b> They should say that a woman is getting an ANC check-up, but the woman's pregnancy is not showing. They should also say that the pregnant woman is receiving medicine from the nurse</p> <p>Prompt them to consider that the woman must be in the very early stages of pregnancy.</p>
<p><b>Q2.</b> Why would a newly pregnant woman go for a check-up?</p>	<p><b>A2.</b> Health care providers need to check on different things during the different stages of the pregnancy to monitor the growth and development of the child. The woman will get special medicine to prevent malaria and will receive a mosquito net on her first visit.</p> <p>Explain the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ANC allows the health worker to monitor the growth of the baby and the health of the mother</li> <li>• Every pregnant woman should attend ANC at least eight times before delivery</li> <li>• Malaria is very dangerous for pregnant women and their unborn child</li> <li>• Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) will prevent malaria during pregnancy.</li> <li>• A pregnant woman should take the first dose of SP during ANC at 13 weeks or when she feels the baby kick for the first time. The 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> doses should be taken one month apart during ANC, administered by the ANC nurse</li> </ul>
<p><b>Q3.</b> Why is it important to take medicine to prevent malaria during pregnancy?</p>	<p><b>A3.</b> A pregnant woman's ability to fight disease is weaker during pregnancy, so it is riskier for her and the child. By taking medicine to prevent malaria early, there can be a better outcome for both the mother and child.</p>

# Malaria in Pregnancy: Use of LLIN



# Malaria in Pregnancy: Use of LLIN



Probing Question	Desired Answer
<b>Q1.</b> How is a pregnant woman's health compared to a woman who is not pregnant?	<b>A1.</b> A pregnant woman is more vulnerable to sickness A pregnant woman needs to be careful to protect the baby. Prompt them to say what things a woman should avoid in order to protect the baby.
<b>Q2.</b> Are there any extra things a pregnant woman should do to protect the baby?	<b>A2.</b> They may mention many things but prompt them to consider whether a pregnant woman should sleep inside a mosquito net every night to prevent getting malaria from mosquito bites.  Explain that malaria is the leading cause of miscarriage and maternal death.
<b>Q3.</b> Why is it more important for a pregnant woman to sleep inside a net?	<b>A3.</b> When a woman is pregnant, malaria symptoms are not as obvious because malaria attacks the baby first. She could have malaria and not know it.  If a pregnant woman gets malaria it will be much more serious than when she is not pregnant, and it can also affect her baby.  Emphasize that by going to the ANC she will get medicine to prevent malaria and a mosquito net, which will help ensure a better outcome for both the mother and child.

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