

AN OVERVIEW OF MOSQUITO-BORNE NUISANCE: MALARIA

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ABSTRACT

The security of our infants is our top priority, and shielding them from parasitic diseases is a decisive feature of confirming a healthy beginning of life. Parasitic diseases can stave substantial fears to the health and progress of babies, making it imperious for parents and concerned persons to assume precautionary measures

Introduction:

Parasites attack the host and disturb the ideal normal body system of the host. Parasites practice this to attain stability and continuity in the host's body. Our social and economic conditions low living values, pollution, and environmental conditions also help in increasing the risk of diseases. Malaria is a combination of two words 'Mala' meaning polluted and 'Aria' means air. Malaria is a disease caused by plasmodium and vector by mosquito.

Lifecycle of malaria

Plasmodium parasites enter our skin after the attack of mosquitoes (1). A few days later, sporozoites developed into schizonts and made more than 25000 merozoites (2). Sporozoites are converted into hypnozoites, this form remains in the liver for a lot of time (3). Then a cycle without sex involvement merozoites occupy the red blood cells of the host and use blood protein as food. Merozoites increase life by affecting other RBCs. Cyclical fevers when schizonts rupture to release new infectious merozoites and wait for the arrival of a blood-searching lady Anopheles mosquito (4).

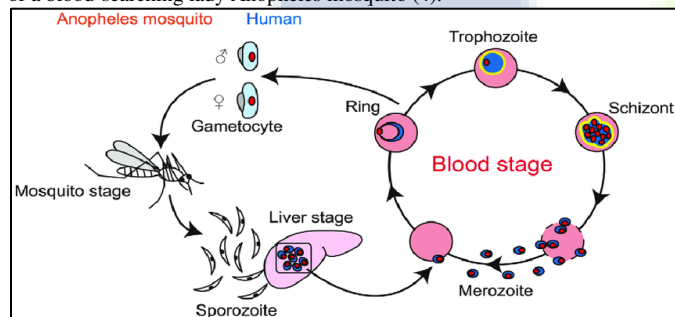


Figure: An explanation of life cycle of malaria

Control Strategies of Malaria

1. Vector Control

Vector control is important in eradicating malaria. Insecticide-treated bed nets cause a decrease in the danger of mosquito bites. And indoor spraying of residual insecticides (5).

2. Malaria Vaccine

Malaria vaccine expansion is the reflection of people living in widespread areas developing medical defensive immunity despite the basic changes and antigenic differences during the parasite life cycle allowing them to escape the protective immune responses of the host (6).

3. Traditional Medicine

Traditional medicine is used in many countries more than 80% of people use these medicines. That mostly consists of plants (7). Ethiopia like countries has many plant species for the treatment of malaria. Plants best for antimalarial goings-on include *Phytolacca dodecandra* (8). Chloroquine is a very important drug locally used to cure malarial fever. There are many other antibiotics used against malaria in different countries (9).

Conclusion

Malaria is the earliest human illness, so it is necessary to control this disease in low-lying areas. It is a parasitic disease that affects our children and reduces immunity and, the level of blood causing anemia. If it is not treated well, unfortunately, we lose our child's life.

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