





Objective:

- 1 Define malaria and Hiv disease
- 2 Epidemiology of interactions between malaria and HIV
- 3 What is the Evidence of interactions between malaria and HIV
- 4 List the Prevention of malaria



The background is a traditional East Asian style illustration. It features two golden dragons in the upper corners, rendered in a stylized, textured manner. A large, wavy blue banner with a gold border runs across the middle. Below the banner, there are layers of purple and blue washes, also accented with gold. In the bottom right corner, a crane stands on a blue base. The overall aesthetic is elegant and artistic.

01 Define malaria and Hiv disease

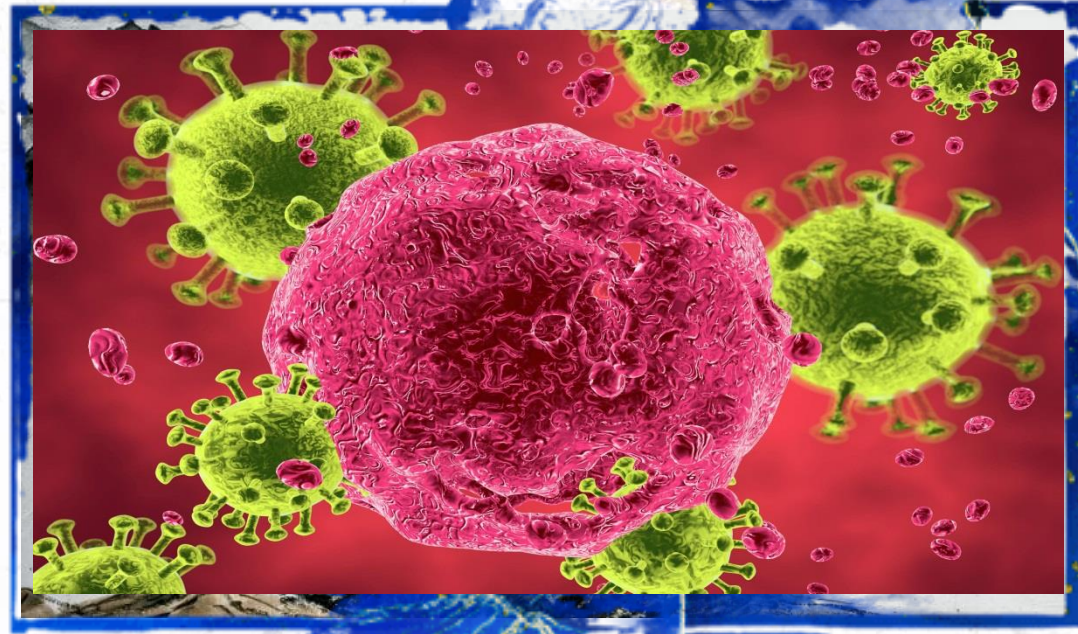
Malaria

- Malaria is an acute febrile illness caused by Plasmodium parasites, which are spread to people through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes



HIV Disease

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is an infection that attacks the body's immune system, specifically the white blood cells called CD4 cells





02 Epidemiology of interactions between malaria and HIV



10%

above 10%. Outside Africa , in South-East Asia and South America, and in several Indian cities such as Mumbai.

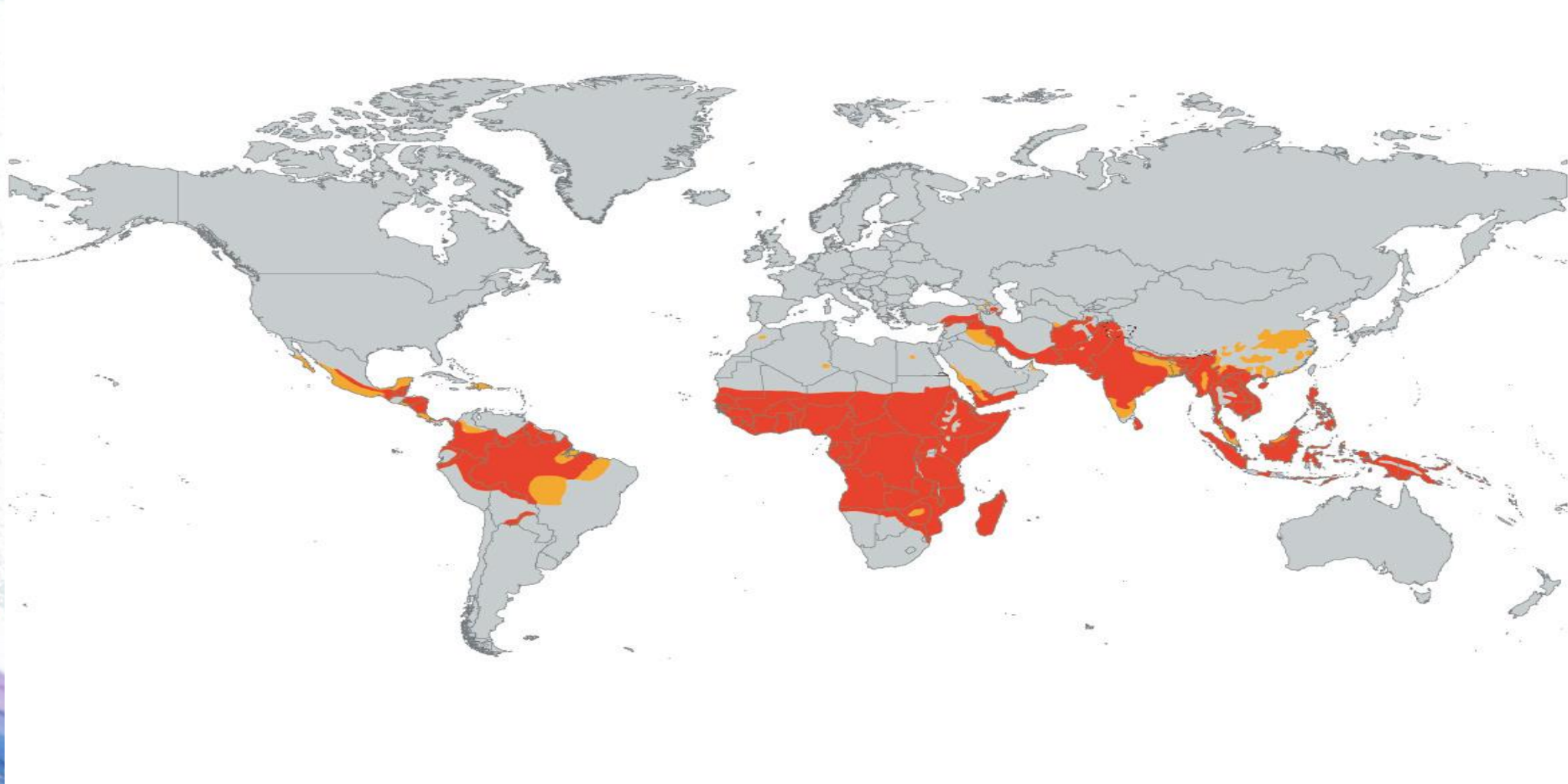


90%

Sub-Saharan Africa carries a high burden of both diseases.



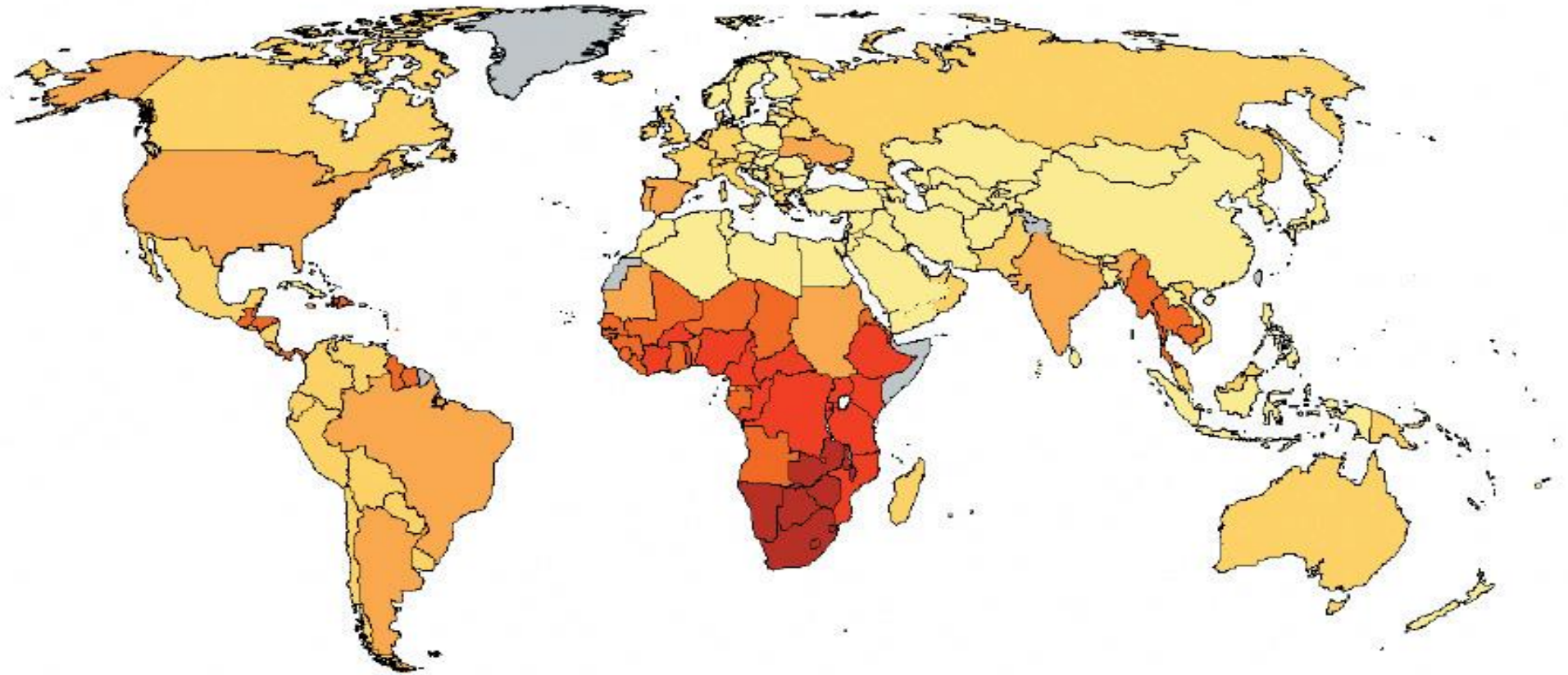
Countries with the highest prevalence of malaria in the world



Distribution of endemic malaria



Countries with the highest prevalence of HIV in the world

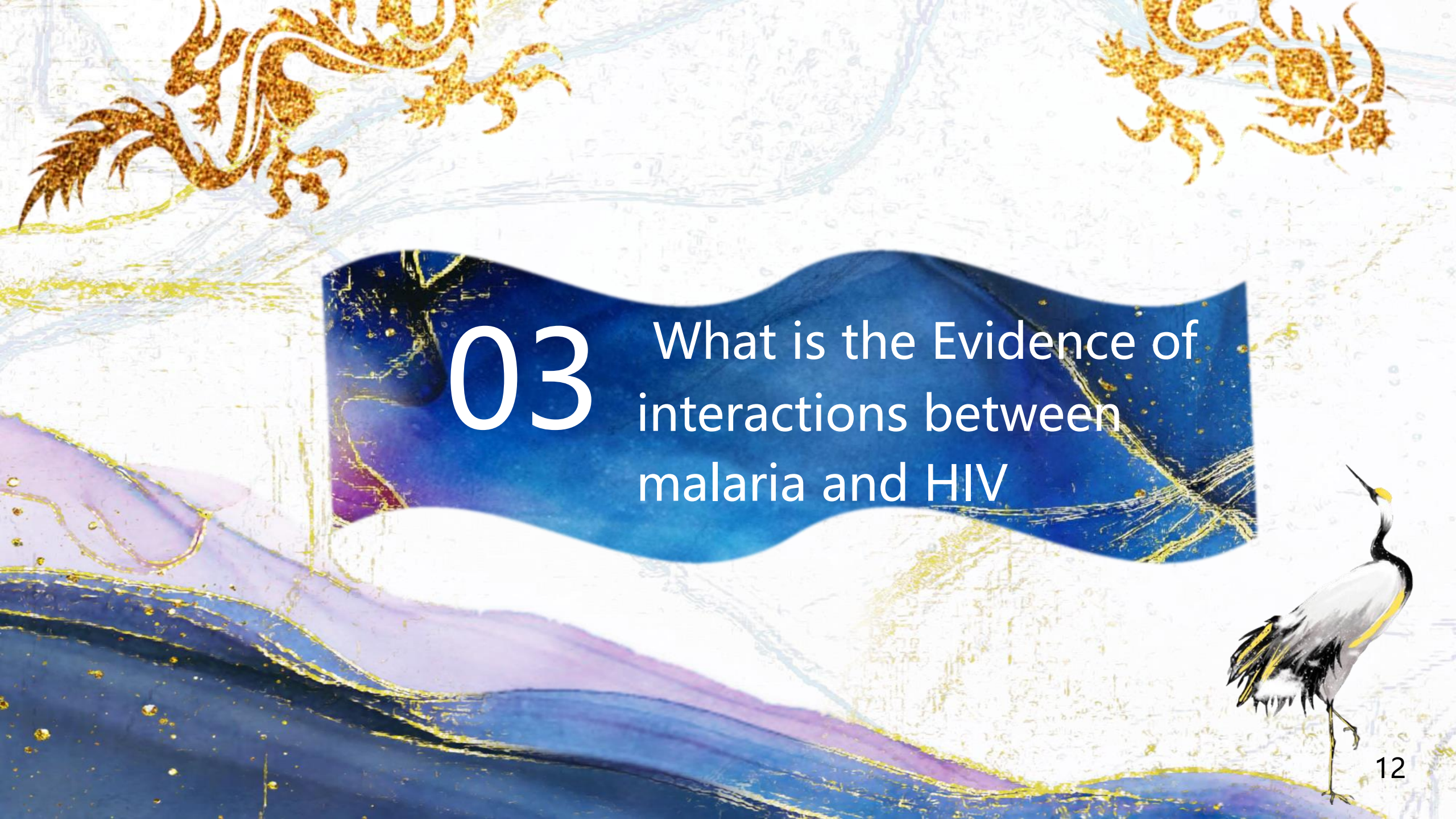


 *Distribution of HIV prevalence*



● In the most severely affected countries (i.e. Central African Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and HIV occurs in the general population in Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Guyana, and Brazil. South-East Asian countries such as Myanmar and Thailand





03 What is the Evidence of interactions between malaria and HIV

Evidence of interactions between malaria and HIV

HIV-infected adults are at increased risk of complicated severe malaria and death.

HIV increases the risk of malaria infection and clinical malaria in adults, especially in those with advanced immunosuppression.

Antimalarial treatment failure may be more common in HIV-infected adults with low CD4-cell counts compared to those not infected with HIV



The background features a white textured surface with two golden dragons in the upper corners. A large, wavy blue banner with gold speckles is positioned horizontally across the middle. Below the banner, there are purple and blue wavy bands, also accented with gold. In the bottom right corner, a white crane with black and yellow markings stands on a blue and purple base.

04 Prevention of Malaria



4 Step



MALARIA PREVENTION



Use Of Bed Nets

People at risk of malaria should sleep under Long Lasting Insecticide Nets every night



Use Of Insecticide

Individuals should ensure they spray their homes with indoor residual spray/insecticide



Keep Your Environment Clean

To avoid breeding of mosquitoes which can cause malaria.



See A Doctor

Seek immediate medical advice if you have malaria symptoms



LET'S END MALARIA FOR GOOD

Prevention of malaria

Vector control The 2 core interventions are insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS).

Preventive chemotherapies It includes chemoprophylaxis, intermittent preventive treatment of infants (IPTi) and pregnant women (IPTp), seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC) and mass drug administration (MDA)
Vaccine



Conclusion

Malaria

is an acute febrile illness caused by Plasmodium parasite's

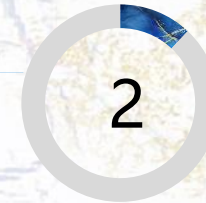
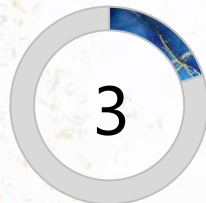


90% Sub-Saharan Africa
10% South-East Asia and South America .



HIV disease

is an infection that attacks the body's immune system



Use of Bed Nets
Use of Insecticide
Keep your Environment clean



Evidence of interactions between malaria and HIV



Home Message

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
MMWR

MALARIA IS A PLANE RIDE AWAY

MALARIA IS DANGEROUS AND PREVENTABLE

- Present in **90** countries
- Deadly
- Spread by mosquitoes



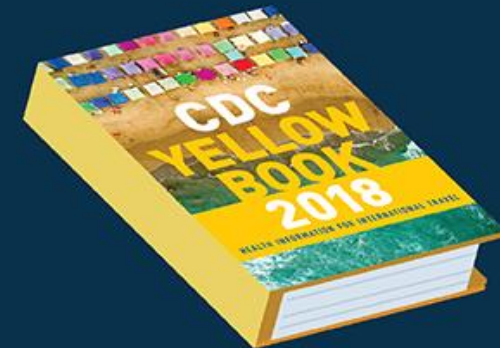
U.S. MALARIA CASES HIGHEST IN 40 YEARS



94% of U.S. residents with malaria did not take all prevention medicine

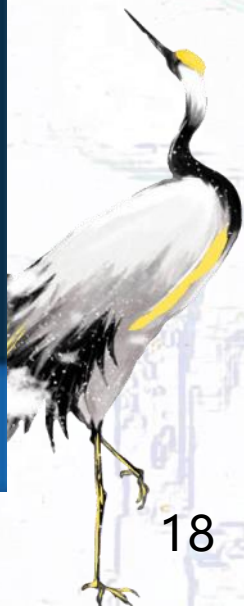
ASK ABOUT TRAVEL AND ASSESS RISK

- Prescribe prevention medication
- Advise patients to:
 - Take ALL doses
 - Prevent bites
 - Seek care for fever



2016 data from the integration of all NMSS and NNDSS cases, CDC reference laboratory reports, and CDC clinical consultations as published in Mace et. al. MMWR 2019
bit.ly/CDCVA25
CS 292376-U

WWW.CDC.GOV



References

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3. Levinson Review Medical Microbiology & Immunology PDF 16th Edition Free Download: [Internet]. Medical Students Corner. 2022 [cited 15 May 2022]. Available from: <https://medicscenter.com/warren-levinson-medical-microbiology-and-immunology-pdf-review-download-free/>



Thank you

