

Malaria is a disease caused by parasites that spread to humans through infected mosquito bites. It causes fever and chills along with seizures and can be fatal if not promptly treated.

How does it spread?

Humans get infected mostly when bitten by mosquitos carrying the parasite. Despite being a rare disease, malaria can be transmitted to healthy persons through infected blood transfusion, contaminated needles and syringes, and organ transplants, as well as to babies through the placenta.

What are the symptoms of the disease?

Symptoms of malaria include intermittent fever, shivers and chills, headache, muscle pain, and fatigue. Patients may also experience nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Depending on the species of the parasite responsible for the infection, malaria attacks may cause fever and chills followed by sweating.

Cases diagnosed or treated late may develop into anemia and jaundice. Some parasite species that cause malaria may progress to severe illness and death if treatment is not started within 24 hours of infection.

Is there a cure for this disease?

Malaria is a treatable disease. If diagnosed early and treated effectively, patients can fully recover.

Sticking to your medication routine as prescribed – taking the right dose, at the right time– will prevent the relapse of the disease. It is, therefore, crucial to complete the course of treatment as prescribed even after symptoms disappear.

Directorate-General for Public Health provides malaria medication free of charge.

Is there a vaccine for the disease?

There is currently no vaccine approved and available against malaria.



What should be done to protect against the disease?



Travelers' Health Clinics operating under the Directorate-General for Health of Borders and Coasts of Türkiye offer prophylactic anti-malarial medication for future travels FREE OF CHARGE.

Personal protection against mosquito bites is the first line of defense in preventing malaria.

Taking personal protection measures such as using mosquito repellent lotions and mats, wearing trousers and long-sleeved clothes after sunset, sleeping in rooms with air ventilation and conditioning provided by ACs and fans, etc. when travelling to areas where malaria transmission occurs.

Another method of preventing malaria is the use of prophylactic medication. People who will travel to countries where malaria transmission occurs can protect themselves by taking this medication, which can prevent disease transmission.

Even if you had taken preventive medication early on, contact a healthcare facility as soon as possible if you experience fever after visiting a country where malaria transmission occurs.

For further information,
please call the **Healthy Traveling
Counselling Line**
444 77 34

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RIGHT PLACE, QUALITY SERVICES

Contact the nearest **Migrant Health Centre** for more information and support



www.sihhatproject.org



[sihhatproject](https://www.youtube.com/sihhatproject)



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هذا المشروع تم تمويله من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي

MALARIA

is treatable

