



Malaria Prevention and Treatment: An ASHA's Role



Creating awareness in the community about prevention and treatment of malaria, during house visits and village meetings.



Supporting the Village Health and Sanitation Committee and other village groups in taking measures for malaria prevention, such as spraying insecticide, preventing water stagnation and enabling cultivation of Gambusia fish in ponds and wells.



Persuading people with suspected malarial fever to get themselves tested at the health centre.



Screening those who are unable to go to the health centre for malaria, using RDT and blood slides; and sending negative slides to the laboratory.



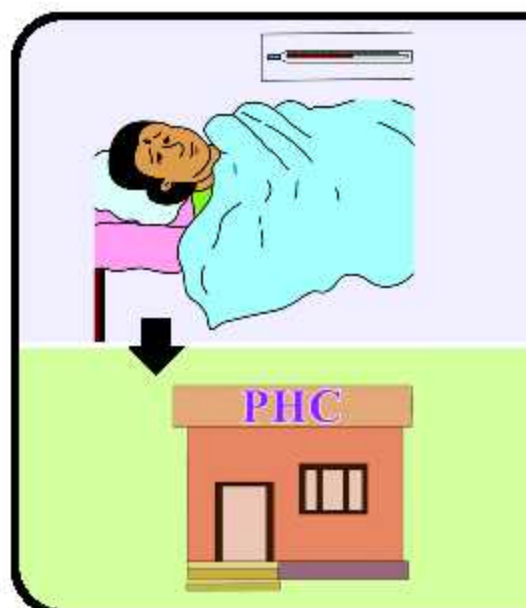
Treating those who test positive for malaria, with chloroquine or ACT drugs, followed by primaquine for radical treatment.



Maintaining appropriate records and registers, and ensuring that blood slides are properly transported to the laboratory.



Ensuring that a pregnant woman in a high malaria area uses an insecticide treated mosquito net during pregnancy, and also after delivery for herself and the baby.



Referring a pregnant woman with fever and chills immediately to a doctor, and starting appropriate treatment if there is any delay in doing so.