

# THE EFFECT OF MALARIA ON PREGNANT WOMEN

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# OBJECTIVE:

Define of malaria

Describe the risk prevalence malaria infection during pregnancy

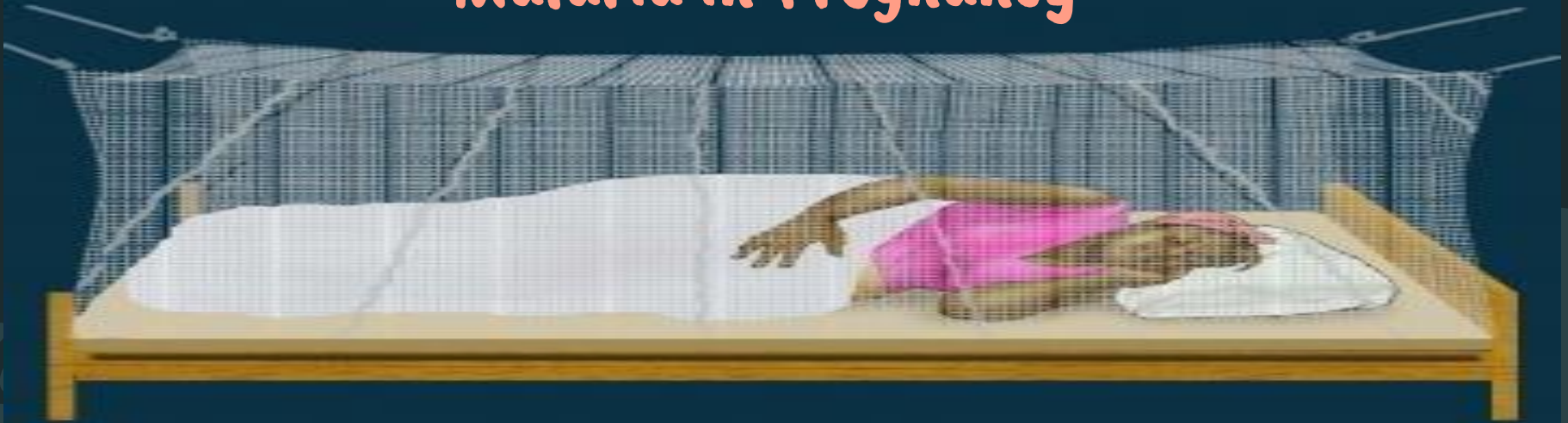
List maternal and fetal effect of malaria in pregnancy

Outline of Impact of malaria in pregnancy in different epidemiological statuses

Describe Prevention and control of malaria in pregnant women

# INTRODUCTION

## Malaria in Pregnancy



# Definition of malaria

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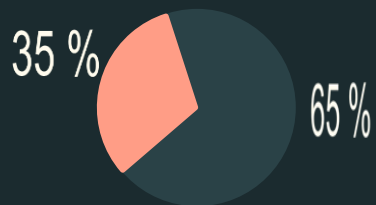
Malaria is a mosquito-borne disease that affects humans and other animals. It is caused by a parasitic protozoan (a group of single celled microorganisms) belonging to the genus Plasmodium.



# The risk of prevalence malaria infection during pregnancy

Malaria infection in pregnancy compromises the mother's health and can lead to her death. In 2018, an estimated **11 million** pregnant women living in **38 countries** with moderate-to-high transmission in sub-Saharan Africa were infected with malaria (**29% of all pregnancies**).

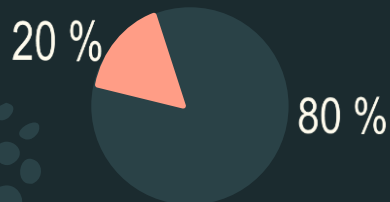
## CENTRAL AFRICA



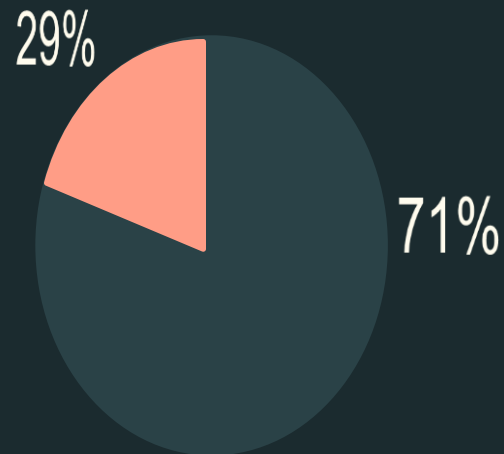
## WEST AFRICA



## EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (+SUDAN AND SOMALIA)



## SUB SAHRAN AFRICA (MODERATE AND HIGH TRANSMISSION)



# The maternal and fetal effect of malaria in pregnancy

Hypoglycemia

Acute Renal  
Failure

# MATERNAL EFFECT



Hypoglycemia



Acute Renal Failure



Hepatitis



Jaundice



Hemolytic Anemia



Folate Deficiency





# FETAL EFFECT



Low Birth Weight



High Risk Abortion



Intrauterine growth Retardation



Congenital Malaria



Intrauterine Fetal Demise



Failure to thrive

# Epidemiology

Different epidemiological states

# 1-Areas of low or epidemic (unstable) transmission:

Pregnant women living in areas of low or unstable malaria transmission have little or no immunity to malaria .

At a 2 to 3-fold higher risk of developing severe disease a result of malaria infection more than in non-pregnant women living in the same area.

Can cause maternal death (directly and indirectly) .

## 2-Areas of high or moderate (stable) transmission:

Most pregnant women in malaria-endemic regions of Africa live in areas of relatively stable transmission .

At Although parasite prevalence and density are higher among pregnant women compared to non-pregnant women infection with *P. falciparum* is usually asymptomatic Partial clinical immunity acquired.



# Prevention and control of malaria in pregnant women



# Conclusion

Malaria in pregnancy is an important public health problem. It not only affects mother but also hampers the growth of developing fetus.

In areas with high transmission rate of malaria populations are relatively immune and patients do not present with symptomatic malaria .



# References :

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- Kumah, Emmanuel et al. “Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria in Pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine and its Associated Factors in the Atwima Kwanwoma District, Ghana.” Annals of global health vol. 88,1 27. 27 Apr. 2022, doi:10.5334/aogh.3560
- Tadesse Boltena, Minyahil et al. “Malaria and Helminthic Co-Infection during Pregnancy in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.” International journal of environmental research and public health vol. 19,9 5444. 29 Apr. 2022, doi:10.3390/ijerph19095444 ,



*Thank you!*