



Understanding Malaria

Strategies for Managing Malaria

Evaluating Malaria Management Strategies

Although strategies for managing malaria have a noble cause in mind, some have limitations and undesired consequences for communities and the environment. Complete the tables below by adding brief notes about the strengths and limitations of each strategy.

Consider factors such as practicality, impacts on environment, indirect effects for people or communities, rates of effectiveness, cost, and whether it provides a long- or short-term solution.

Note: some strategies may not have both strengths *and* limitations, while others may have many in one or both columns.
One strategy has been completed for you as an example.

Managing the vector		
Strategy	Strengths	Limitations
Removing stagnant water		
Oiling stagnant water surfaces		
<i>Gambusia</i> (mosquito fish)	A natural solution and could provide an additional food source for locals.	This may disrupt local ecosystems and food chains. Trials suggest that the fish are not as effective as was hoped.





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Managing the vector (continued...)		
Strategy	Strengths	Limitations
DDT (pesticide)		
Insecticides mixed with paints, e.g., malathion		
Repellents		
Bed nets		
Long-sleeved / full-length clothing		





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Managing the parasite		
Strategy	Strengths	Limitations
Drugs such as quinine and artemisinin		
Latest strategies		
Strategy	Strengths	Limitations
Genetic engineering		
Satellite monitoring projects, e.g., MARA		

