

MALARIA

is spread by the bite of an infective female *Anopheles* mosquito. The disease can cause fever, chills, and flu-like illness. If it is not treated, it can cause severe complications and death.



Young child sleeps peacefully under an insecticide-treated bed net in Kenya © David Snyder/CDC Foundation

Malaria remains a **preventable cause of serious illness and death worldwide**, including in the U.S.



3.2 billion people
– almost half the world's population – are at risk



228 million people
became ill from malaria
in 2018



405,000 people died
from malaria in 2018



\$12 billion per year
in economic losses in
Africa alone

Malaria is still a threat to American travelers, military, and citizens living and working abroad. On average, **2,000 cases are diagnosed** each year in the U.S.

DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS

Malaria's toll would be much higher without the efforts of the U.S. Government, including CDC, and global partners.

With the massive scale-up of malaria prevention and treatment interventions:



Globally, almost 7 million lives were saved since 2001



Malaria deaths in Africa were **cut by more than half**

CDC's EFFORTS

CDC provides scientific leadership and innovation to fight malaria, working hand in hand with Ministries of Health, other U.S. Government agencies, and partners.



Providing scientific leadership and technical assistance to guide countries and partners



Improving data quality and accessibility for use in decision-making



Scaling up interventions through the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)



Conducting innovative research to improve diagnostics, antimalarial drugs, vaccines, and tools to control mosquitoes



Preventing, treating, and tracking malaria in the U.S.

SPOTLIGHT ON KEY CDC ACTIVITIES



Serves as a WHO Collaborating Center for Prevention and Control of Malaria and participates on advisory and technical working groups to inform and improve global programs



Tracks reported malaria cases to prevent re-introduction to the U.S., provides guidance to travelers, and advises physicians on prevention, diagnosis, and treatment



Co-implements PMI with USAID and advises on surveillance, monitoring and evaluation, and research



Operates a state-of-the-art insectary to help understand mosquito behavior and how to control the spread of malaria, and tracks distribution of insecticide resistance



Supports development of diagnostic tools, builds capacity of states and countries to diagnose malaria, and evaluates malaria rapid diagnostic tests from various manufacturers for compliance with standards, preferred practices for labeling, and instructions for use



Provides technical leadership to help eliminate malaria in Haiti and the Dominican Republic through Malaria Zero, creating a malaria-free zone across the Caribbean

WHAT'S NEEDED?

Enhance efforts to prevent malaria in travelers and ensure timely treatment of all cases of malaria in the U.S.

Continued scale up in countries hardest hit by malaria, with insecticide-treated nets, indoor spraying, effective diagnostics and treatment, and prevention in pregnant women

Improved surveillance systems to monitor progress and target interventions to where they are most needed and evaluate impact

Monitoring and mitigation of threats from insecticide and drug resistance

Evaluation of new vaccines, diagnostic case management, and vector control tools

Targeting strategies better to reduce and interrupt transmission to achieve elimination

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about CDC's work to prevent, control, and eliminate malaria around the world, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/malaria>

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