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Sudan : Malaria

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Name: Sudan

Location: Sudan is located in north-eastern Africa. It borders the Red Sea and lies in between Egypt and Eritrea. (“About Sudan,” 2017).



<http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/africa/sd.htm>

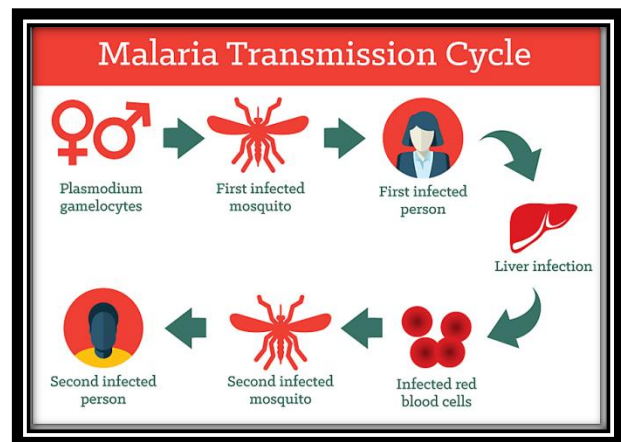
Population: The most recent population census shows a total of 37,345,935 people living in Sudan. The most prominent ethnicities include Sudanese Arab (making up almost 70% of the population), Fur, Beja, Nuba, and Fallata. In terms of religion, Sudan is a majority Sunni Muslim with a small Christian minority (“About Sudan,” 2017).

Political Structure: The country has a presidential republic form of government (“Africa:: Sudan,” 2017).

Major Challenges: Some of the major challenges that Sudan faces come from the lack of healthcare available. A vast majority of doctors and healthcare providers are located in Khartoum, the capital and largest city, but this means thousands are unable to receive the care they need. Food shortage is another large issue in Sudan, with four in ten households not having enough food (“Poverty and Healthcare,” 2017).

Health Problem Description: A rather large malaria problem still exists in Sudan today, with an estimated nine million case in 2002, and the number of deaths totaling 44,000 (Abdalla et al., 2007).

Basic Epidemiology: Children that are under five years of age have the highest burden. Males have the highest incidence and mortality, but females lost more DALYs (Disability Adjusted Life Years). DALYs are composite indicators that summarize mortality and disability information in one number. Due to malaria mortality, episodes, anemia, and neurological sequelae, in 2002 Sudan lost 2,877,000 DALYs (Abdalla et al., 2007). Some major risk factors for malaria include environment because the disease is more prevalent during rainfall. Where you are located in Sudan typically is large risk factor because malaria is seen less often in urban cities and irrigated areas adjacent to the Nile River (Hussein et al., 2017).



<http://www.mosquitomagnet.com/advice/mosquito-info/mosquito-borne-diseases/malaria>

Identification: Individuals that have malaria almost always have a fever; typically there is a headache and a body ache, and vomiting. However the best way to determine if a person has malaria is through a blood test. Some interventions into preventing malaria include insecticide-treated bed nets and the use of insecticide

spray on walls of rooms where we live and sleep. Also draining water collected in fields and ponds is helpful to prevent the spread. However this comes as an issue for some because water is scarce in most places in Sudan, so they cannot discard of the only water they have (“How to detect, treat, and prevent malaria,” 2008).

Suggestions: Personally, I believe that the best way to prevent malaria from spreading is education. A lot of people in these countries may not know anything about the disease, and teaching them what to avoid, how to recognize it, and how to treat it could cause a decrease in the number of people with the disease.

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