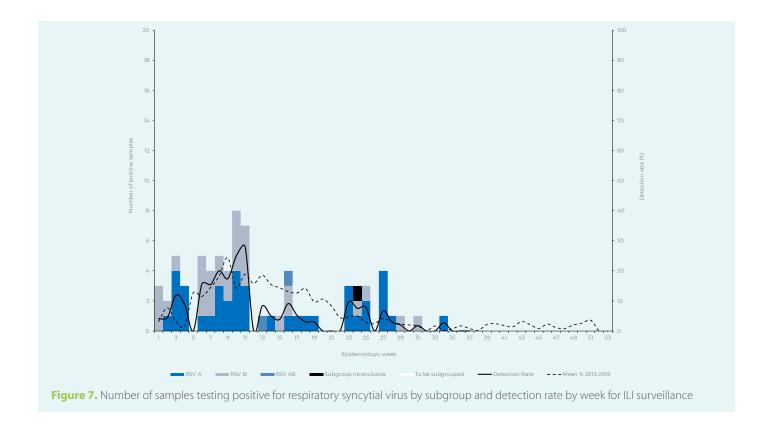
SEASONAL DISEASES



Source: Centre for Respiratory Diseases and Meningitis, NICD-NHLS; cherylc@nicd.ac.za

Malaria

At the same time as the third wave of COVID-19 infections is subsiding locally, the southern African malaria season has started. Although the numbers of reported malaria cases were substantially lower in the last season than in previous years, many of the variables that influence malaria incidence are unstable or unpredictable (e.g. climatic, economic, population migration, and political factors, and the state of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and effects of control measures like border closures and limitations on accessing healthcare) and it cannot be assumed that the malaria cases will again decline from previous levels. People intending to visit malaria risk areas should be appropriately advised about malaria prevention measures (https://www.nicd.ac.za/wp-content/ uploads/2019/03/National-Guidelines-for-prevention-of-Malaria_updated-08012019-1.pdf). While COVID-19 is often the main concern when a person becomes ill with nonspecific symptoms, it is now as important as ever to remind healthcare workers of the need to consider malaria in a febrile patients living in or travelling from a malaria-endemic region, regardless of their SARS-CoV-2 test status. We have previously reported deaths from late-diagnosed malaria in patients with positive COVID-19 tests (for example, see NICD Communiqué (2020); 19(12): 7, https://www.nicd.ac.za/wp-content/ uploads/2020/12/NICD-Monthly-Communiqu%C3%A9-December.pdf). The ability of vector mosquitoes to hitchhike into non-malaria malaria areas and infect local residents, frequently with serious medical consequences, should not be forgotten. This type of malaria should be considered in a patient with a progressively worsening febrile illness of unknown cause, particularly if thrombocytopenia is evident.

Source: Centre for Emerging Zoonotic and Parasitic Diseases, NICD-NHLS; johnf@nicd.ac.za