Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. Malaria is preventable and curable, and increased efforts are dramatically reducing the malaria burden in many places in Ghana.

Malaria is caused by Plasmodium parasites. The parasites are spread to people through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes, Some population groups are at considerably higher risk of contracting malaria, and developing severe disease, than others. These include infants, children under 5 years of age, pregnant women and patients with HIV/AIDS, as well as non-immune migrants, mobile populations and travellers.

Transmission depends on climatic conditions that may affect the number and survival of mosquitoes, such as rainfall patterns, temperature and humidity. In many places, transmission is seasonal, with the peak during and just after the rainy season.

 Malaria epidemics can occur when climate and other conditions suddenly favour transmission in areas where people have little or no immunity to malaria

Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) are the preferred form of insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) for public health programmes. In most settings, WHO recommends LLIN coverage for all people at risk of malaria. The most cost-effective way to achieve this is by providing LLINs free of charge, to ensure equal access for all.

On a visit to Ghana from the University of Idaho, we provided a number of mosquito nets to students who represented the school to protect them against the malaria breeding mosquitoes. The gesture was well appreciated and a relationship well fested between our NGO (Blessed Care International) and the school (University of Idaho. To God be the glory