

RAM 2020 National Video Competition: the Scourge of Malaria Disease

Rotarians Against Malaria (RAM) is an Australian Rotary initiative run by volunteers to eliminate malaria in Asia Pacific. Established in the 1990s, RAM works with governments in our partner countries of: Papua New Guinea (PNG), Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste. In 2020, RAM will provide support to Vanuatu and West Timor (Indonesia). Each year, RAM hosts a national video competition to raise awareness of the dangers and impacts of malaria disease on sufferers. In Australia, hundreds of people are infected with malaria from their travel overseas.

Eligibility

Primary School pupils in the Year 2 to Year 5 age groups are encouraged to enter this competition. Each school is to form one team and submit one five minute video.

Theme

The video will promote understanding of **malaria disease** and the dangers of the disease. The video should relate to the importance of keeping young children safe from the dreaded malaria disease by ensuring the use of bed nets, healthy village and malaria education (prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment). In addition, the video will promote RAM and its work in malaria elimination. A malaria fact sheet to aid the planning of their script is included in this document (pages 3-4).

Submission

Parent’s consent form must be signed and forwarded with video. Pupils are to get help from a local Rotary Club and School teachers, in preparing the video. Props for the video could include: a bed net, pull-up RAM banner, tools suited to the young children for the village clean-up.

The Completed Video is to be saved and forwarded in USB.

Important dates Submission: Videos to be completed and submitted by the end of the **third term or 25th September** for judging.

Winners shall be announced at the **commencement of the 4th Term.**

Assessment criteria

The video is of five (5) minutes duration with high quality image and sound. In the video, malaria disease is a central theme and should includes the promotion of RAM’s work in its partner countries. The information provided must be accurate and effective in raising awareness of malaria and RAM.

Prizes First Prize: \$500; Second Prize: \$300; Third Prize: \$200.

Rules

Submission of video implies that permission is granted to RAM to use the video for educational purposes via RAM’s social media sites. RAM logo may be applied to the winning and runner-ups videos. RAM does not take responsibility for the misuse of videos posted on social media. Judges decision is final.

Contact for more information and assistance: Your RAM Contact:

Name..... Mobile:

Rotary Club District

Video Submission: Submit your completed video on a USB, to your RAM contact.

AUTHORITY TO USE VIDEO FOR ROTARY PURPOSES
 Permission to use video on the RAM Website and Facebook Page.

SUBJECT: ROTARIANS AGAINST MALARIA NATIONAL VIDEO COMPETITION

PERMISSION HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN GRANTED for my child to appear in the video created by his/her school that is designed to spread awareness of the Global impact of Malaria.

I FURTHER GRANT PERMISSION for the video, audio and the images from the video being used as part of the Rotarians Against Malaria’s (RAM) promotion and acknowledge that it will appear on the RAM’s publications and promotional activities (including but not limited to our website, Facebook and other social media, and promotional materials). The video may also be shown at Rotary meetings and Conferences and viewed on YouTube.

I have read and understand the above:

Participant’s Name

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Signature of Parent or Guardian

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Printed Name Parent or Guardian

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School Address

.....

.....

Date :.....

<p>Name of Teacher who provided information on the video competition:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Signature:.....</p> <p>Date:</p>

Malaria Fact Sheet

Key Messages

- Mosquitoes can carry viruses, worms, and parasites.
- Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that enter the body through the bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes.
- Malaria is preventable and treatable.
- In 2018, an estimated 228 million people were infected with malaria, worldwide.
- Also in 2018, there was an estimated 405,000 deaths with an estimated 1,109 deaths per day.
- Children under 5 years of age are the most vulnerable group affected by malaria. In 2018, one child dies every two minutes.
- The majority of malaria infections and deaths were in the World Health Organisation African Region.

Symptoms

- In people with no previous malaria infections, symptoms typically appear 10–15 days after the infective mosquito bite. The first symptoms – fever, headache, and chills – may be mild and difficult to recognize as malaria. If not treated within 24 hours, in one particular type of malaria, the victim can be severely ill and could die.
- Children with severe malaria frequently develop one or more of the following symptoms: severe anaemia, severe breathing problems, or malaria in the brain (cerebral malaria). Cerebral malaria can cause multiple seizures and can result in learning and behaviour impairments.

At-risks population

- In 2018, nearly half of the world's population was at risk of malaria.
- High risks groups for contracting malaria are: infants, children under 5 years of age, pregnant women and non-immune migrants, mobile populations and travellers.

Burden of disease

- Many will experience malaria several times a year. Malaria infections can result in death. People with malaria can be very sick and this impacts on their ability to work and earn a living. Children will miss school and children with cerebral malaria could experience developmental problems.

Transmission

- Infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes transmit malaria. They bite between dusk and dawn. The mosquitoes lay their eggs in water, which hatch into larvae, eventually emerging as adult mosquitoes. The female mosquitoes seek a blood meal to nurture their eggs.
- In most places, transmission is seasonal. Conditions such as climate (rainfall patterns, temperature and humidity) affect mosquito breeding and survival.

Key Prevention interventions

- Insecticidal treated nets (ITNs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS) are applied for control of mosquitoes (referred to as 'vector control').
- Immediate testing to diagnose suspected malaria and treatment of confirmed cases are critical to preventing spread of infection via mosquitoes.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets

- Insecticide-treated net (ITN) such as long lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) provide a physical barrier and an insecticidal effect to protect people while you sleep under the net at night. In developing countries where malaria is common, the government runs a program for mass distribution of free LLINs, to protect their communities.

Indoor spraying with residual insecticides

- Indoor residual spraying (IRS) with insecticides is another powerful way to rapidly reduce spread of malaria disease by mosquitoes. Structures inside houses (walls, fixtures) are sprayed once or twice a year. As for LLINs, the country's government is responsible for managing the IRS program, if it's use is warranted. Special personal protection equipment, specific insecticide, and insecticide sprayer machine are used.

Antimalarial drugs for prevention

- Travellers can take a strict regime of antimalarial drugs available from the travel medical doctors.
- In moderate-to-high transmission areas, pregnant women, infants and children under 5 are offered antimalarial drugs as preventive treatment.

Vaccines against malaria

- There is only one malaria vaccine (trade name Mosquirix), and this is only available to young African children in pilot countries: Ghana, Kenya and Malawi.

Elimination & Eradication

- Malaria elimination occurs when malaria parasite is no longer infecting people in a specific geographical area as a result of deliberate program of activities.
- It is important to prevent malaria from re-establishing and infecting people.
- Following 3 consecutive years of 0 (zero) indigenous cases of malaria, countries are eligible to apply for the WHO certification of malaria elimination.
- Malaria eradication is defined as the permanent reduction to zero of the worldwide incidence of malaria infection caused by human malaria parasites. Interventions are no longer required once eradication has been achieved.

Challenges to malaria elimination

- In some countries, progress made in malaria elimination can be lost because mosquitoes are developing resistance to insecticides used in long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS). Nonetheless, insecticide-treated nets continue to provide a substantial level of protection in most settings. S
- Malaria parasites are also developing resistance to antimalarial medications.
- Other major challenges are: lack of government funding and weak health systems.

Reference: World Health Organisation (WHO) (14.January 2020). Malaria. Accessed on 25 March 2020 from <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/malaria>