

5/09 PHARM TP OA

**THE CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF MALARIA AMONG  
OUTPATIENT ATTENDING NYERI PROVINCIAL GENERAL HOSPITAL  
FROM DEC 2008-FEB 2009**

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## ABSTRACT

Malaria is an acute febrile illness whose severity and cause depend on the infection, age, state of immunity, general health, and nutritional status of patient and on the effect of any chemoprophylaxis or chemotherapy given. .

The main objective of the research was to determine the treatment and prevention of malaria at Nyeri provincial hospital .To establish the drugs commonly used in management of malaria and to determine the preventive measures against malaria.

This research was cross-s sectional in which data was collected from clinical diagnosis and drugs dispensed to patients. Data analyzed by use of tables, graphs, pie charts, and calculation of percentages.

The findings from laboratory results showed that many people from Nyeri hospital were Negative tested with malaria. Clinical diagnosis showed that people have the signs and symptoms of malaria.

In conclusion, Malaria at Nyeri PGH was controlled by chemotherapy and mosquito control methods. The most dispensed anti-malarial drugs between December and February was artemisin lumefantrine, fansidar, and amodiaquine.Fansidar was dispensed mostly to pregnant women during their second and third trimester. The hospital controlled malaria by issuing treated mosquito nets to pregnant women and children aged between 0-5 years.