

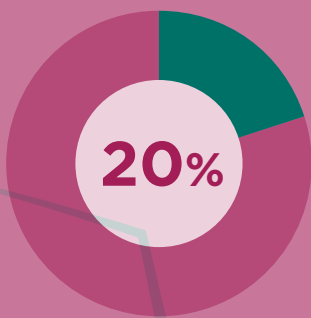


Malaria in pregnancy is responsible for

10,000

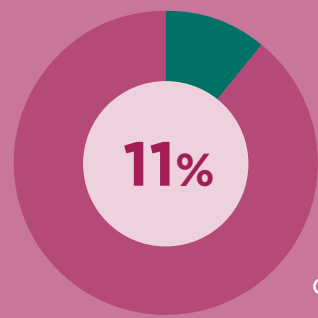
maternal deaths globally each year

Malaria in pregnancy is a major public health issue, posing substantial risks for the woman, her unborn baby and newborn child



of stillbirths

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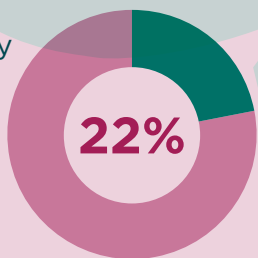
of all newborn deaths

In high malaria transmission settings, malaria causes maternal anaemia. Malaria parasites in the placenta and maternal anaemia can cause low birth weight, contributing to infant mortality



In areas with low transmission, malaria causes an increased risk of severe malaria in pregnant women; it may also cause miscarriage, premature delivery, stillbirth and low birth weight

Only



of pregnant women in sub-Saharan Africa get the recommended doses of preventive antimalarial medication

An estimated

35 million

pregnant women in sub-Saharan Africa could benefit from it

The World Health Organization recommends a **combination of three interventions** for the prevention and treatment of malaria in pregnancy in endemic areas:

The use of long lasting insecticidal nets

1

The use of intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy in all areas with moderate to high malaria transmission as part of antenatal care services

2

Prompt diagnosis and effective treatment of malaria infections in pregnant women

3