



I'm not robot



**I am not robot!**

Severe malaria justifies considerable global investment in malaria control and elimination yet, increasingly, international agencies, funders and policy makers are unfamiliar with it, and so it is overlooked. It is transmitted by the bite of the Anopheles mosquito. It is the only journal that publishes exclusively articles on malaria and, as such, it aims to bring together knowledge from the different specialties involved in this very broad discipline, from the bench to the bedside and to the community. In this year's World Malaria Report, WHO reflects on key milestones that have shaped the global response to the disease over the last decade – a period of unprecedented growth. Malaria continues to be a major public health problem in several nations. Approximately 2 million children die daily from malaria, with 90% of the victims located in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) [1,2]. Transmission and control of malaria are mediated by complex interactions and feedback loops among humans, mosquitoes, parasites, their environments, healthcare systems, and policy implementation at a given period of time. The World Malaria Report, released in September, reflects the unique challenges currently facing the global malaria community. However, case incidence remained stable from 2010 to 2014 (cases per population at risk) following an increase from 100 cases/population in 2000 to 150 cases/population in 2010. Severe malaria is a medical emergency. The number of total malaria cases globally increased in 2014 (from 100 million in 2010 to 150 million in 2014), with most of the increase occurring in Africa. If delayed treatment-seeking habits are observed in certain areas, targeted campaigns are needed. Gracious A. Hamuza, Emmanuel Singogo and Tsirizani M. Kaombe. The report showed the Malaria is a tropical and subtropical, mosquito-borne parasitic disease that is endemic in countries and causes an estimated 2 million clinical infections and deaths annually. The full range of malaria-related behaviours, general malaria and behaviour-specific ideational factors, contextual factors such as access to malaria interventions, and early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria in young children are crucial for preventing the serious stages of the disease. In sub-Saharan Africa, severe malaria is overdiagnosed in clinical settings. At least, four Plasmodium species are reported as the cause of malaria infection in Malaria is a disease of tropical and subtropical regions, having been eradicated from temperate countries steadily over the last years. Malaria is a severe disease caused by parasites of the genus Plasmodium, which is transmitted to humans by a bite of an infected female mosquito of the species Anopheles. Malaria Journal is aimed at the scientific community interested in malaria in its broadest sense. Malaria remains the leading cause of mortality around the world, and early diagnosis and fast-acting treatment prevent unwanted outcomes. Global Malaria Epidemiology.