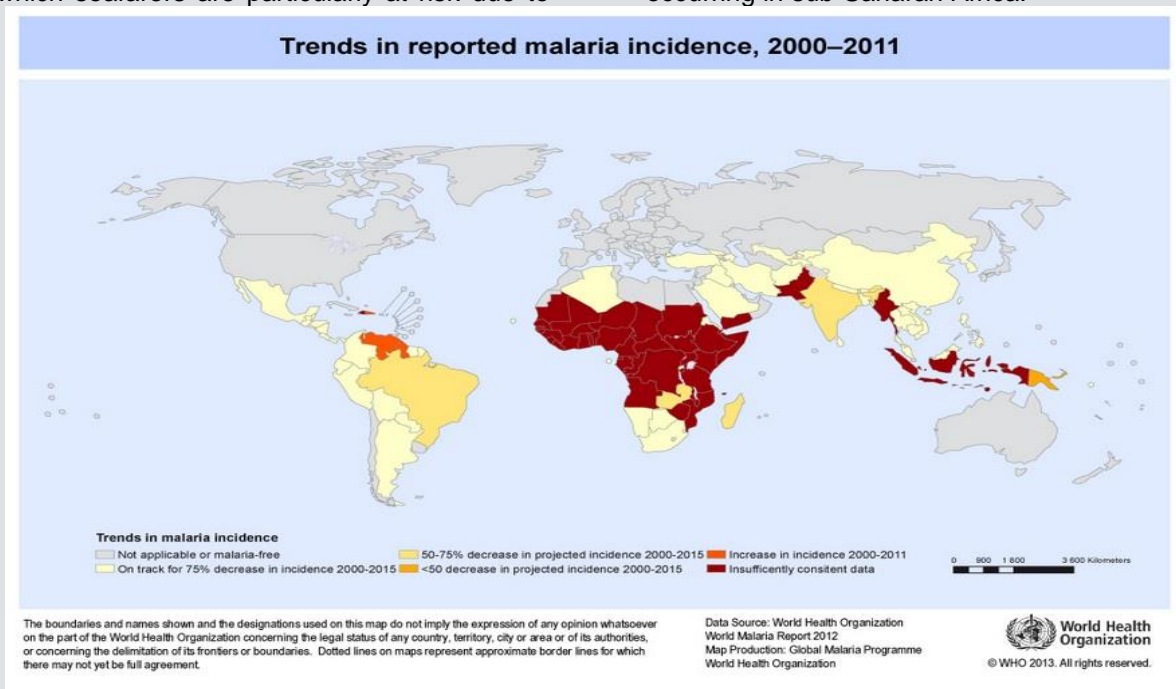


KISH P & I LOSS PREVENTION CIRCULAR KPI-LP-151-2014 **(Malaria is still an Infectious Disease Amongst Seafarers)**

► **The ongoing problem:**

As per the latest information available; Malaria, is still a life-threatening disease to which seafarers are particularly at risk due to

the very nature of their employment. Malaria is prevalent in tropical and sub-tropical zones around the world, with the majority of cases occurring in sub-Saharan Africa.



The first symptoms - fever, headache, chills and vomiting - may be mild and difficult to be recognized as Malaria. If not treated promptly, the disease can progress to severe illness often leading to death.

The WHO recommends the use of oral anti-Malarial medication (chemoprophylaxis), which is usually to be taken in advance of entering high risk areas. Various anti-malaria drugs are available, the choice of which will depend upon a number of factors, including the geographic location, locally drug resistant strains of Malaria and expected period of exposure.

Ships that could potentially enter malarial endemic areas must carry onboard an adequate stock of anti-malaria medication for prophylaxis of the crew and treatment where necessary.

It is recommended that medical advice be sought when deciding the type of drug,

quantity, combination of medication, dosage and time frame (prior to arrival, during stay and following departure from the Malaria infested region). Risk awareness and forward planning by ship managers and crew is therefore of vital importance to ensure timely implementation of precautions. A log of all anti-Malarial drugs administered to and taken by individual crew members should be maintained.

Other practical preventative measures include encouraging crew members to dress so as to restrict exposure of bare skin, application of insect repellents and keeping accommodation closed down, particularly between dusk and dawn when mosquitoes are most active.