



MADAROUNFA, Niger: Women with their children wait for a consultation in a health centre in Madarounfa. —AFP

NIGER HEALTH WORKERS IN RELENTLESS FIGHT TO SAVE CHILDREN

MADAROUNFA, Niger: Armed only with a medical bag and her determination, nurse Salamatu Zahadi battles heat and fatigue to look after pregnant and nursing women in Maradi, one of impoverished Niger's poorest areas. The large, semi-desert country has the worst infant mortality rate in Africa at 127 deaths per 1,000 births. But as she trudges between fields of millet to make home calls, Zahadi is part of a major bid to improve health care. "Prenatal consultations, checking on newborn babies and family planning: I brave every danger to make my way round 17 villages on foot," says the nurse in her 30s, who has lived for five years in the remote village of Dan-Mazadou in southeastern Niger.

"She runs the risk of being attacked by thugs and bitten by snakes, but that doesn't discourage her," says Halidou Moussa, a resident of the village of ochre clay houses and huts with straw roofs. When AFP joined her, Zahadi paid a first visit to Mariam, who has a

two-month-old baby. "She comes all the way to us for a consultation and it's good for our health," the young mother says, inviting visitors to sit on a mat on the floor. "If the woman has given birth normally, without problems, we still visit her at home to check the health of the child, and to teach her about exclusive breastfeeding, dietary supplements, bodily hygiene and food safety," the nurse explains.

93,000 lives saved each year

At Karin-Kouroum, a nearby village, vaccination day has arrived. Wearing a blue and white veil over her head, Hadjara Ibrahim elbows her way forward through a crowd. At just 21, she already has five children. "Vaccinations are very important because they reduce the mortality of our children by immunizing them against all sorts of illnesses whose origins we don't know, like diarrhea, vomiting, pneumonia-illnesses that too often kill our children," Ibrahim says. — AFP

MALARIA DEATHS FALL 60 PERCENT SINCE 2000: UN

'MALARIA HAS BEEN TAMED BUT BY NO MEANS DEFEATED'

LONDON: Malaria deaths worldwide have fallen by 60 percent since 2000, the UN said yesterday, with improved diagnostic tests and the massive distribution of mosquito nets aiding dramatic progress against the disease. Fifteen years ago, an estimated 262 million malaria cases killed nearly 840,000 people. Projections for 2015 indicate that some 214 million cases are likely to cause 438,000 deaths, according to a joint report from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations children's agency (UNICEF). "Global malaria control is one of the great public health success stories of this century," WHO Director-General Margaret Chan said while presenting the report at Britain's Houses of Parliament.

Had malaria infection and death rates remained unchanged since 2000, another 6.2 million people would have died, according to the report. Chan raised hopes that the disease could one day be eradicated with more investment in vaccines and medicines. "Malaria has been tamed but by no means defeated. You either surge ahead or you sink," she said, noting that children under five still make up the overwhelming majority of malaria victims.

Most of the gains were recorded in Asia and the Caucasus, but in Africa the picture was less encouraging. Sub-Saharan nations accounted for nearly 80 percent of global malaria deaths this

year and efforts to curb infection rates in the region lagged substantially behind other parts of the world. Chan and UNICEF executive director Anthony Lake warned that because of this "uneven" progress, more attention and resources had to be paid to the hardest hit nations. "Eliminating malaria on a global scale is possible-but only if we overcome these barriers and accelerate progress," Lake and Chan said in a joint statement.

A billion nets, better diagnosis

Highlighting the steps that helped curb infection rates, the report said that about one billion insecticide-treated nets had been distributed in Africa since 2000. At the start of the millennium, less than two percent of children under five were sleeping under the specialized nets, a figure that has risen to 68 percent over the last 15 years. With mosquitoes largely circulating at night, the report indicated that this mass distribution of nets in high malaria areas had helped significantly bring down infections, especially among children.

Nets have also got better, the report said, citing new technology developed since 2000 that eliminated the need for insecticide to be re-applied every few years. Britain has been one of the leading proponents of bed nets and Justine Greening, the minister for international development, promised yesterday that London would continue to invest in programs "to end malaria once and for all."

But she also called on governments of the countries worst affected to boost their own efforts. "We want to see countries stand on their own two feet," she said.

A persistent problem, especially in Africa, has been a tendency among patients and medical workers to treat all fever-like symptoms as malaria, which has hurt the supply of treatment available to those who actually have the disease. But the introduction of new testing kits that give fast and accurate results has helped medical workers in the developing world distinguish between malarial and non-malarial fevers more quickly, "enabling more timely and appropriate treatment," the report said.

Increased urbanization worldwide had also helped as people living in cities are often closer to health services. Funding for malaria has increased 20-fold since 2000, UNICEF and WHO said, but they noted that more resources were needed to step up the fight against the disease. The two UN agencies set a target to reduce infections by another 90 percent by 2030. "We know how to prevent and treat malaria," UNICEF's Lake said. "Since we can do it, we must." Despite the good news, former Namibian health minister and malaria campaigner Richard Kamwi warned at the London presentation that the "biggest mistake we can make is to pat ourselves on the back." "We have not won the war," he stressed. —AFP

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