

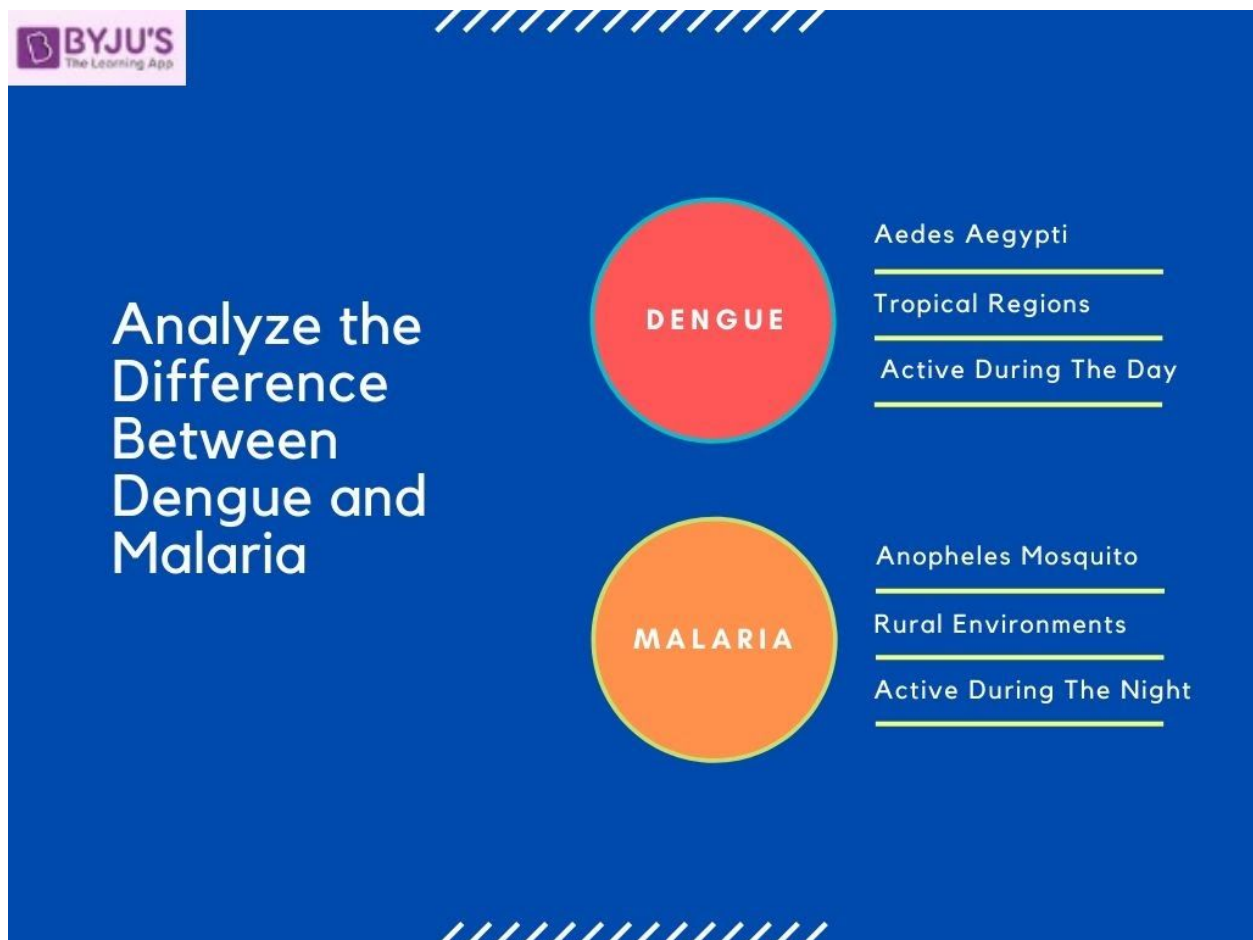
Difference Between Dengue and Malaria

Dengue and Malaria have two commonalities between them: They are spread by mosquitoes and they are both responsible for scores of fatalities around the world each year.

Apart from these, the two mosquito-borne diseases are different from each other due to a wide array of factors.

Dengue fever is a tropical disease caused by the dengue virus.

Malaria is a fatal blood disease caused by a protozoan parasite. It results in intermittent and remittent fever.



Keeping the context of the IAS Exam in mind, this article will highlight further differences between Dengue and Malaria.

Differences between Dengue and Malaria	
Dengue	Malaria
Dengue is transmitted by an infected <i>Aedes aegypti</i> mosquito bite. It can also spread if another uninfected mosquito bites the infected person and then spreads it to other people. <i>Aedes aegypti</i> mosquito bite during the day time	Malaria is transmitted through the bite of a female <i>anopheles</i> mosquito. Only the bite from this species of mosquito can spread the fever in contrast to dengue. The <i>anopheles</i> mosquito is active during the night time
Dengue is more widespread in tropical and subtropical regions. It is endemic in predominantly urban locations of Africa, the Americas, South East-Asia and Eastern Mediterranean	Malaria has affected many regions in Asia, Latin America and in some limited areas of Europe and the Middle East. Cases of Malaria are more to be found in rural environments
The incubation period for dengue ranges from three to fourteen days after being bitten by the infected mosquito	The onset of malarial fever is ten to fifteen days after being bitten by the mosquito
The bite from the <i>Aedes aegypti</i> mosquito is the only known mode of transmission of the dengue disease.	The following are the modes of transmission for malaria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mosquito vector ● Infected needles ● Transfusion
The following are the symptoms of dengue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sudden fever ● Headache ● Burning eyes ● Loss of appetite ● Bleeding Gums ● Rashes on upper and lower limbs. 	The following are the symptoms of malaria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fevers (periodic) ● Chills ● Vomiting ● Dry cough ● Sweating ● Faints
There are no vaccines available for dengue, hence avoiding mosquito bites and adequately taking fluids is recommended	Although no vaccines are available there are many anti-malarial medicines available. They are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chloroquine ● Hydroxy-chloroquine

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mefloquine
When dengue fever progresses to dengue hemorrhagic fever, it can become a life-threatening complication. It can lead to pneumonia and swelling of the heart.	Life-threatening complications of malaria include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kidney Failure• Erratic liver function• Water retention in the lungs• A decrease in white blood cells
Dengue is diagnosed through an antigen test and anti-body test	Malaria is diagnosed by microscopic tests of the visuals of the virus