

Difference Between Dengue and Malaria

Malaria and Dengue are the most common in tropical areas where particular species of mosquitoes usually breed. A single bite from either of the two mosquitoes can endanger an otherwise healthy person's life. Hence preventive measures must be ensured, and in case of an event where an individual endures a bite, immediate medical attention is required.

Let us check the difference between dengue and malaria mentioned in the table below.

Dengue VS Malaria

Difference Between Dengue and Malaria	
Dengue	Malaria
The spread of Dengue is time-bound in the early morning or during dusk. It spreads through the bite of the Aedes mosquito, which transmits infected blood from person to person.	Plasmodium, a single-celled parasite, causes Malaria. It is transmitted through the bite of the female Anopheles mosquito.
Symptoms of Dengue include rashes anywhere on the body, swollen glands, experiencing pain right behind the eyes, nausea or vomiting, joint and muscle pains, and severe headaches.	Symptoms of Malaria include frequent headaches, fever coupled with chills, unbridled fatigue and muscle ache, nausea and vomiting tendencies, and diarrhea.
During Dengue, WBCs die at a very fast rate, often resulting in the staggering depletion of platelets in the body.	During malaria, the RBCs in the body die rapidly, resulting in the spleen not being able to keep up. In this instance, organ failure can take place

Unlike Malaria, Dengue is a viral infection with no absolute cure. But there are cures to treat the symptoms it accompanies.

A vaccine called the RTS S is also available to reduce the life-threatening consequences of Malaria. All the prescriptions written for the treatment of Malaria refer to dosages of medicines directed to killing the parasite inside the body.

Dengue and Malaria

Numerous Indians around the nation are at serious risk of death from dengue and malaria, which are significant public health concerns in India. The majority of medications used to treat dengue and malaria aim to kill the parasites that the diseases produce in your blood. Below we have provided the difference between dengue and malaria along with a basic introduction about them.

What is Malaria?

Plasmodium, a single-celled parasite, causes Malaria. It is transmitted through the bite of the female Anopheles mosquito. Individuals notice the symptoms of Malaria 8-25 days after the mosquito bite. Symptoms of Malaria include frequent headaches, fever coupled with chills, unbridled fatigue and muscle ache, nausea and vomiting tendencies, diarrhoea, rapid breathing and accelerating heart rate.

The signs of malaria are given below:

- Upper left abdomen pains
- Feeling full without eating much
- Intense and frequent infections and continued fatigue
- Temperatures rapidly rise above 40 degrees C, followed by chills and sweating.

What is Dengue?

The bite of the Aedes mosquito, which transmits infected blood from person to person, causes Dengue. The virus is capable of destroying the bone marrow. Throbbing headaches are a result of internal bleeding arising out of capillary bursts.

Extreme Symptoms of Dengue that are Life-Threatening. Symptoms of Dengue include rashes anywhere on the body, swollen glands,

experiencing pain right behind the eyes, nausea or vomiting, joint and muscle aches, and severe headaches.

The signs of dengue are given below:

- Regular headaches
- Blood present in stool, vomit, or urine
- Skin bruises (which imply bleeding under the skin)
- Extra fatigue, restlessness, and irritability
- A bleeding nose or gums
- Uncontrolled rapid breathing
- Such regular headaches may be followed by unbearable throbbing and pain.

The warning signs for dengue are more noticeable than those of Malaria. Once you detect such uncommon symptoms, you must take immediate medical attention.

Preventive Measures For Dengue and Malaria

Both dengue and malaria are caused due to mosquito bites, so the most important measure to fight against these diseases is to avoid mosquito bites. Some other preventive measures for dengue and malaria are given below.

- Make sure to dress appropriately by donning long pants and full-sleeve shirts.
- To prevent mosquitoes from entering your house or workplace, install nets on the windows and doors.
- Maintain a tidy and clean environment around your home to prevent mosquitoes from breeding there.
- Removing the breeding grounds for mosquitoes by draining standing water from barrels, buckets, and plant pots.
- Use insect repellents.