

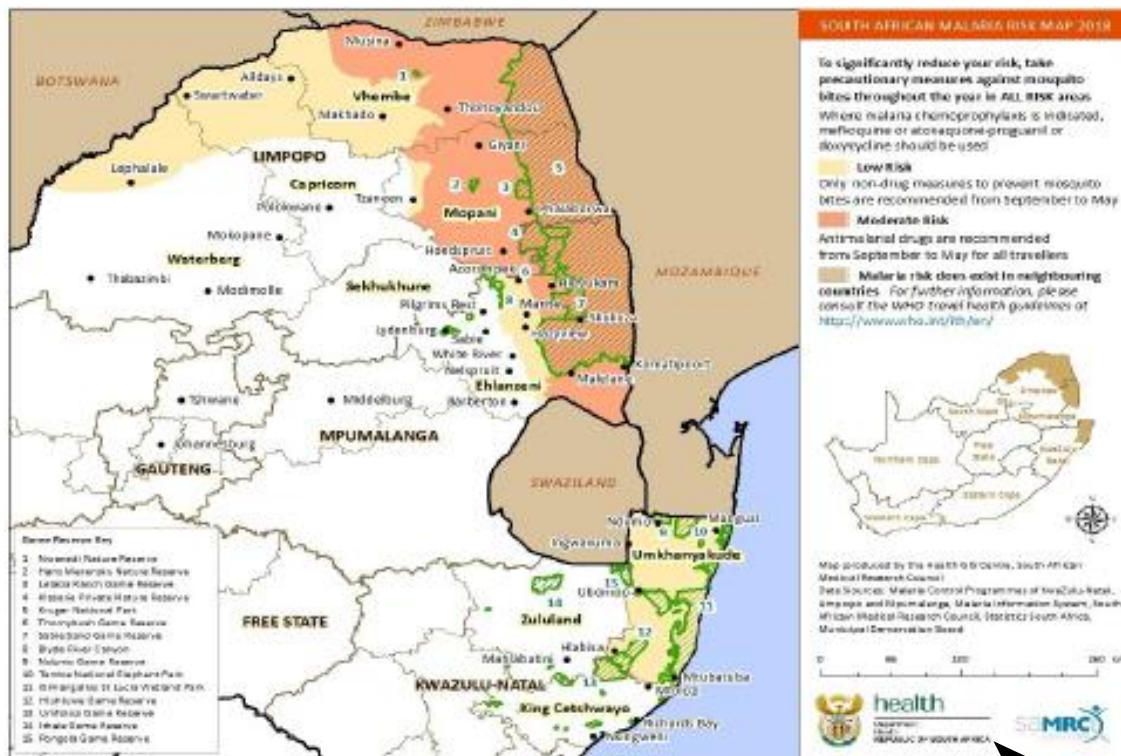
Revised malaria risk map for South Africa

Final technical draft September 2018 (subject to approval by Director General: National Department of Health).

South Africa's malaria risk profile has changed since the last edition of the map was released in 2013. The draft revised map is made available here (Figure below), as the local malaria season (September – May) has started. Please note that this draft map is awaiting final approval, and is subject to amendment. Major changes to the malaria risk areas, based on recent malaria transmission data from various sources, are as follows:

- The moderate risk areas (pink colour) in Vhembe and Mopani districts, Limpopo Province, have extended westwards, towards Tzaneen, and now include Musina, Thohoyandou and surrounds.
- The low risk areas (yellow colour) have like-wise extended westwards to include the rest of Vhembe District, and the northern parts of Capricorn and Waterberg districts, including Makhado, Alldays, Swartwater and Lephalale.

The malaria situation in the Kruger National Park, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal provinces, and neighbouring countries, remains largely unchanged. The borders of risk areas should be regarded as approximate, and map users should understand that sporadic transmission may occur outside designated areas. Infected malaria mosquitoes are sometimes transported outside usual risk areas, and may transmit the infection (so-called 'taxi malaria'). Visitors and residents should be aware of the 'flu-like' common symptoms of early malaria, and promptly seek healthcare advice if they think they may have malaria.



Source: Centre for Emerging Zoonotic and Parasitic Diseases, NICD-NHLS; johnf@nicd.ac.za

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