

## Intermittent Preventive Treatment for Controlling Malaria in Infants and Children in Ghana

Malaria is an important parasitic disease that causes 300 to 500 million clinical cases worldwide, with about 1.6 million deaths annually<sup>1</sup>. The populations most severely affected by malaria are infants, children under the age of five, and pregnant women. Strategies for controlling malaria include the use of antimalarial drugs, education, personal mosquito protection and vector control. A recently developed strategy for the control of malaria is known as Intermittent Preventive Treatment. This research will review recently published studies on the use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment in infants and children in the sub-Saharan African country of Ghana.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.rbm.who.int/cmc\\_upload/0/000/015/370/RBMInfosheet\\_3.htm](http://www.rbm.who.int/cmc_upload/0/000/015/370/RBMInfosheet_3.htm)