

WHO INFORMATION SERIES ON SCHOOL HEALTH

DOCUMENT THIRTEEN

Malaria

Prevention and
Control:

An important
responsibility of a
Health-Promoting
School



World Health
Organization

This document is part of the **WHO Information Series on School Health**. Each document in this series provides arguments that can be used to gain support for addressing important health issues in schools. The documents illustrate how selected health issues can serve as entry points in planning, implementing, and evaluating health interventions as part of the development of a Health-Promoting School.

Other documents in this series include:

Local Action: Creating Health-Promoting Schools (WHO/NMH/HPS/00.4)

Strengthening Interventions to Reduce Helminth Infections: An Entry Point for the Development of Health-Promoting Schools (WHO/HPR/HEP/96.10)

Violence Prevention: An Important Element of a Health-Promoting School (WHO/HPR/HEP/98.2)

Healthy Nutrition: An Essential Element of a Health-Promoting School (WHO/HPR/HEP/98.3)

Tobacco Use Prevention: An Important Entry Point for the Development of a Health-Promoting School (WHO/HPR/HEP/98.5)

Preventing HIV/AIDS/STI and Related Discrimination: An Important Responsibility of Health-Promoting Schools (WHO/HPR/HEP/98.6)

Sun Protection: An Important Element of a Health-Promoting School (WHO/FHE and WHO/NPH, 2002)

Creating an Environment for Emotional and Social Well-Being: An Important Responsibility for a Health-Promoting and Child-Friendly School (WHO/MNH and WHO/NPH, 2003)

Skills for Health: Skills-Based Health Education Including Life Skills (WHO and UNICEF, 2003)

Family Life, Reproductive Health and Population Education: Key Elements of a Health-Promoting School (WHO/NPH, 2003)

The Physical Environment: An Important Component of a Health-Promoting School: (WHO/PHE and WHO/NPH, 2003)

Oral Health: An Essential Element of a Health-Promoting School (WHO, UNESCO, EDC)

Teachers' Exercise Book for HIV Prevention (EI, WHO, EDC)

Physical Activity: An important element of a Health-Promoting School

Documents can be downloaded from the Internet site of the WHO Global School Health Initiative (www.who.int/school-youth-health) or requested in print by contacting the Health Promotion Unit, Department Chronic Diseases and Health Promotion, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland, Fax: (+41 22) 791-4186.

In an effort to provide you with the most useful and user-friendly material, we would appreciate your comments:

- **From where did you receive this document, and how did you hear about it?**
- **Did you find this document useful for your work? Why or why not?**
- **What do you like about this document? What would you change?**
- **Do you have other comments on any aspect of this document, for example, its content, design, or user-friendliness?**

Please send your feedback to the above address. We look forward to hearing from you

WHO INFORMATION SERIES ON SCHOOL HEALTH

DOCUMENT THIRTEEN

Malaria

Prevention and

Control:

An important

responsibility of a

Health-Promoting

School



World Health
Organization

WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data :

Malaria prevention and control : an important responsibility of a health-promoting school.

(WHO information series on school health ; document 13)

1.Malaria - prevention and control. 2.School health services - organization and administration. 3.Health education - methods. 4.Health promotion - methods. 5.Schools. 6.Teaching materials. 7.Problems and exercises. I.World Health Organization. II.Series.

ISBN 978 92 4 159600 8

(NLM classification: WC 765)

ISSN 1727-2335

© World Health Organization 2007

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization can be obtained from WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel.: +41 22 791 3264; fax: +41 22 791 4857; e-mail: bookorders@who.int). Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to WHO Press, at the above address (fax: +41 22 791 4806; e-mail: permissions@who.int).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

Printed in France.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document was prepared for WHO by Nicole Clarke. Jack Jones, School Health and Youth Health Promotion unit, Department of Chronic Diseases and Health Promotion, Prudence Smith, Roll Back Malaria Partnership Secretariat, Maru Aregawi, and Charles Delacollette, Operations Support and Capacity Development (MCO), WHO Roll Back Malaria Department, and other Roll Back Malaria partners in the field provided technical guidance and expertise to the preparation of this document.



CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Why did WHO and RBM partners prepare this document?	1
1.2 Who should read this document?	2
1.3 What is malaria?	2
1.4 Malaria can be treated and prevented.....	3
1.5 What are malaria interventions?	3
1.6 Why focus efforts through schools?.....	3
1.7 How will this document help people prevent and control malaria among youth?	4
1.8 How should this document be used?.....	4
2. CONVINCING OTHERS THAT MALARIA PREVENTION IN SCHOOLS IS IMPORTANT	5
2.1 Argument: Young people are vulnerable to malaria.....	5
2.2 Argument: Malaria causes severe illness and much suffering.....	5
2.3 Argument: Malaria results in significant social implications.	6
2.4 Argument: Schools provide a good entry point for malaria prevention and control..	6
2.5 Argument: The physical environment of the school can either support or undermine malaria prevention and control.....	7
3. CONVINCING OTHERS THAT MALARIA PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN SCHOOLS WILL REALLY WORK	8
3.1 Argument: Schools have the ability to reach large portions of the population.....	8
3.2 Argument: Schools can provide the opportunity for both children and parents to become involved in malaria control.	9
3.3 Argument: Schools can incorporate malaria awareness and control into class activities.	9
3.4 Argument: During school years, girls will particularly benefit from health education focused on malaria control and prevention.	10
3.5 Argument: Schools that provide malaria education have made a positive impact ...	10
4. PLANNING INTERVENTIONS.....	11
4.1. School and community involvement in planning.....	11



4.1.1	School Health Team	11
4.1.2	Community Advisory Committee	12
4.2	Situation analysis.....	12
4.2.1	Purpose of conducting a situation analysis.....	12
4.2.2	Information needed	13
4.2.3	Data resources	14
4.3	Policies and community commitment	14
4.3.1	Political Commitment	14
4.3.2	Community commitment.....	14
4.3.3	Parental support and commitment.....	15
4.3.4	Goals and objectives of malaria control and prevention interventions in schools.	16
5.	INTEGRATING MALARIA PREVENTION INTO VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF HEALTH-PROMOTING SCHOOLS.....	18
5.1	School Health Policies.....	18
5.2	Skills-Based Health Education	19
5.2.1	Selecting educational methods and materials for health education	22
5.2.2	Training teachers to implement health education	26
5.3	Healthy School Environment	27
5.3.1.	Physical environment	27
5.4	School Health Services	28
5.5	Community and family involvement and outreach	29
5.5.1	Community participants	29
5.5.2	Family Involvement	29
6.	EVALUATION	30
6.1	Ongoing Evaluation	30
6.2	Types of Evaluation.....	30
6.2.1	Process evaluation	31
6.2.2	Outcome evaluation.....	31
6.3	What to evaluate.....	32
6.4	Reporting progress and achievements	33
Annex I	Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion (1986).....	34
Annex II	Symptoms of Malaria	38
Annex III	The Bangkok Charter of Health Promotion in a Globalized World	39

FOREWORD

This document is part of the WHO Information Series on School Health prepared for WHO's Global School Health Initiative and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership. Its purpose is to strengthen efforts to educate young people about malaria prevention and control.

WHO's Global School Health Initiative is a concerted effort by international organizations to help schools improve the health of students, staff, parents, and community members. Education and health agencies are encouraged to use this document to take important steps that can help their schools become "Health-Promoting Schools." Although definitions will vary, depending on need and circumstance, a Health-Promoting School can be characterised as a school constantly strengthening its capacity as a healthy setting for living, learning and working (see the Health-Promoting School box on the following page).

The Roll Back Malaria Partnership is a coordinated international approach to fighting malaria a disease that kills more than a million people each year, most of them children. Roll Back Malaria (RBM) was launched by the World Health Organization, UNICEF UNDP, and the World Bank in 1998 to halve the burden of malaria by 2010. The RBM Partnership has grown rapidly since its launch and is now made up of a wide range of partners, including malaria endemic countries, multilateral development partners, civil society organizations, and research and academic institutions that bring a formidable expertise, infrastructure and funds into the fight against malaria. All partners are encouraged to use this document when planning school-based efforts to prevent and control malaria.

Focusing Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH) is an international effort launched by WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, the World Bank, Education Development Center, Education International and the Partnership for Child Development to encourage education and health agencies to work together to strengthen school health programmes to improve both health and education. Education and health agencies are encouraged to use this document to foster the implementation of school health programmes that help to prevent, control and reduce factors that contribute to malaria, and that also undermine learning, schooling and the goals of education.

The extent to which each nation's schools become Health-Promoting Schools will play a significant role in determining whether the next generation is educated and healthy. Education and health support and enhance each other. Neither is possible alone.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_29438

