

### **Comparison of Dengue and Malaria**

Dengue and malaria are both major mosquito-borne diseases with overlapping symptoms but distinct causes, transmission patterns, and clinical features. Here's a detailed comparison:

Feature	Dengue	Malaria
Causative Agent	Dengue virus (a flavivirus)	Plasmodium parasite (mainly P. falciparum, P. vivax, etc.)
Vector	Aedes mosquitoes (mainly Aedes aegypti)	Anopheles mosquitoes (mainly female Anopheles)
Mosquito Activity	Daytime biters (early morning, late afternoon)	Nighttime biters (dusk and dawn)
Geographical Spread	Urban and semi-urban tropical/subtropical areas	Rural and peri-urban tropical/subtropical areas
Incubation Period	4–13 days after bite	8–25 days after bite
Nature of Disease	Viral infection	Parasitic infection
Symptoms	Sudden high fever, severe headache, pain behind eyes, muscle and joint pain ("breakbone fever"), rash, nausea, vomiting, mild bleeding (e.g., gums, nose), low platelet count, skin rashes, swollen glands, easy bruising, internal bleeding in severe cases	Fever (often cyclical), chills, sweats, headache, muscle pain, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, anemia, organ failure in severe cases, pain in upper left abdomen (splenic involvement), non- stop dry cough, loose motions
Complications	Dengue hemorrhagic fever, dengue shock syndrome, severe bleeding, organ impairment	Severe anemia, cerebral malaria, organ failure, death
Diagnosis	Blood tests for dengue virus RNA/antigen/antibodies, low platelet count, hemoconcentration	Blood smear or rapid diagnostic test for Plasmodium, anemia, low red blood cell count
Treatment	Supportive care (hydration, monitoring, pain/fever relief), no specific antiviral	Antimalarial drugs (e.g., artemisinin- based combination therapy), supportive care
Prevention	Mosquito control, avoiding bites, no widely available vaccine (some in use in select regions)	Mosquito control, bed nets, prophylactic antimalarial drugs, no widely used vaccine

#### **Key Differences**

- **Causative Organism**: Dengue is caused by a virus, while malaria is caused by a parasite<sup>[1]</sup> <sup>[2]</sup>.
- **Mosquito Vector**: Dengue is transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes, which bite during the day; malaria is transmitted by Anopheles mosquitoes, which bite at night<sup>[3] [2]</sup>.
- **Symptoms**: Both present with fever and flu-like symptoms, but dengue often causes severe muscle/joint pain, rash, and bleeding, while malaria is characterized by periodic chills, sweats, and can lead to anemia and organ failure <sup>[4] [3] [2]</sup>.
- **Diagnosis**: Dengue is confirmed by detecting viral components or antibodies in the blood, while malaria is diagnosed by identifying the parasite in blood smears<sup>[3] [2]</sup>.
- **Treatment**: Malaria has specific antimalarial drugs; dengue treatment is mainly supportive as there is no specific antiviral therapy <sup>[5] [2]</sup>.

#### Similarities

- Both are transmitted by mosquitoes and can cause acute febrile illness with severe complications if untreated <sup>[6]</sup> <sup>[3]</sup>.
- Both are prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions and can co-occur in the same geographic areas, leading to possible co-infections and diagnostic challenges [6] [7].

## **Distinguishing Features**

- **Dengue** is more likely to cause a rapid drop in platelet count and bleeding complications, while **malaria** is more associated with anemia and organ dysfunction due to destruction of red blood cells<sup>[5]</sup> <sup>[3]</sup> <sup>[8]</sup>.
- Malaria can become chronic if untreated, whereas dengue is typically an acute illness<sup>[7]</sup>.

# Conclusion

Dengue and malaria, while similar in some clinical presentations and modes of transmission, are fundamentally different in terms of their causative agents, vectors, clinical features, and management. Accurate diagnosis and timely intervention are crucial to reduce morbidity and mortality from both diseases [6] [3] [2].

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- 1. https://www.makatimed.net.ph/blogs/malaria-vs-dengue-how-are-they-different/
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