**Malaria:**

Malaria is caused by a parasite called Plasmodium, which is transmitted via the bites of infected mosquitoes. In the human body, the parasites multiply in the liver, and then infect red blood cells.  
Symptoms of malaria include fever, headache, and vomiting, and usually appear between 10 and 15 days after the mosquito bite. If not treated, malaria can quickly become life-threatening by disrupting the blood supply to vital organs. In many parts of the world, the parasites have developed resistance to a number of malaria medicines.   
Long term health risk that affects 40% of the global population and kills over 1.3 million people a year.  
Malaria is a transmittable disease which has a clear global pattern that can be explained by one or more distinct caused factors. vector, climate, climate change, LEDC countries taht have lack of health care to prevent the disease.  
Malaria is an endemic disease, meaning it is mainly contained in a certain area, in case, mainly Africa and Brazil.  
Malaria is especially a serious problem in Africa, where one in every five (20%) childhood deaths is due to the effects of the disease. An African child has on average between 1.6 and 5.4 episodes of malaria fever each year. And every 30 seconds a child dies from malaria.  
Rainfall can influence the transport and dissemination of the infectious agent of malaria, while temperature affects their growth and survival - most incidences/locations of malaria are within the sub-tropical areas of the world, apart from - Afghanistan, Northern India, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan.  
Global warming has caused malaria to spatially spread towards Southern Europe, where it was previously non-existent.  
   
Refs: Daily mail, Microbewiki.kenyon.edu/images - map of Africa showing number of malaria incidences on a national scale.